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The Princess of Wales during her visit to York yesterday. Later, in Chesterfield, Clive Ibbotson, aged 30, a morris dancer waved a pig's bladder on a stick, a fertility symbol, at the Prince of Wales and jested he might arrange for the Princess to have twins. The Prince replied: "You can keep the bloody thing" Page 4

US budget head offers resignation

Mr David Stockman, President Reagan's budget director, offered his resignation yesterday over his misgivings, published in an American magazine, about the President's economic policies. The President gave him a 45-minute dressing-down in the Oval Office and turned down his resignation, but the incident has shaken an Administration whose credibility is already riven by personal feuds. Back page

Bomb attack on RUC man

A part-time member of the Royal Ulster Constabulary lost both his legs when a bomb exploded under his car. The attack is seen as part of a new IRA bomb campaign as the Maze Prison protests die down. Report, page 3 Photograph, back page

Toxteth streets still simmer

Street robberies in Toxteth, Liverpool, although still rife, are declining from the peak they reached in the summer. But gang attacks on policemen are putting strains on attempts to set up a community policing system to prevent more riots Page 2



Shots fired at US envoy

Mr Christian Chapman, the United States Charge d'Affaires in Paris, escaped unhurt when a man "of Middle-Eastern appearance" fired six shots at him when he was leaving home. The assailant escaped. Mr Haig, the American Secretary of State, suggested that Libya might be behind the assassination attempt Page 7

Venezuela's title

Miss Venezuela, Pilin León, aged 18, was chosen in London last night as Miss World 1981. Second was Miss Colombia and Miss Jamaica was third. Miss United Kingdom, Michele Donnelly, from Cardiff, was in the final seven.

'Preview' today

Today's 16-page *Preview* contains an interview with the controversial film maker Ken Loach, news of John Schlesinger's latest production for the National Theatre and a guide to the Lord Mayor's Procession, in addition to a comprehensive guide to the week's films, theatre, concerts, dance, opera, exhibitions, sport and broadcasting

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Benn still defiant on Foot ultimatum but wins reprieve

By Julian Haviland and Philip Webster

Mr Michael Foot astonished Labour MPs last night by giving Mr Wedgwood Benn yet more time to declare his support for the doctrine of Shadow Cabinet responsibility.

In front of a packed meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party Mr Benn made a statement which Mr Foot considered to be conciliatory, although it conspicuously did not contain the assurance that the party leader had demanded at a meeting of the Shadow Cabinet on Wednesday night: that Mr Benn would abide by the normal rules of collective responsibility.

Most Labour MPs left the meeting under the clear impression that—in the absence of that undertaking, which Mr Foot had demanded be delivered by the time of the meeting—Mr Foot wished them not to vote for Mr Benn in the Shadow Cabinet elections, for which nominations closed yesterday.

There was disbelief among Labour MPs when it emerged later that that was not Mr Foot's position, and that he was content to wait a little longer for the words he hopes to hear from Mr Benn.

Mr Foot appeared to put the most generous interpretation on Mr Benn's carefully chosen words, which he had written in advance after consulting his closest supporters.

Mr Benn told the meeting that he had spoken in good faith in the Commons on Tuesday night when he said that a future Labour Government would renationalize North Sea oil and gas assets without compensation and denied that he had repudiated an agreed Shadow Cabinet statement.

Nor had he breached any agreement made with his colleagues about what should or should not be said in the debate, as the rest of the Shadow Cabinet maintain.

But the passage which led Mr Foot to give Mr Benn the benefit of the doubt was as follows: "Those of us who have put ourselves forward for election must all want to accept the responsibilities that go with membership and which apply equally to all of us; and the responsibility that we share collectively as Members of Parliament and members of the party to support the policies of the party, here and outside."

Most of his audience were unimpressed by that. After Mr Benn said it Mr Foot repeated to the meeting what he had said to the Shadow Cabinet the night before. He said he still required an assurance from Mr Benn that he would observe the rules of collective responsibility inside the Shadow Cabinet, as he had set them out on Tuesday night and as all the other members understood them.

That obliged Mr Benn to speak again, and he did so reluctantly. He told the meeting that he had not expected to have to reply verbally there and then to Mr Foot's direct question. Although there were shouts at that point of "Yes or no?", Mr Benn had nothing more to say, except that the issue of collective responsibility should be discussed further.

When it became known later that Mr Benn was to be allowed more time MP said: "This is appeasement on an unheard of scale. Tony Benn failed to meet the dealine. All of us understood that that would mean Michael would oppose him."

Later, on BBC Television, Mr Benn asked: "Is it to be the case that once you join the Shadow Cabinet, you cannot ever refer to Labour conference decisions any more? If you accept that, then frankly every Shadow Cabinet member is a member of a different party.

"I will not allow the Shadow Cabinet to silence me or anyone else—I ask for no favours—on policies the party has agreed on to get Britain out of the slump."

"I have made it clear that I would work with the party as a team to get our policies across." What I will not accept is that the Shadow Cabinet has got the right of its own and on its own to change party policy."

Mr Benn's Shadow Cabinet colleagues maintain that the "no compensation" policy, passed at a special conference at Wembley on May 31 last year, was reversed at Brighton on September 28.

The opening section of Mr Benn's statement said:

I would like to make a brief personal statement to the Party, which I have shown to Michael Foot, about the events of the last few days, and about the future. First, with regard to the debate on the sale of North Sea Oil and Gas. When the Tory Government first decided on a policy of privatisation both the TUC and the Labour Party agreed at their Conferences that, to deter would-be purchasers, a future Labour Government would reacquire these assets without compensation.

This decision was reaffirmed last year in the following words:

"We will take North Sea Oil into public ownership, and we will restore to public ownership, without compensation, the assets of our public sector industries sold off by the Tories."

These words appeared in Peace, Jobs and Freedom, accepted by the Wembley Conference on May 31 last year by over 5 million votes to 6,000.

This Conference policy has never been amended or rescinded and it remains the latest statement of Conference policy.

When the Government announced the sale of North Sea assets, the Shadow Cabinet, on October 20th and, later, the NEC on October 28th, issued a statement which I supported and still support, because it *reiterated our basic position*. That statement was not presented to us, at either meeting, as constituting an amendment to Conference decisions or as being incompatible with them. Nor could it have changed Party policy.

I quoted that Conference decision in my speech in the House of Commons in good faith, and in no way repudiated the Shadow Cabinet statement issued three weeks earlier. Nor did I breach any agreement in the Shadow Cabinet about what should or should not be said in the debate.

Broadly similar warnings have been given from the Front Bench on other legislation to hive off public assets.

The TUC Labour Party Liaison Committee has already agreed that we must discuss together how our commitments on renationalisation are to be expressed in detail. Until that is done, and agreed by Conference, there is bound to be uncertainty and we must now work very quickly to reach such an agreement.

The same need to reach an agreement as to how we can best implement Party policies applies across the whole field. On most of these policies there is already a broad measure of agreement, but the details need to be worked out so that we can put them to the next conference and campaign for them vigorously in the country.

All of us share the responsibility for trying to carry forward the aspirations of our Movement as expressed in Conference decisions. This collective responsibility applies whether we are on the Front Bench or the Back Benches, or are on the National Executive or indeed are members of the Party. We know that if there is to be any chance of winning broad public support and making a success of the next Labour Government, we must work together as a team within a broad Party.

The problems that now face us are not the responsibility of individuals, and no individual can solve them. All of us who are trying to work for unity around our policies both in the House of Commons and in our constituencies, will find our task much easier if we can reach an early agreement about the main provisions of

Continued on back page, col 4

Back into space: The shuttle Columbia lifts off from the Kennedy Space Centre on its historic second mission, as a symbolic American flag flutters in the foreground.

Fault forces Nasa to shorten space shuttle

From Nicholas Hirst, Cape Canaveral, Nov 12

The historic second mission of the delayed space shuttle Columbia was cut by more than half today only hours after blast-off when it developed a fuel cell problem.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (Nasa) officials said that instead of flying for five days, Columbia would stay in space for only 54 hours and would land on Saturday at Edwards Air Force base in California.

One of Columbia's three fuel cells developed an excess of hydrogen peroxide shortly after the shuttle blasted off from its Florida launching pad. The fuel cells combine oxygen and hydrogen to create electricity for operating the vehicle during flight. The chemical process also provides drinking water for the astronauts but officials said they were in no danger.

The fuel cell failure came after a near-perfect take-off, marking the culmination of years of work to develop the world's first genuine spaceship. Weeks of delays and disappointments added to the excitement surrounding the occasion.

Strapped in the flight deck as the stubby launch vehicle of orbiter, external tank and rocket boosters sped through the sparse white clouds into a perfect blue sky, Captain Richard Truly, one of the shuttle's two astronauts, celebrated his forty-fourth birthday by ushering in a new era of space travel.

"Smooth as glass", Colonel Joe Engle, the ship's commander said as the two rocket boosters fell back to earth, peeling away from the external tank.

Never before has a manned *spacecraft been lifted into orbit* more than once. Columbia, with its cargo of six experiments, equipment built for the European Space Agency, and a Canadian-designed robot arm, was set to circle the earth 83 times. Seven months to the day from its maiden flight, the stage was set for an age of shuttle flights, opening the prospects of orbiting space stations, factories in the sky and ultimately manned travel to the planets.

"Everything's looking good aboard", Colombia Engle said as the Columbia was picked up by the Madrid tracking station.

Up in orbit, Captain Truly reported: "This is fun." Colonel Engle's heartbeat at launch was 110 per minute and rose to 120. Captain Truly's was 86 and rose to 94. A rate of 73 is regarded as normal.

In the grandstand three and a half miles from the launch pad, observers' heartbeats stopped as the countdown failed to come of its planned ten minute hold before the last nine minutes. It was at this point eight days ago that the problems occurred which contributed to postponing of the launch.

Mr George Page, the launch director had required a final check of problems that had occurred during countdown. "Take your time", he told launch control. He told the astronauts: "We are going to give you a good one."

Ten minutes late the countdown was picked up again to applause from the crowd. The 31 second mark at which the clock stuck last time was passed. Ignition was announced.

A cloud of white steam and smoke billowed from the launch vehicle. It was up and away, clearing the launch tower. A pulsating, cracking noise enveloped the launch complex and Columbia was diminishing to a *bright speck*.

She arced upwards, rotating so that Columbia was upside down.

Shuttle programe, page 6

Heseltine survives rates Bill revolt

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, went some considerable way in the Commons yesterday to appease the growing revolt among Conservative MPs over the methods he is proposing in the Bill soon to come before the House for restricting the expenditure of local authorities.

In spite of about 13 Conservative abstentions, Mr Heseltine's assurances appeared to have satisfied many of his backbenchers, at least for the moment. The Labour motion calling for the autonomy of local government to be upheld, and opposing any attempts to impair or undermine it, was defeated by 299 votes to 249.

The Conservative amendment calling on the Government to continue its efforts to restrain the activities of overspending local authorities and to provide further protection for domestic commercial and industrial ratepayers, was then carried by 312 votes to 247.

If Mr Heseltine was not already fully aware of the unrest, he was not many minutes into his speech before repeated interventions from his own backbenches left him in no doubt of the strong feelings.

First, he made clear that he and the Government are not committed to local referendums on rate increases and that the Government had an open mind on the best solution for restraining local authorities. In a determined effort not to inflame the Tory rebels, the Secretary of State repeatedly referred to what he was proposing as local polls or elections.

Next, he emphasized the temporary nature of his proposals, stressing that all the innovations being introduced under the Bill were interim measures designed to fill the gap until legislation to reform the rating system could become effective.

Mr Douglas Hogg, Tory MP for Grantham, intervened to suggest that if these proposals were essentially interim measures would the Secretary of State provide in the Bill that these powers should expire in, say, three years. To loud shouts of "One year" from the Conservative benches, Mr Heseltine replied that if that would be seen as a way of reinforcing what he had said, then it would be a very sensible amendment.

Earlier, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Opposition spokesman on the Environment, opening the debate, pledged that a future Labour Government would not want these powers. They were odious and undemocratic and if they reached the statute book, Labour would repeal them.

As the debate moved to the backbenches, it soon became clear that Mr Heseltine's promises and assurances were some thing less than a complete success in quelling the Tory revolt. Mr Patrick Cormack Staffordshire, South West) told him that the measures now being discussed were a monstrous contradiction of a long and honourable Tory tradition in local government.

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Rates Bill opposition, page 2

Thatcher denies Whitehall U-turn

By George Clark

Meeting a barrage of hostile questions from Mr Foot and Labour MPs yesterday about the dismantling of the Civil Service Department, Mrs Thatcher denied that she had committed a *volte face* or U-turn as they suggested.

They based their attack on a statement made in January, where Mrs Thatcher said: "I have decided to strengthen and improve the existing organization of the CSD rather than merge the two departments—the CSD and the Treasury."

Mr Foot, who complained that there had been no prior consultation with the Civil Service unions, thought the change of attitude might have been brought about by the civil servants' industrial action this year.

Mrs Thatcher pointed out that she was not proposing a merger, but a two-way split. The principal disadvantage of setting up the CSD 13 years ago had been that "it divorced central responsibility for the control of manpower from responsibility for the control of Government expenditure".

She explained: "I judge that the balance of advantage now lies in favour of consolidating the CSD's manpower control responsibilities with the central control of resources."

That meant making the Treasury resnonsible for control over Civil Service manpower, pay, superannuation, allowances and for the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, CSD, would be appointed, with the same rank, to the Treasury to help in the discharge of these responsibilities.

A roar of laughter from the Opposition greeted Mrs Thatcher's announcement that Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, MP for Knutsford, was being promoted from Minister of State to be Economic Secretary of the Treasury. He was brought into the Government at the last reshuffle and Labour members recalled that he was the right-winger who had pressed Mrs Thatcher for her statement in January.

Yesterday Mrs Thatcher modified her stance: "It remains my view that there should not be a total merger of the Treasury and CSD. The efficiency of the Civil Service in carrying out its functions and the selection and development of civil servants are as important to the Government as the control of public expenditure."

She would continue to be Minister for the Civil Service, responsible for the organization, management and overall efficiency of the Home Civil Service and for policy on recruitment, training and other personnel management matters.

The staff involved in these functions would work alongside the Cabinet Office in a new Management and Personnel Office. Sir Robert Armstrong would be the Permanent Secretary and would also continue as secretary of the Cabinet and Head of the Cabinet Office.

CS shake-up, page 10
Leading article, page 11

Gardeners clipped Islington

An investigation into council contracts by the London borough of Islington has shown that a firm was paid £730 to weed two square metres of shrubbery. Another firm received £63 for five minutes grass cutting.

The payments are part of a £56,000 overcharge discovered by the finance department during a "value for money" investigation into grass cutting and weeding contracts on housing estates in the last financial year.

The inquiry was ordered after allegations that some contractors were operating a price-ring.

A police investigation resulted in bribery and corruption charges being brought against a council employee and a director and employee of the firm paid £730 for weeding the shrubbery. All three were convicted and the council employee was dismissed.

The council's site inspections revealed a "poor standard of workmanship" on grass cutting and an "exceptionally poor standard of weeding."

At Manchester Mansions in Sunnyside Road, Islington, a grass-cutting job that took five minutes cost the council £63. The previous year a contractor was paid £3.55 for the same job.

At Pynder Court in Camden Road, Holloway, the council paid £71 for the grass to be cut. A reasonable charge would have been £10, said investigators.

It was at Medina Court, Medina Road, Holloway, that contractors were paid £730 for weeding the shrubbery. It cost £103 the previous year. The investigators' report said: "The weeding charge was very high for both years."

At the Westbourne Estate the bill for weeding was £750. The previous year it was £100 for both weeding and grass cutting. At the New Orleans estate the council paid £250 for weeding which the investigators estimated would have taken one man eight hours.

Their report was discussed at a meeting of the council's Finance sub-committee from which both press and public were excluded. Changes in tendering procedures have now been recommended.

Production rises, sterling gains

Economy looks up as US interest rates fall

By John Whitmore and David Blake

A rather more encouraging economic picture emerged yesterday with figures showing that industrial production has continued to pick up and further signs that international interest rates are heading downwards.

In the United States, leading banks, with Chase Manhattan in the lead, are set to cut their prime lending rates.

Total manufacturing output in the three months to the end of September was 1½ per cent higher than in the previous three months, according to figures released by the Department of Industry.

Although total industrial output grew rather more slowly, by 0.7 per cent, there was a rise of almost 0.5 per cent in September.

While this sharp improvement in September should hearten the Government, it is clear that the recovery remains patchy.

Many economists, moreover, *still expect the recovery to be* slow and uncertain; particularly against the background of high real interest rates.

There were, however, further *signs* yesterday that international interest rates are moving lower as the United States economy moves deeper into recession.

Several leading United States banks announced further reductions in their prime lending rates yesterday. Chase Manhattan led off with a cut from 17 to 16½ per cent. Other banks are expected to follow.

As American interest rates fall, the need to hold United Kingdom interest rates quite so high in order to underpin the pound also lessens.

As a result the high street banks have already been able to reduce their base lending rates to 15 per cent from their recent peak of 16. The City is speculatively talking in terms of further small cuts that could bring base rates down to 14 per cent by the end of the year.

News of the cut in United States prime rates gave a fillip to stock markets in late trading *yesterday. Government stocks* closed with gains of up to £1, while the FT share index ended a day of volatile movement 10 points higher at 518.2.

NUM rejects 9.13pc offer amid election fever

The National Union of Mineworkers' executive sent a shock wave through the coal industry yesterday when it was seized by internal election fever and rejected a final offer valued at 9.13 per cent.

The miners' leaders demanded fresh negotiations with the National Coal Board in a unanimous decision which was prompted largely by rivalry between the four candidates of next month's union presidential election.

In doing so, the 25-member executive brushed aside the advice of Mr Joseph Gormely, the retiring president, who had wanted the offer to be recommended to an early pithead ballot of the country's 200,000 mineworkers.

Even before the meeting at the NUM's Euston headquarters in London was over the board agreed to fresh talks on November 25, but at the same time insisted that there could be no improvement in the £100m total cash offered at Wednesday's talks.

A terse two-paragraph statement said there could be no increase in the funds available and added: "This is the maximum that can be found without jeopardizing markets and investments and causing irreparable damage in the industry".

Yesterday's decision ensures that the issue of this year's wage deal will become fully embroiled with the presidential election as campaigning in the coalfields reaches its height, an outcome that Mr Gormley has repeatedly said should be avoided.

It was being assumed, moreover, in Whitehall that the wages issue will almost certainly not be resolved until after balloting on December 3 and 4 and a new president-elect has been chosen, ready to take over from Mr Gormley in March.

A disappointed Mr Gormley said after the meeting: "My own interpretation is that a lot of pressure is coming about as a result of the election. I have been negotiating for many years and I don't see that many crumbs of comfort are to be had by going back to negotiate. But I am the servant of the executive and I will go back and negotiate."

The coal board was banking on the assumption that whatever steps are first taken, the offer will eventually go to a pithead ballot that would endorse the offer in accordance with Mr Gormley's predictions of Wednesday night.

Mr Gormley emphasized that there had been no threats of industrial action during the

Continued on back page, col 6

Is inflation really 15pc?

The miners' claim is based on the tax and price index (TPI) introduced in May 1979 by Mr Nigel Lawson, then Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Melvyn Westlake writes). The index shows the combined effect of changes in prices and changes in personal taxes. Only indirect taxes such as VAT and excise duties are included in the traditional retail price index (RPI).

The TPI was intended to show that although Government policies were pushing were pushing up prices, most people were better off because of cuts in income tax. Since then most have found that tax has increased. The TPI rose by 14.9 per cent and the RPI by 11.4 per cent in the 12 months to September.

BL £15m down as tea-break strike continues

From a Staff Reporter, Birmingham

The 2,200 tea-break strikers at BL's Longbridge car plant, Birmingham, decided yesterday to continue the dispute. They will not meet again until next Thursday.

A further 3,200 workers have been sent home because of the dispute and the question of more lay-offs will be reviewed by the company today. It is estimated that BL has lost vehicles worth £15m, mainly Metros, since the dispute began on Monday.

The company said: "There is no statement as such from us and there are no further meetings planned at this stage. We can only say it is a very unnecessary dispute, with these people in dispute over something that has not happened."

No vote was taken at yesterday's "reporting back" meeting held inside the plant but it was obvious that the management ploy of appealing directly to the strikers by letter had failed.

The letter from Mr Brian Fox, BL's Birmingham Operations Director, had given a warning that "continuing the dispute can only lose money for those on strike and harm the interests of all who work at Longbridge".

Yesterday's decision was not unexpected after the deadlock in Wednesday's talks. Union officials and shop stewards told the management that the present 52-minute day allowance (55 minutes on the night shift) for tea and relaxation breaks was sacrosanct. They rejected any move to reduce it to 40 minutes.

Mr Fox's letter also advised the strikers that BL did not have the money to absorb a 2.5 per cent cut in capacity and output. He said that a week ago all 11 manual unions had signed the company's wage deal for 1981-82 which committed them to financing the one-hour cut by more efficient use of working time.

BL has also drawn the union's attention to the commitment in the agreement between the Engineering Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, for cooperation to find ways of introducing the shorter working week without increasing manufacturing costs.

Mr Brian Mathers, Midlands regional secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said later: "I am not surprised that the dispute is continuing. The whole issue has generated a great deal of concern among the membership.

"The latest position on talks is that there is nothing immediate on the anvil but the district people are prepared to meet the company anywhere at any time with the object of trying to resolve the issue if that is possible."

Ford action call

☐ Ford management yesterday made clear that there will be no improvement on their 4.5 per cent pay offer, which the unions have rejected (Our Labour Staff writes). The union side, representing 54,000 manual workers, meets today and is set to recommend an all-out strike at the company from November 24.

Pay talks broke down on Monday with the unions saying that unless there was a better offer from the company by today the strike call would be made. The unions are unhappy at Ford's attempts to link the offer to wide-ranging efficiency proposals.

Ford said last night: "There is really nothing we have to say to the unions at the moment. They are always talking about bringing home the bacon tomorrow and we believe the time has passed for that kind of thing. We need improvements now if we are going to survive."

Farmworkers' 10%

A 10 per cent increase in the basic wage for farm workers from £64 to £70.40 was announced last night by the Agricultural Wages Board (John Young writes). The settlement will take effect from January 21.

Both sides declared themselves dissatisfied with the deal. Mr Simon Gourlay, the National Farmers' Union negotiator, said it was an imposed settlement. "We feel that this settlement goes far further than is justified in the light of the economic state of the agricultural industry and its prospects in the coming year," he said.

Mr Jack Boddy, general secretary of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers, pointed out that a 10 per cent increase was below the rate of inflation.

Esso offer rejected

☐ Transport union officials said last night that Esso tanker drivers and terminal workers had voted by a 2 to 1 majority to reject the company's 8 per cent pay offer. But their shop stewards decided to postpone the threatened strike which was due to take place on Monday.

The Esso stewards meeting in London followed a line similar to that taken by Shell shop stewards on Wednesday to go back to the terminals to carry out further consultations.

They also called on the management to reopen negotiations possibly calling in the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

The stewards' meeting collated terminal votes by Esso's 1,750 blue-collar distribution workers. Union officials said that the votes differed from the BP terminal votes, which were declared invalid on Monday, because the Esso men were clear on what they were voting for.

Stewards from Texaco and BP, the two remaining big oil companies, are due to meet today to decide what action they will take but they are also likely to hold back from striking from Monday.

P & O dispute spreads

☐ The dispute over the closure of the P & O ferry link between Liverpool and Belfast spread yesterday when the crew of the freight carrier Elk refused to sail from Middlesbrough to Gothenburg and Helsingborg in Sweden (Sarah Segrue writes).

It is the seventh P & O freighter in the North-west and Ipswich to be affected by the dispute. The National Union of Seamen has issued a warning that it would recommend sporadic strikes on P & O ships later this month. Mr Roger Wilkins, the assistant general secretary, was in Liverpool yesterday planning the next stage in the campaign.

Seamen's deal

☐ Britain's 26,000 merchant seamen were recommended by their union leaders last night to accept an 8 per cent pay offer.

The deal will increase a foreign-going qualified seaman's average weekly earnings, while at sea, from £136.47 to £146.96 and from £91 to £96.60 while on leave.

Four months on, Toxteth still simmers

From John Witherow, Liverpool

There is a map on the wall of the office of the chief superintendent's office at F Division headquarters in Liverpool which is punctured with red, pink, blue and green markers. They show the robberies or attempted thefts in Toxteth since the summer riots four months ago.

The way colours jostle on some street corners, pedestrians about at night would be well advised to cross the road.

According to Chief Superintendent David Wilmot, who is in charge of policing Toxteth, the pink markers are there only because they ran out of red ones to show the muggings, which are mainly of elderly women.

Despite the rise in street crime immediately after the riots, there has been a steady decline over the autumn to the present level of about 20 robberies or attempted thefts a week.

A more disturbing development, however, are vicious gang attacks launched recently on policemen on the beat. In the past seven weeks four policemen have been injured after being stoned and then kicked and beaten as they lay semiconscious on the pavement.

Even the buses now by-pass some parts of Toxteth after 6 pm because stones have been hurled at them. The sound of police sirens is common and one community worker spoke of low-key guerrilla warfare against the police.

Mr Wilmot is confident that the 40 or 50 youths responsible for such attacks are not representative of the community, which wants the police to control the area and reduce crime.

He admits the riots were a shock which led to a reevaluation of policing methods "The riots have strengthened my belief that British police can only work with the consent of the population. Mistakes were made and police now want to strengthen their links with the community, improve their training and step up the number of foot patrols who can get to know the locals."

Mr Wilmot said there were already more men on the beat, although during a three-hour period in Upper Parliament Street and Lodge Lane yesterday there were few sign of policemen on foot or in vehicles.

The Toxteth Defence Committee, which was set up to defend arrested rioters, says that is because the police are afraid of sparking off another riot.

Members also claim, although not unanimously that the police are still racially abusive and aggressive. Only when that stops will there be an end to assaults on the police, a committee spokesman said. Unemployment, poor housing and lack of recreational facilities were secondary factors.

"Everyone on the streets had a personal grudge against the police", a youth said as he sat in the committee's stuffy basement office on Upper Parliament Street.

"When policemen from outside came in, the community gave them tea and biscuits", he said. "The only thing the Merseyside police would get is a load of bricks."

Until those attitudes change, the police have an uphill task. The suspicion and hatred, built up over years of what they say was heavy-handed policing, is deeply entrenched.



Chief Supt Wilmot: Policing needs people's consent.

All that has damaged commerce in the area. Some shopkeepers complain that business has declined by half and accuse the county council of being slow and niggardly in paying compensation.

The county council, for its part, maintains it has acted quickly after being faced with 700 claims and a bill of nearly £11m.

☐ A furious three-way dispute blew up last night between Merseyside's police force and its police authority (the Press Association reports).

First, Mr James Jardine, the chairman of the Police Federation, criticized the authority for "a sustained campaign of denigration" after the summer riots in Toxteth.

Lady Simey, the authority's chairman, countered with a claim that Mr Jardine's remarks were "wholly misguided".

Then, Police Constable Frederick Jones, the local police leader, told Lady Simey that instead of supporting the Toxteth rioters she should be giving the police her backing.

Mr Jardine, attacking Lady Simey's views on police accountability at the annual general meeting in Liverpool of the federation's Merseyside branch, said: "All that our members in Liverpool have had from their authority has been criticism and, in some cases, downright abuse and distortion."

He found it disgusting that elected leaders, with the responsibility of protecting the whole community, tried to undermine their own chief constable's position. "We seem to have reached a stage where mindless mobs can set out and, in one night, destroy a community and then find everyone in authority bending over backwards to apologize to them."

Lady Simey told the meeting: "A police authority is not a police admiration society. Our job is to ensure that the public enjoy an adequate and efficient police service."

She refused to curb the attitudes and actions of the authority and denied that her members were anti-police. They had repeatedly praised the force.

PC Jones, chairman of the federation's Merseyside branch, said Lady Simey's views were totally wrong. The authority should not get involved in the operation of the police. "They should keep out of it", he said.

First step to women as deacons

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The first step towards the ordination of women as deacons was taken by the General Synod of the Church of England yesterday, but not without a question mark as to whether the measure will eventually be implemented.

One of a series of amendments became a rallying point for opponents, and was defeated by less than a two-thirds majority.

At a later stage a two-thirds majority will be required to approve the necessary change in church legislation, and on yesterday's showing it would not have been passed.

Nevertheless even this amendment declared that there was no fundamental objection to the ordination of women as deacons, while calling for farther study of the issue before proceeding with legislation.

The debate generated none of the passion associated with the ordination of women to the priesthood in previous synod debates.

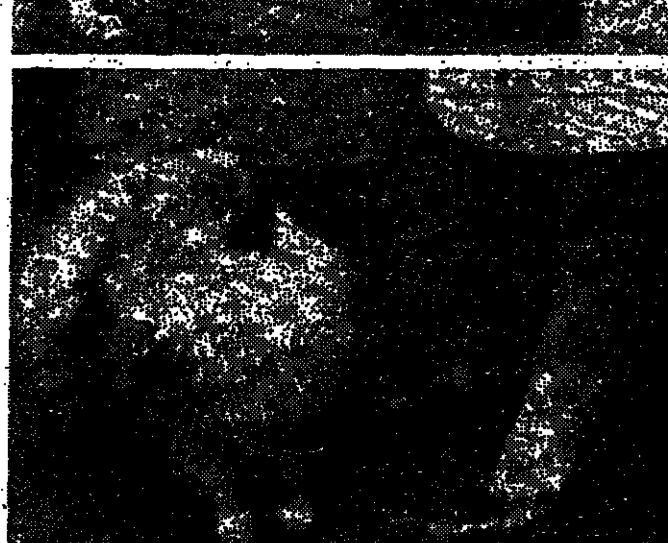
Meanwhile an NOP poll, due to be published tomorrow, has found that a large majority of members of the Church of England are in favour of women priests.

NOP's figures indicate that the greatest resistance is among weekly church-goers (69 per cent in favour), while those described as fortnightly churchgoers were found to be 85 per cent in favour. Four out of five non-practising Anglicans supported the ordination of women.

Members of other denominations and faiths were also asked their attitude to the ordination of women priests in the Church of England, and a majority was in favour in every case except the Roman Catholic Church (47 per cent to 53 per cent).

Charismatics criticized, page 12





The champion pups

Spot (top) and Ziggy, who were first and third respectively in the Spillers/*Dog World* Pup of the Year finals at Southwark, south London, yesterday. Spot, a greyhound formally known as Champion Rych Pyscador, delighted his owner, Mr R. N. Parsons, of Wadebridge, Cornwall, by taking the top prize from 3,000 entries, of whom 10 were selected for the finals. Ziggy (Lireva's Shooting Star) is a Pomeranian from Heighington, co Durham.

IN BRIEF

School strike talks fail

Talks aimed at resolving a strike by caretakers, cleaners and canteen staff over proposed spending cuts which has shut Coventry's 150 schools broke down yesterday.

Four thousand members of the public employees' union went on strike last Friday and 60,000 pupils have had to stay at home. Arbitrators met councillors and union officers, but could find not way to get the parties together.

Suicide verdict

Ian Stuart Routledge, a former cavalry major, of Harston Hall near Grantham, whose wife offered royal wedding trips to Americans, hanged himself after a quarrel with her about their student son's future, it was said at an inquest in Melton Mowbray yesterday. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Oxfam buys TV time

Oxfam is to spend £30,000 to advertise on television in an attempt to draw customers into its 600 shops. A 20-second film will be screened on Southern Television for a fortnight from Wednesday.

'Observer' cash raid

Two men, one armed with a shotgun, escaped with £60,000 in cash after a raid at *The Observer* newspaper office in St Andrew's Hill, Blackfriars, London, yesterday.

Herd slaughtered

420 pedigree Friesians from a prize-winning herd belonging to a farmer of Islandmagee, co Antrim, are being slaughtered because of a brucellosis outbreak.

TV pub may open

Work started yesterday on rebuilding the outdoor set of *Coronation Street* in Manchester. The site may be opened to the public, with refreshments in the Rover's Return, when not in use for filming.

Ex-footballer's appeal

Peter Storey, aged 35, a former England and Arsenal footballer, of Chigwell, Essex, was yesterday given leave to appeal to the Lords against his conviction of conspiring to counterfeit gold half-sovereigns.

Oriana farewell

The 21-year-old P & O liner Oriana sailed out of Southampton for the last time yesterday after a rousing send-off. She is to be based in Australia.

Man burns to death

A man burnt to death on Harrow school playing fields yesterday. Firemen found a canister at his side.

Rates Bill opposition upset by mavericks

By David Walker

The precarious unity of local councils in England and Wales opposed to the Government's rates Bill is being threatened by freelance action by a new group of Labour councillors.

The group, led by Mr David Bookbinder, Labour leader of Derbyshire County Council, met yesterday in London. In a statement afterwards, Mr Bookbinder promised a mass lobby of MPs next week for the second reading of the Bill.

He said the 17 authorities would work to rule by refusing to undertake administration on behalf of central government, but they would act within the law as far as possible.

Mr Bookbinder, regarded as a maverick by fellow members of the Association of County Councils, said legal action was being planned against Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment. His group, said to be an alliance of "like-minded authorities", includes representatives of the Greater London Council, the London boroughs of Lewisham, Lambeth and Islington and Bedfordshire, South Yorkshire and West Midlands county councils. Representatives of the Scottish councils of Dundee and Lothian also attended.

Any action by Mr Bookbinder's allies would cut across the lobbying planned overtly by the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, representing city councils, and covertly by the Association of County Councils, representing the shires.

☐ The Greater London Council yesterday lodged its appeal to the House of Lords against the ruling of the Court of Appeal on Tuesday that its Fares Fair scheme was illegal (the Press Association reports).

☐ The Labour-controlled Wrekin district council in Telford, Shropshire, has decided to subsidize bus fares out of the rates although it has no responsibility for public transport (Our Ludlow Correspondent writes).

The council is to spend £60,000 in a three-month experiment designed to bring back passengers.

Science report

New brain scan can pinpoint sclerosis

By Our Medical Correspondent

Multiple sclerosis is the most common serious neurological disease of young adults. Its symptoms: difficulty with vision and muscular coordination, weakness, and disordered sensation commonly develop over a few days, but the pattern is very variable and diagnosis can be far from certain.

No laboratory tests have yet been found that can reliably confirm or refute the diagnosis. Often patients spend weeks or months in uncertainty while their doctors assess the evidence.

These uncertainties may be removed with the introduction of a new technique of brain scanning using nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR). Unlike the more familiar computed tomography X-ray scanner (CAT scanner), the NMR scanner does not expose the patient to X-ray. Instead it uses electromagnetic radiation to activate protons in the body tissues and build up an image of the organ being examined. The procedure is painless and safe.

Experience with nuclear magnetic resonance at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School has shown that the images produced give the clearest pictures yet of the brain. In particular, the grey matter (nerve cells) and white matter (nerve fibres) are clearly distinguishable.

Studies on 10 patients with multiple sclerosis showed that the actual areas of the brain affected could be seen on the scans, giving detailed information about the extent of the disease previously available only at postmortems.

As more experience is accumulated with the technique it seems likely to provide greater certainty of diagnosis in many brain disorders, with no risk or discomfort for the patient.

Lancet, November 14, 1981 p 1063.

Whitehall shake-up 'vindictive move'

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Civil Service trade union leaders united yesterday to condemn the Government's decision to break up the Civil Service Department. They said it was a vindictive move by the Prime Minister.

Executives of the nine unions representing 530,000 white collar civil servants are to meet next week to discuss a joint pay claim. Union leaders said last night that the decision was bound to influence the executives.

Mr Gerry Gillman, general secretary of the Society of Civil and Public Servants, said: "This is another giant step backwards for industrial relations in the Civil Service. It means there will now be no department with an overall understanding of the problems of the service and no one to speak up for it.

"It is all part of the Prime Minister's personal vendetta against the Civil Service unions. We have already shown our determination this year to resist attacks of this kind and we shall be consulting among ourselves to ensure a united response."

Mr Ken Thomas, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, the biggest union, said the break up of the department was another example of the "Marks and Spencer ethos" which was that there were plenty of customers but no staff in the service to serve them. "It may be OK for selling knickers but it is no way to run a country", he said.

By transferring most of the department's duties to the cabinet office Mrs Margaret Thatcher could exercise more control over the Civil Service and act upon her dislike of civil servants, Mr Thomas said. The Treasury, which will now handle Civil Service pay negotiations, had in the past shown that it was as inept in dealing with Civil Service pay as it was with the country's economy.

The unions will next week discuss plans to submit a joint claim based on the rate of inflation. Their leaders will decide whether to adopt a common claim on November 24.

☐ The Ministry of Defence has shed more civil servants than any other department, according to figures given in a written answer earlier this week by the Prime Minister (Nicholas Timmins writes).

In a breakdown of the loss of civil servants between April 1, 1979, and October 1, 1981, the Ministry of Defence is shown to have shed 22,931 of the 52,500 jobs that have been lost. Civil service strength stands at 679,800, against 732,300 when the Government took office — about halfway to the Government's target of having only 630,000 civil servants by April, 1984.

The Department of the Environment has lost by far the highest percentage. It has shed 11,183, or 19 per cent, against the average fall of 7.1 per cent. The Ministry of Defence's percentage loss is 9.2.

Only two departments are larger than they were in April, 1979. The employment ministries are 3,822 up, a rise of 7.1 per cent, although they, too, have almost 3,000 fewer civil servants than a year ago. The Home Office has 1,327 more employees than 30 months ago, a rise of 3.9 per cent.

Parliamentary report, page 8
Leading article, page 11

Division of functions in the Civil Service reforms

The functions of the new Management and Personnel Office (MPO), and those which will be transferred to the Treasury from the Minister for the Civil Service, were indicated by the Prime Minister in her statement yesterday. They are as follows:

Functions of the Management and Personnel Office

(A) Management systems and organization, including support for Sir Derek Rayner; cost-cutting studies; cost-consciousness; the scrutiny programme and service-wide reviews of effectiveness and efficiency;

(B) Personnel management, including senior Civil Service appointments; succession planning; central management of staff groups; classification, recruitment policy and training, including the Civil Service College; Civil Service conduct and security; and acceptance of business appointments by former senior civil servants and others;

(C) The Public Appointments Unit, the Machinery of Government Division, the Civil Service Medical Adviser, the Ceremonial Branch and the Government Hospitality Fund.

The Civil Service Commission will be part of the Management and Personnel Office, but the selection of individuals for posts in the Civil Service remains the independent responsibility of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster will answer in the Lords on the whole range of Civil Service matters.

Functions to be transferred to the Treasury

(A) Control of Civil Service manpower numbers and associated administrative costs;

(B) The pay, allowances, superannuation and related conditions of service of the Civil Service and the comparable functions of the Minister for the Civil Service in respect of the Armed Forces, the judiciary, certain public bodies and some others in the public sector;

(C) The Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency; the Civil Service Catering Organization; and the Chessington Computer Centre (which provides services for a number of departments).

The responsibilities of the Minister for the Civil Service in respect of HM Stationery Office, the Central Office of Information and the Government Actuary's Department will be transferred to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Crosby by-election

Caught in the Foot-Benn crossfire

From Anthony Bevins and John Chartres, Liverpool

Mr John Backhouse, Labour candidate for the Crosby by-election, yesterday stepped into the squabble between Mr Michael Foot and Mr Wedgwood Benn over compensation for renationalized assets.

He told a press conference that the difference between the men was a matter of semantics. He said that Mr Merlyn Rees, the party's energy spokesman, had told the Commons on Tuesday that no one would be allowed to make "a quick killing" out of North Sea oil and gas assets sold by the Conservative Government.

"Mr Benn has said it is going to be public ownership without compensation. It does not seem to me that there is any great issue here between Mr Benn and Mr Rees", he remarked.

Mr Backhouse has stated that a Labour government would renationalize hived-off assets with compensation paid strictly on the basis of proven need, an interpretation which appears to fall between the Foot and Benn divide.

Yesterday he denied the implication of a statement made earlier this week that he would favour full compensation for council house buyers whose property was taken back into local authority ownership.

He explained: "I said I was unhappy to go down the road of in some ways penalizing people, slapping their wrists because they had done something wrong. What you would do under these circumstances I did not say."

But Mr Backhouse was not the only candidate in difficulty yesterday. Mr John Butcher, the Conservative, was particularly mauled at his press conference by a pair of journalists.

One interrogator said that the Government had achieved "a record of unrelieved disaster" with high spending, high borrowing, and had printed more money than Mr Edward Heath had ever done.

Mr Butcher replied: "Anyone can pick figures selectively," and was told by another journalist: "Inflation is higher than the figure you inherited, at a cost of three million unemployed. Come on."

The candidate said: "I think we have got to see these things in perspective.

"A lot of people are saying: 'Let's reflate, let's spend so many billion here, so many billion there,' but doing all that is only going to achieve one object: further inflation, further to undermine the economy, and a further reduction in long-term employment."

The journalist commented loudly: "That is exactly what you have done."

Mrs Shirley Williams said last night that joblessness was the key issue in the by-election.

Unemployment had almost doubled in the prosperous constituency during the two years of Tory rule, and what the area needed now was the radical reform of the Social Democrats, she said at her first public meeting in her campaign to overturn a 19,272 Tory majority.

She said the Social Democrats would support successfully run companies in both the public and private sector.

When nominations closed at 4 pm yesterday Mr James Heppell, acting returning officer for the metropolitan borough of Sefton, accepted nine sets of papers. Apart from those of the defender of the seat, Mr Butcher (Conservative) and his main opponents, Mr Backhouse (Labour) and Mrs Williams (Social Democratic alliance) they consist of:

Lt Commander (retired) William E[illegible], of Wimbledon, standing [illegible] Public Safety, Democracy, Monarchists and White Residents; Mr Thomas Leslie Keen, of Liverpool, standing for a Conservative-Liberal alliance; Mr John Kennedy, of London, candidate for the Middlesex Polytechnic Suspended Students; Mr Richard Small, of Liverpool, for the Ecology Party; Mr Donald Potter, of Blundellsands, for the Humanitarian Party; and Mr Tarquin - Fintim - Linbinwhin - Binlim-Bus Ole Biscuit Barrel F-Tang, for the Cambridge University Raving Loony Society.

☐ Relating the Social Democratic Party's policies to those of the cabinets of Sir Harold Wilson and Mr James Callaghan, who were "the very architects of the years of decline", Sir Geoffrey Howe, launched a strong personal attack on Mrs Williams in Crosby last night. The Conservatives regard her as their only serious challenger in the by-election (George Clark writes).

"What is this 'new party', who is this 'new' champion?" the Chancellor of the Exchequer asked. "The people of Crosby would be well advised to examine very carefully the credentials of those who now seek to lead them on to a new and easy road: a road that has apparently been undiscovered over all the years that went before, but which now leads straight ahead to reform without pain, to socialism without tears".

Mrs Williams, he said, had supported left-wing programmes of nationalization, huge increases in the power of the unions, and fully endorsed the 1979 election manifesto.

"While we rejoice at each sinner who genuinely repents," the Chancellor said, "we must retain our doubts about the credentials of anyone who could airily claim in April, 1979, 'I do not think Mr Benn is an extremist'".

BACKBENCH MOVE TO THATCHER

By Our Political Editor

An almost imperceptible movement of Conservative backbench opinion in favour of the Prime Minister was recorded in the voting yesterday for the executive of the 1922 Committee, the body to which all Conservative backbench MPs belong.

The 11 executive members standing for reelection, in a field of 31, were all returned. The one vacancy was filled by Mr Cranley Onslow, MP for Woking, a Thatcher loyalist. He took the place of Mr Nicholas Scott, a discreet critic of the Government until he was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Northern Ireland office last September.

The two vice-chairmen, Sir Paul Bryan and Mr Charles Morrison, were both reelected in spite of being on the party's liberal wing.

The Prime Minister's other source of satisfaction yesterday was her reselection unopposed as leader of the party when nominations closed at noon.

Men told how to beat heart attacks before 65

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

One in five men will suffer a heart attack before the age of 65, yet the disease was largely preventable, Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, said yesterday.

A little common sense, a sensible diet and way of life, with some relaxation and exercise, could save many.

Dr Vaughan was speaking at the launch of a new booklet published by the Department of Health and Social Security in its series on health and the prevention of illness.

It recommends people not to smoke, to take medical advice on raised blood pressure, to maintain a sensible weight, to be careful about the amount of fat they eat and to find some form of relaxation, preferably involving some physical exertion.

Dr Vaughan said that although the Government was concerned about the 150,000 deaths a year from heart disease it was not contemplating any legislation to ban cigarette advertising but was to start another round of discussions with the tobacco industry about advertising and sports sponsorship.

"We prefer to follow the lines of education and more information for people. We believe very strongly in voluntary agreements with the tobacco industry," he said.

Mr Keith Castle, Britain's longest-living heart transplant patient, who was given a new heart at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, in August, 1979, said at the launch that although he had taken exercise and maintained a good weight and diet before his attack he had smoked 20 cigarettes a day. His blood cholesterol level had also been high.

The launch of the booklet coincided with an announcement that the Scottish Health Education Group was spending £75,000 on sponsoring the Scottish national football team, which has qualified for the finals of the World Cup, to put across its health message.

Avoiding heart attacks, Stationery Office, £1.50. ISBN 0 11 320771 9.

TRAFFIC POLICE REINSTATED

None of the traffic policemen cleared of corruption charges last week will face internal disciplinary proceedings, Mr Trefor Morris, Deputy Chief Constable of Hertfordshire, said yesterday. Sixteen police officers and four garage owners were acquitted at St Albans.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mks 6.60; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.300; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Police reservist loses legs in IRA bomb trap

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The Provisional IRA's new campaign against the security forces continued yesterday when a police reservist lost both legs after a booby-trap exploded beneath his car.

It was the fifth attack in a week on members of the police and the Ulster Defence Regiment. Two have been killed and three seriously injured; one of those who died was killed in mistake for his father, a part-time UDR man.

Mr Ronald Pollock, the latest victim, was leaving for work at Banbridge police station, co Down, from his home in the town at about 7 am. The blast tossed him out of the car and his wife and neighbours waited by his side until an ambulance arrived. He was "very seriously ill" last night.

He had driven the car out of the drive when the bomb *exploded, which suggests* the killers used a form of tilt switch. It is more usual for bombs to be connected with the ignition system.

A neighbour, Mr William McCrumm, said Mr Pollock was calm considering his injuries. He has two sons. Protestants and Roman Catholic clergymen yesterday condemned the attack.

While it is difficult to know precisely what the IRA's tactics are at any one time, there seems to be a suggestion that they are attempting to ensure as much disruption as possible in order to scupper any warmer diplomatic relations between Britain and Ireland. The Royal Ulster Constabulary are convinced that a new bombing bliz is contemplated.

Another reason for a higher level of terrorist activity could be the apparent end of the Maze Prison protests. Those close to the prison say that if all continues to go well some sort of mutually acceptable arrangement may be arrived at in the next few weeks on the difficult question of prison work. With the prison protest now seemingly over,a return to traditional tactics can be expected.

But the mood of people who once were regarded as close to the IRA seems to be shifting. For example, Father Denis Faul, a priest in Dungannon, co Tyrone, who is probably the closest outsider to the Maze men, and who did more then anyone else to undermine the hunger strike by his insistence that families authorize medical intervention to dying prisoners, has clearly moved against the Provisionals.

He said yesterday that the IRA had no future and no mandate from Catholics or nationalists to make war, to murder, to terrify or to kill. "They have a simplistic view: the job is to be *done* by *them* and *done* their way. They want to get all the honour and glory. It must be made clear to those who do these things that they cannot have, and never will have, a right or a mandate to negotiate any settlement, social or political, on behalf of the Irish people north or south."

He said he sa his function as that of bringing the Catholic people together to say: "Anyone who murders will have nothing to do with deciding our future."

Independent schools left off SDP policy group

By David Lister of "The Times Educational Supplement"

Independent school representatives have been left off the new education policy-making group in the Social Democratic Party, leading to a letter of protest from Mr Frank Fisher, chairman of the Independent Schools Joint Council action committee, to Mr Roy Jenkins, one of the party's leaders.

Another surprise omission from the list, which has not yet been made public, is Mr Tyrrell Burgess, of North East London Polytechnic, who worte the discussion paper on education for the party's conferences last month.

In his letter to Mr Jenkins Mr Fisher says he is very disappointed that there is no voice of the independent sector "not only because of our experience in providing opportunities for children of all sorts of differing abilities in the independent sector, but also because I feel that here is a golden opportunity to rethink the whole provision of education at secondary school level".

Mr Tim Devlin, director of the Independent Schools Information Service and an SDP member, said this week: "After not being called to speak at the SDP conference I am not surprised at not being included on this committee, but I would obviously not turn down a request. I am especially surprised that John Rae (head of Westminster School) has not been included."

Mr Christopher Smallwood, the SDP's policy coordinator and a former Cabinet Office and Treasury civil servant, said: "We have started from square one with the working parties trying to get the right balance. We did approach some independent school people, but they did not want to be members. There is absolutely no hostility.

"One of our constant irritations is that people think we want to abolish independent schools. We have been flooded with thousands of people wanting to be on these working parties

The group includes Mr John Roper, MP, chairman; Mr Tom McNally, MP, the new education spokesman, in the Commons; Lord Perry of Walton, former vice-chancellor of the Open University; Sir Frederick Dainton, chancellor of Sheffield University; Mrs Jean Floud, principal of Newnham College, Cambridge; Sir Norman Lindop, director of Hatfield Polytechnic; Mrs Anne Sofer, SDP representative on the GLC; Sir Peter Swinnerton-Dyer, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University; and Dr William Taylor, director of the London Institute of Education.

☐ Policy statements criticizing the cuts in university finances have been submitted by the Social Democrats and Liberal parties to the Association of University Teachers in support of the union's mass lobby of Parliament next Wednesday (Our Education Correspondent writes).

The SDP said the proposed cuts were wrong in themselves, had not been allocated in any rational way and had to be made far too quickly.

The Liberal statement regretted that universities providing the most practical courses had often fared the worst.

Brian Harris



Windsurfing on wheels: Competitors preparing for the first national landsailing competition, at North Weald airport, Essex, this weekend.

GLC staff pocket £150 and still take cash

By Robin Young

Many of the 960 parks and recreation staff of the Greater London Council who have been given £150 each as an inducement to accept payment by Giro cheque rather than cash can still insist on payment by cash.

The GLC's offer, made after more than 300 of the employees refused to accept cheques without a payment, has been described as "tossing ratepayers' money away" by Conservative GLC spokesmen. The £150 payment is larger than inducements offered by firms.

Mr John Carr, chairman of the GLC Staff Committee, said yesterday that the payments had been approved last July withoutConservative opposition. In other GLC departments workers had been given a half-hour's paid free time to bank their cheques.

The workers' right to insist upon payment in cash derives from the nineteenth century Truck Acts, designed to stamp our *exploitation* of workers who were paid in scrip or tokens redeemable only at company shops. The *right* of manual workers to insist on cash payment was perpetuated by the Payment of Wages Act, 1960.

Mr Carr agreed that the workers' right could not be bought out but said NUPE, the union with which the agreement was negotiated before Labour took control of the GLC in May, had promised 100 per cent participation.

Manual workers who agree to be paid by some other means can withdraw that request at a month's notice, But the Act does not define what a manual worker is. While gardeners would presumably qualify, turnstile attendants might not.

High Street banks estimate that the average saving to employers of cashless payment could be £25 to £30 a year per employee.

The chief Inspector of Audit for local government services reported last year that the cost to London boroughs of paying in cash was £84 per employee per year. Payment by cheque would cost £16.

The Central Policy Review Staff (the government "think tank") estimates that it costs more than £25m to pay 2,600,000 local government employees weekly in cash. That could be halved if payment were made in other ways, and reduced to between £2 and £3m if the period of payment were simultaneously extended to a month.

Lorry kills man in his front room

From Our Correspondent, Gloucester

Mr James Roberts, aged 55, was killed early yesterday when a lorry crashed into the front room of his house and shed its 20-ton load of steel plates.

His body was buried for nearly 12 hours in the wreckage of the cottage in Quay Row, Lower Lydbrook, Gloucestershire.

Mrs Doreen Roberts, aged 46, his wife, and their son, Craig, aged 23, were trapped for several hours. Last night Mr Craig Roberts was critically ill in hospital with crushed legs. Mrs Roberts's condition was fair.

Another son, Dominic, aged 19, escaped injury. He said yesterday: "I was just in bed when I heard the lorry coming on the road above. I went to the window and then heard the bump. When I went on to the landing there was dust, rubble and wood everywhere."

The lorry driver, Mr Martin Wigmore, aged 31, of Glewstone, Hereford and Worcester, was not injured. The vehicle belonged to John James Transport, of Lydbrook.

College presses for direct funding

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Intense frustration with London University's cumbersome central administrative processes has prompted University College, the largest and oldest of the university's institutions, to seek direct funding by the University Grants Committee (UGC).

Other colleges, such as the London School of Economics, which is keeping a close watch on developments at University College, may follow suit. The move could bring about radical *changes in the shape and* structure of the university, possibly leading to a much closer federal system or even to an eventual break-up of the university.

The decision to apply for direct funding from the earliest practicable date has already received the unanimous approval of University College's academic board and finance committee, and is expected to be approved formally by the governing body on Tuesday.

The application has to go before the court and the senate of the university, where it is certain to encounter strong opposition from some of the smaller colleges, before being submitted to the UGC.

At present, the UGC makes a grant to London University as a whole, which is distributed between the various schools and institutes according to a formula decided by the university's court.

Although, like other universities, London has been told what its grant is to be over the next three years, the colleges have been told only what their grant is to be for the current year. No decision is to be taken on the grant distribution in subsequent years until the internal subject review *committees have had a chance to* report.

Many colleges feel that that has made planning impossible, especially where big cuts are involved. Some of the larger colleges are also angry that the court has decided to distribute the cuts between subjects on a strictly even-handed basis, so that the good and the less-good have suffered equally.

Because of its particular balance of subjects, University College, which has 6,000 students, has found that its grant of about £20m has been cut by 6.6 per cent this year, more than double the average cut for the university as a whole. It believes it would have fared much better if the UGC had decided where the cuts should fall.

There is also an increasing sense of disillusionment among many London academics over the apparent inability of the university to take any firm decisions as to its future.

The recommendations of a series of committees—Flowers, Le Quesne, Swinnerton-Dyer—have been rejected by the senate. A number of colleges, particularly the stronger, larger ones, feel they would be better "going it alone".

Direct-funding would certainly make *University College* more autonomous. However, it wants to remain an integral part and a fully participating member of London University with the same relationship to the centre as Imperial College, the only London college that is funded directly.

Professor Randolph Quirk, London's new vice-chancellor and a former member of University College, told *The Times* that he was "not at all sure that direct-funding would be in the best interests of University College; but if I became convinced that it were, I would not stand in their way for one second." He did not believe that it could lead to the break-up of the university.

Epilepsy query over cell death

By Nicholas Timmins

The family of a Bangladeshi man who died in police custody in Birmingham last week, has requested an independent post-mortem examination after the first autopsy concluded that he died from an epileptic fit.

Mr Shofique Meah, aged 43, of Trinity Road, Aston, Birmingham, was arrested on suspicion of theft on November 5 and taken to Thornhill Road police station at 11.45 am. He was found collapsed on the floor of his cell at 1.20 pm.

Mr Tom Kharran, the family's solicitor, said that he saw distinct injury on the body near the bridge of the nose, with bruising around the eyes and face.

Transfers to solitary jail criticized

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Prison Department has repeatedly transferred maximum security prisoners to solitary confinement in local prisons, without bringing disciplinary charges, for periods longer than the permitted 28 days, the Howard League for Penal Reform said yesterday in its annual report.

"One might ask what the Boards of Visitors have been doing", Mr Martin Wright, the league's director, said yesterday. There has recently been controversy in *The Times* correspondence columns about the effectiveness of the scrutiny by boards of visitors, the watchdogs of prisons on the public's behalf.

The prisoners were sent to local jails for "control reasons". Seventy-seven transfers were made there in 1980. In 34 instances the prisoner stayed in the local prison for longer than 28 days before being transferred permanently elsewhere.

Transfer is at the discretion of the governor.

The annual report calls on the Government to "rationalize and reduce the sentencing powers of the courts, and thereby check the excessive use of imprisonment".

☐ There was a 40 per cent increase last year in the number of persons given community service orders, according to Home Office probation statistics.

Probation and After-Care Statistics. England and Wales 1980. £4.80, from Home Office Statistical Department, Room 1806, Tolworth Tower, Surbiton, Surrey, KT6 7DS.

NEW USE FOR PIT WASTE

Sir Ralph Verney, chairman of the state-financed Nature Conservancy Council, called yesterday for greater use of mining waste in building materials, to preserve land from excavation for sand and gravel. He also wants more Government research on solar power to balance the large sums spent on investigating nuclear power.

Sir Ralph, a former member of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, said that 3,000 million tons of waste was lying on sites in Britain.

Artist wins £500 damages over Montagu portrait

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu did not commission the six ft portrait of himself surrounded by veteran cars painted by Marcelino Alvarez, a Spanish artist, a High Court judge decided in London yesterday.

Lord Montagu never agreed to pay £3,500 for the painting, as Mr Alvarez claimed, nor did he agree to foot the bill for 5,000 posters to be made from the picture and sold on a 50-50 profit-sharing basis, Judge Hawser, QC, said.

But he had probably agreed to accept 1,000 posters for sale at the Beaulieu Motor Museum and to share the proceeds of sale with Mr Alvarez. The judge awarded Mr Alvarez £500 damages, and £150 interest, against Lord Montague on the basis of that agreement.

The painting had been promised as a gift to Lord Montagu by Mr Kim Wan, the painter's former agent, the judge said. About the posters there had been muddled thinking during negotiations between a subsequent agent and Lord Montagu.

Mr Alvarez, was described by the judge as "hard working, conscientious and honest." Mr Wan had negotiated with Lord Montagu about the suggested painting and posters. Mr Wan promised the painting as a gift. The painting was completed, but eventually the painter and Mr Wan fell out. Mr Harry Smythson then became the agent.

The case was an example of unfortunate misunderstandings. But at no time had Lord Montagu agreed to be responsible for payment

Aid plan for disabled in poor nations

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

The number of disabled people in the Third World could be halved in 20 years through simple and inexpensive technologies, Sir John Wilson, president of the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness said yesterday. But without action the numbers could double.

Sir John was introducing a declaration on the prevention of disability, unanimously agreed at the end of a seminar of international experts at Leeds Castle, Kent. The declaration, which is to be sent to governments and United Nations agencies, calls for a *worldwide expansion of* immunization programmes to prevent five million children being disabled each year by six common diseases.

Sir John, who promoted the seminar as part of the British Government's contribution to the International Year of Disabled People, said the experts were not talking about speculative science. Simple and inexpensive controls already existed.

"There are 450 million people who are disabled in the world". Sir John said. "That is twice the population of the United States or about the population of Western Europe. Disability is one of the largest causes of economic loss and of human suffering. Most of this disability is preventable, and much of it is reversible and curable."

Sir John said 10 million people could be cured of blindness by a cataract operation costing £3 a time, and 10 million were deaf for want of another simple operation.

The declaration says that for $3 per child five million children a year could be immunized against poliomyelitis, measles, tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria and tuberculosis.

JEW AGREES £6,250 FOR DISMISSAL

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Anthony Simmons, the solicitor dismissed from Britain's second largest property company, MEPC, because he was Jewish, has agreed a settlement of £6,250 compensation from the company and a contribution towards his legal costs.

The agreement, reached at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) on Tuesday, ends a series of legal actions by Mr Simmons, aged 44, to establish that his dismissal from his £14,500-job as assistant company secretary last year was unfair.

An industrial tribunal found in Mr Simmons's favour in September, reviving fears of an Arab boycott list that was said to include 1,100 British company names when it was given to a House of Lords select committee in 1978.

£600 FINE OVER DEMOLITION

A junior surveyor in a land agent's office gave an order for a contractor to demolish a fifteenth-century protected manor house to make way for a farm drain, magistrates at Ludlow, Shropshire, were told yesterday.

Experts had described Padmore Manor at Onibury, near Ludlow, as a building beyond monetary value. Nicholas Clark, aged 27, had been working for the agents, Lane, Fox and Partners, of Middle Aston, for only a few months when he gave the order.

Mr Clark, who admitted the charges of ordering demolition of the building and an adjoining seventeenth-century barn, was fined £600 with £500 costs. Mr Christopher Lockhart-Mummery, for the defence, said Mr Clark had no knowledge of the status of the manor house because of an error by South Shropshire District Council.

Surgeon's lover proclaims her innocence from dock

From Ronald Kershaw, Middlesbrough

Pamela Collison, jointly charged with her lover, Paul Vickers, a Newcastle surgeon, with the murder of his wife, Margaret, in June, 1979, yesterday addressed Teesside Crown Court for the first time.

Exercising her right to make a statement from the dock, Miss Collison, aged 34, of New Barnet, Hertfordshire, denied being involved in the murder of Mrs Vickers or knowing that CCNU, the anti-cancer drug, which it is alleged was used to kill Mrs Vickers, was to be given to her.

She told the court: "My Lord, I have chosen to make a statement from the dock because there is very little I can add to what I told police in May, 1980. I do not wish to go into the details of the personal and intimate relationship with Mr Vickers."

Before Miss Collison made her statement, Mr Robin Stewart, QC, for her defence, told the jury of seven men and five women that he would call no evidence. That meant that she could not be cross-examined.

In a cultured voice, Miss Collison told the court: "Mr Vickers told me that the drug CCNU was unavailable to him in Newcastle upon Tyne and he felt that that was unfair because he wanted it for research trials.

"Perhaps I was stupid not to have questioned him further but I believed him to be acting correctly, being a prominent member of the British Midical Association and the General Medical Council. I had no idea that the drug was to be used in any way other then was properly medically directed."

Referring to allegations of blackmail, Miss Collison said: "I have never blackmailed Mr Vickers in cash or kind and I resent his attempts to besmirch my reputation and the inferences he draws from any relationship I might have had."

Miss Collison rejected suggestions in Mr Vickers's evidence that she had suffered from venereal disease.

She said she wanted to make it clear that all her relationships with MPs had been on a purely political basis.

Referring to other aspects of Mr Vickers's evidence, Miss Collison said: "I have never made any applications to the Criminal Injuries Board and I have neither been raped nor mugged. I have no scars on my back or elsewhere, nor cigarette burns on my face."

She added: "I have have had arguments and fights with him, especially after discovering his marriage in St Dié [in eastern France] in April, 1978, but I have never attacked him with any weapon nor have I terrorized him in any way.

"The letters I received from Mr Vickers I regarded as nothing more than love letters, and I never thought there was anything sinister in them and I still don't."

After St Dié, Mr Vickers had explained to her that his wife was a schizophrenic and had been confined to a mental hospital since the birth of their son. "He later told me that divorce proceedings were under way. I had no idea at the time that he lived with his wife", Miss Collison said.

She said Mr Vickers accompanied her to many dinners, conferences and parties. He introduced her to many members of the BMA executive and she introduced him to various academics and other friends.

In July, 1979, Miss Collison said, Mr Vickers persuaded her to see a gynaecologist. In November, 1979, she believed that she was pregnant and later in the month they agreed to get married.

"In early December I made provisional arrangements in London. I then discovered I was not pregnant and so because of his eccentric behaviour I cancelled the provisional register office booking".

She said that Mr Vickers's behaviour became increasingly peculiar. "He told me on several occasions to commit suicide".

In May, 1980, she had discovered the undispensed prescription in the name of Mrs Alabaster among papers at her home. She became suspicious. She was concerned at Mr Vickers's eccentric behaviour, his mental state and his wife's sudden death. She said: "He had not told me she was ill. He merely told me when she was dead".

After finally making contact with Dr Gerard Vaughan [the Minister for Health], whose parliamentary private secretary forwarded his advice that she should go to the police, that is what she did in May, 1980.

Making his closing speech for the prosecution, Mr Harry Ognall, QC, said the murder of Mrs Margaret Vickers was a perfect crime.

He submitted that there had been a "shared, systematic, skilful and successful plot to destroy Margaret Vickers". It was the perfect crime because the documentary evidence in the form of prescriptions for CCNU in five different names, lying unremarked in chemists' files, would have remained concealed for ever unless one of the two persons responsible for her death chose to say something.

The trial continues



Royal lap of honour at York

The Prince and Princess of Wales at York's Rugby League ground yesterday where they were cheered by 7,000 children at the end of a busy visit to the city. Earlier the Princess had put a brave face on her pregnancy when she visited the National Railway Museum, despite clearly feeling unwell. She insisted on accompanying Prince Charles throughout his 90-minute tour of the museum and doggedly climbed in and out of nine railway carriages. Afterwards the couple flew to Chesterfield where they touched down before another large and cheering crowd (Hugh Clayton writes). The opening of a £12m shopping development there by the Prince ended a bitter controversy that began more than 30 years ago.

The centre, which includes space for one of the largest open-air markets in England, came second in the non-residential section of this year's conservation awards sponsored by *The Times*.

If plans begun in the 1950s had not been checked, almost all the buildings seen by the royal couple would have been destroyed to make way for a vast precinct with more than 200 shops. The final version of that project reached the point where compulsory purchase orders were issued to the owners of old buildings before the scheme was overthrown.

Health firm to set up private clinics

By Annabel Ferriman
Health Sevices Correspondent

A network of private doctors' surgeries is to open in central London, to provide private health care for registered patients and emergency treatment for drop-in callers.

The plan has been drawn up by Medicover, a company that was launched two years ago to provide private home visits for anyone in London. It was to deal with patients who could not persuade their family doctors to pay home visits.

The company, which has about 1,000 families on its books, was criticized at first by the British Medical Association, which claimed that patients would not receive continuity of care if they were looked after predominantly by their GP but received home visits from another doctor.

Since then the company, which says it is breaking even financially, has been having talks with the BMA to find a compromise.

Its solution, which it claims will revolutionize health care in London, is to ask its clients to de-register from their family doctors and to register exclusively with them.

For an annual subscription of £20, a patient will be guaranteed a home visit within an hour of requesting it, for which they will have to pay £8.

A patient will also be able to visit any one of the 12 surgeries that are being planned for central London for £5 a consultation.

The surgeries, which will open over the next four years and eventually extend to the provinces, will also care for foreigners, tourists, shoppers or anyone who is taken ill at work and does not want to go home to see his or her own doctor or to go to a hospital casualty department.

A caller will be charged a minimum if £12 a consultation. Doctors private prescriptions will cost from £2 to £5.

The surgeries, which will each have four doctors, a nurse and a pharmacist, will have smoked-glass windows, tropical plants and thick carpets. They will be open from 8 am to 8 pm, Mondays to Fridays.

The first two surgeries, which will be sited at Victoria and in Baker Street, are to open next March. The company has an investment target of £1m and claims it is half way towards raising it.

The BMA said: "We have examined Medicover's proposals and can find no objection to them".

Mental health cases for Strasbourg

By Lucy Hodges

A new generation of mental patient rights' cases have gone, or are about to go, to the European Commission of Human Rights alleging that British law and practice breaches the rules of natural justice.

The day after publication of the new mental health Bill, Mind, the mental health charity, announced that it had lodged or was about to lodge two more complaints in Strasbourg protesting at the length of time patients wait for a mental health review tribunal hearing, and their lack of representation at the hearings.

At present five other cases are working through the European rights machine. Three are on the same point as the recent European court judgment: the lack of an independent hearing for patients to challenge their detention.

They were reported in *The Times* on June 9 last year and have been referred to the committee of ministers. Rulings are expected against the United Kingdom if it does not announce amendments to the Bill.

The other two cases concern Section 141 of the Mental Health Act which prevents patients from suing health service staff over detention, brutality or indeed anything unless they show the person acted in bad faith or without reasonable care and unless they can get the permission of a High Court judge.

According to Mr Larry Gostin, legal diector of Mind, this means that patients cannot challenge whether or not a member of staff acted unlawfully.

Section 141 is acknowledged to be an anomaly and there is some surprise that the new Bill did not propose amendments to it. Theses two cases have also been reported in *The Times*.

Health Bill controversy, page 9

FISH FACES GENERATION GAP

By John Young

A generation of housewives under the age of 30 was largely unfamiliar with fresh fish, Mrs Janet Graham, of the National Federation of Consumers' Associations, told a conference in London yesterday.

She blamed their ignorance on the rapid decline in retail outlets, a claim supported by Mr Denis Stevenson, one of the conference chairmen.

The conference was called to discuss a controversial report published last July, of which Mr Stevenson was co-author, which criticized the marketing methods of the British fish industry.

Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State at the Ministry of Agriculture, told the conference that there was no room for complacency.

Video owners warned of fire danger

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Owners of video recorders and television sets have been warned about fire risks after three elderly women died in a Lancashire nursing home.

The women died in a fire at Northwood Nursing Home, Blackburn, on Monday, and more than 30 old people were affected by fumes and smoke.

Lancashire County Council, which blamed a television set failure as the most likely cause, has said: "It is important to ensure that all electrical appliances are unplugged at the socket before retiring to bed". The plug in the home had not been taken out, and wiring to the television, fire and radio was live.

A similar warning has come from the Fire Protection Association, a body supported by insurance companies.

The warnings raise questions about video recorders with a time switch left plugged in to record programmes during the owner's absence. The association says: "There is a danger with any electrical equipment that is functioning while you are not there".

Although the Home Office says video recorders are a lesser risk than television sets, a senior investigation officer with the London Fire Brigade told *The Times*; "Without a shadow of doubt, a fatal fire last February which I examined could be attributed to a video recorder".

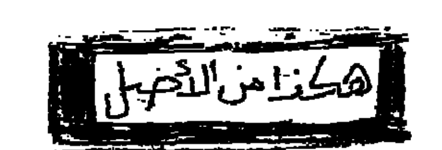
The equipment was timed to switch on the following day. "When I queried why the plug was not taken out, I was told that would mean resetting the digital clock every day."

Although there are no figures available, the officer did not believe the video fire was unique. He had heard of similar cases.

The Home Office *Review of Fire Policy*, published in 1980, said that between 1968 and 1977 among domestic appliance fires only those involving television sets had shown any real increase, rising from 1,300 in 1968 to more than 2,000 in 1974 and 1976, before falling slightly in 1977. There has since been a slight downward trend.

The proportion of households with television sets rose from 90 per cent in 1968 to 96 per cent in 1977. In 1977, 90 per cent of television fires involved faults within the equipment and only two per cent were caused by power being left on. Only a small proportion of them occurred during sleeping hours.

But an official at the Department of the Environment's Fire Research Station at Boreham Wood, said that the danger of fires in sleeping hours was that they would be fatal.



Botha pleads for patience over apartheid reform

From Michael Hornsby, Cape Town, Nov 12

Fundamental differences over the scope and pace of the changes required in South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation were aired here today at a conference between Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, and some 600 business leaders.

In his opening address to the conference, which was a follow-up to a similar meeting two years ago in Johannesburg, Mr Botha asked his audience to be patient and to accept that reform "is a continuing, growing process that cannot be accomplished unilaterally and overnight".

Reform, he said, had to take account of South Africa's "rich variety of minority groups each with its own aspirations", and "stereotyped constitutional formulae" based on West European and North American models offered no solution to its problems.

The Prime Minister said he asked no more of his audience than to "accept that the Government is serious in its endeavour to secure effective political participation for all" while maintaining stability and healthy economic development.

In the closed session after the Prime Minister's opening speech, delegate after delegate reportedly rose to express concern about the slow pace of apartheid liberalization and the lack of clarity about the direction in which the Government was moving.

During the discussions Mr Harry Oppenheimer, the head of the multinational Anglo-American Corporation and South Africa's best-known industrialist, spoke of "a general sense of disillusion" after "the high hopes of two years ago".

Speaking later at a press conference Mr Oppenheimer said the message of the conference to the Prime Minister was "an urgent request to move forward in a liberal direction", particularly on the question of mobility of labour.

This went to "the root of the whole question of pass laws and the regulations which prevent people from moving from rural areas to urban areas and from one urban area to another", Mr Oppenheimer said. These restrictions had to go if the Government was serious about supporting private enterprise.

In his remarks to the conference Mr Oppenheimer said that the Government's plan for regional development must not be allowed to detract from the urgent need to devise "an acceptable political dispensation" for the rapidly growing number of urban blacks.

Even allowing for rural development, the present urban population of nine million blacks could rise to 20 million by the end of the century. Without political rights it was "virtually certain that their growing industrial power will be used for political purposes with gravely disruptive effects on the whole economy".

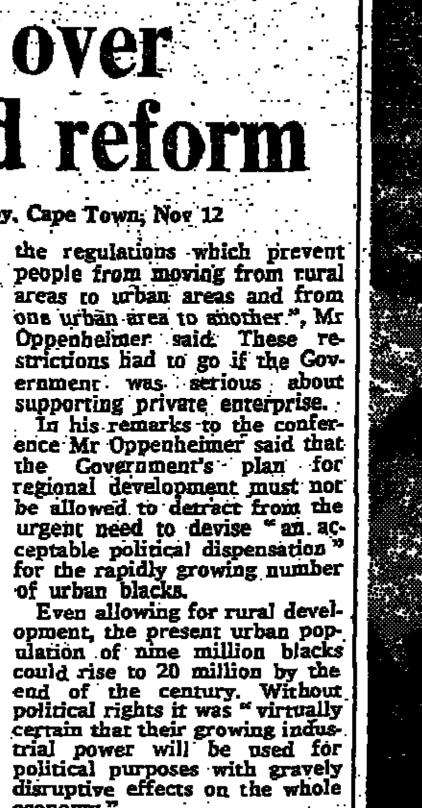
At his own press conference Mr Botha claimed the Government was "attending to the question of urban representation", but he gave no details of what it had in mind. Nor was he "in favour of change for change's sake".

Mr Oppenheimer also spoke for many of his colleagues in calling for urgent administrative and legislative action to improve black housing and technical education.

Mr Oppenheimer and his fellow industrialists are far from being anybody's idea of revolutionaries, but they have become a force for change because of the restrictions which apartheid imposes on the future development of the South African economy.

One of their main concerns is the prospect of an acute shortage of skilled manpower because of past exclusion of blacks from skilled jobs and from the technical training required to perform them. By the turn of the century whites may not be able to provide more than a third of skilled manpower requirements.

Leading article, page 11



Candles in the wind: Stalin, Roosevelt, Churchill and others gaze in ghostly retrospect over the ninetieth birthday celebrations of Mr Averell Harriman, veteran American diplomat and "Old Crocodile" of the Democratic Party.

Side effects of recession

Drug-taking growing among jobless young

From Frances Gibb, Strasbourg, Nov 12

The economic recession in European countries was blamed today for "the appalling increase" in drug consumption among young people by Mr Franz Karasek, the Secretary-General of the Council of Europe.

Mr Karasek told the sixth conference on drug abuse and trafficking, attended by 12 member states of the Council of Europe: "Let's offer work to young people, let's create a more just society and drugs will no longer appear a solution to the problem of rootless citizens."

Efforts to punish drug traffickers must be made, he said, but punishment would not be enough "to put an end to the scourge of drugs if unaccompanied by social prevention measures."

The conference was organized by the Pompidou Group, which was set up 10 years ago to combat illicit drug trading and formulate joint policy.

Delegates will examine drug abuse in Europe, particularly of heroin, cannabis and cocaine; care of hard-core addicts; the control of trafficking and the misuse of medicaments.

In the first statement on drug abuse by the Socialist Government of France, Mme Nicole Questiaux, the Minister for National Solidarity, told the conference that despite spectacular successes by police in dismantling networks of heroin manufacturers, supplies had not been cut off.

Networks dismantled in France 10 years ago had sprung up elsewhere. The drug trade had also become more sophisticated, with drugs carried in only medium quantities by couriers, while the financiers stayed in the background.

There were also new forms of drug addiction: glues and paste offered by shops in wide varieties which: "cause ravages particularly amongst young children", she said. "There can also be observed, in France at any rate, a distinct reappearance of addiction to alcohol among the very young."

She added that in countries like the United States, the use of medicaments in excessive quantities or with other substances had done as much damage as the consumption of heroin.

From now on, Mme Questiaux added, French Government policy would shift from an emphasis on repressive measures coupled with medical treatment to preventive measures.

In a background briefing to the conference, Dr Christian Brulé, the secretary of the Pompidou group, told journalists of the "alarming statistics" on drug abuse.

Last year 2,468lb. of heroin were seized in Western Europe, he said, and it was estimated that there were more than 200,000 hard-core addicts in the 12 countries represented at the conference.

Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan had taken over from the Golden Triangle as the suppliers of drugs, and Frankfurt had taken over from Amsterdam as the hub of the trade.

Ten years ago, drug abuse was an elitist phenomenon. Now it was found in every level of society. One in three addicts were now women compared with one in five 10 years ago, he said.

Children were at risk as early as 12 years of age, he said. Glues were passed round at secondary schools, and in Morocco young people were getting "high" by the novel form of lifting up drain covers and sniffing the fumes.

Mr Brian Bubbear, assistant secretary at the Home Office, told the conference that Britain's top priority was tackling the increasing amounts of heroin coming in through customs. Officials this year so far had seized some 70 kilogrammes, half as much again as the year before.

He urged closer international cooperation, citing as an example Britain's initiative in training Turkish custom officials. "There is no evidence that the drugs are coming from Turkey itself, but Turkey is an important place on the trafficking route.

Top brass find the party's over

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Nov 12

While the Government is trying to cut back on military spending West Germany's generals, admirals and senior officers are being hauled over the coals by the Audit Office for a three-day get-together which cost the taxpayer more than DM1.4m (£350,000).

The Audit Office has gone through the accounts for the Bundeswehr's annual commanders' meeting on the island of Borkum in 1979 and reported in its usual dry language that the cost was "far beyond the objectively justified limits".

Only six hours of the three days were devoted to lectures on military or other topics, it found. The rest of the time was taken up among other things with breakfast receptions, press events, a cocktail party and a stag evening.

They laid on a naval band and a torchlight guard and what happened thereafter was hinted at by a small item putting damage to the Kurhaus, where it took place, to local barracks and the air field, and to furniture at more than DM17,000.

The officer in charge of the arrangements had been detached from his ordinary duties for almost a whole year to attend to preparations. A whole unit had been detailed to help him and therefore were unable to take part in Nato manoeuvres.

Altogether the preparations alone had cost nearly DM1.5m and transport of staff DM53,000.

The Kurhaus and other reception rooms had been booked for nine days before the event even started at a cost of DM26,800, journalists ad participants had been flown in by special helicopters and other aircraft for DM659,000 and the claim that this was all part of Air Force training was described as "incorrect".

The Audit Office dismissed the Defence Ministry's explanation that the island was chosen for the meeting for security reasons after the terrorist attacks of 1977.

Paris talks on India's world role

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Nov 12

The three-day state visit of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister—her first to France in 10 years—is for the Socialist Government an opportunity to consolidate one of the three pillars of the policy towards the Third World which it solemnly proclaimed at the Cancun summit last month.

The other two pillars are Mexico, which has proved less solid than was expected in Paris, and Algeria, to which President Mitterrand will travel in a fortnight.

But discussions about the role of India as the leader of the non-aligned nations do not exclude talks on more mundane matters like the sale to the Indian Air Force of 150 Mirage 2000 aircraft, which will be in the French Air Force from 1983 onwards, and about which negotiations have been in progress for some time.

If the deal, which is worth some £1,500m, comes off, it will be a breach in the hitherto unchallenged Soviet monopoly of arms sales to the subcontinent.

Mrs Gandhi, who was the guest of President Mitterrand at luncheon today, said as she left the Elysée Palace that the question had not been raised in their talks, and she did not yet know whether the deal would take place.

There are still questions of price and conditions of credit to be settled. The Indian Government would like to purchase outright 15 of the aircraft, assemble a number of others, and build the rest under licence at the Hindustan Aeronautics Corporation plant in Bangalore.

The recent sale by the United States of 40 F16 fighters to Pakistan is certainly at the root of the Indian Government's heightened desire to have an equally sophisticated aircraft.

Mrs Gandhi described their talks as very friendly and emphasized that there were no questions in dispute but there are in fact serious differences of opinion, particularly over Afghanistan and Cambodia. India takes the view that recognition of the pro-Soviet and pro-Vietnamese regimes is the best way of ending foreign intervention in both.

Chad peace force delay

Ndjamena, Nov 12.—President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad said today that rebel forces were fighting pro-Government troops near the Sudanese border, and predicted that an African peace-keeping force would arrive later than expected.

President Goukouni said the Organization of African Unity's force probably would not arrive in Chad before the end of the month because of a lack of funds.

Rebel forces were reported to have advanced into Chad from Sudan yesterday and to have occupied the border post of Adré early today.

President Goukouni would not confirm that Adré had fallen, but he said Sudanese troops were involved. Sudan has denied this. The fighting is between the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) and loyalist troops of the Democratic Revolutionary Council. (CDR.)

The African foreign ministers' meeting, due in Lagos today to discuss the OAU force, was postponed till tomorrow because only three ministers had arrived.—AFP and AP.

Bundestag votes for tax increases

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn, Nov 12

A government package of spending cuts and tax increases, which nearly broke up the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition this summer, took its first hurdle in the Bundestag today.

The package is linked with the 1982 budget which is expected to be passed by the Bundestag in February next year.

During the debate the Opposition repeated its claims—hotly denied yesterday by Herr Matthöfer, the Finance Minister—of yet another unforeseen gap in the 1982 budget.

Herr Bernhard Friedmann, a Christian Democrat, claimed that there would be a shortfall of DM8,000m (£2,000m). He based this on calculations that the number of unemployed, and therefore the level of unemployment benefits, would be higher than previously expected. Herr Matthöfer said yesterday that "not one single word of this is true".

Only two weeks ago the coalition parties had agreed on further measures to fill an DM8,000m gap which had appeared since the budget was settled with considerable difficulty in early September.

Today the Bundestag voted in favour of cuts in child allowances and increases in taxes on tobacco, brandy and sparkling wines. It also agreed to extend indefinitely a tax on heating oil. Four members of the coalition parties voted against the reductions in child allowances.

Increases in unemployment insurance contributions, cuts in unemployment benefits, in tax relief, social assistance to farmers and students, tougher penalties for moonlighting and other measures were expected to follow.

The package then goes to the Bundesrat, (upper house), where the Christian Democratic majority is expected to object to some measures so that a compromise will have to be sought by the parliamentary mediation committee.

The Government hopes that this can all be achieved by January 1 so that the measures can come into force in time to be of benefit to the 1982 budget.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor and Government ministers last night met leaders of the industrial federations, the federal bank and trade unions for what was described as talks of "great seriousness" about the unemployment situation.

The Chancellor is understood to have pressed his view that unemployment can best be reduced by increasing West German competitiveness on international markets and encouraging investments at home, rather than expensive employment programmes at a time when the Government is trying to curb state spending.

The group did not discuss any practical measures but the "political and psychological impact" of increasing unemployment in the country, sources said.

IN BRIEF

General election for Denmark

Mr Anker Joergensen, the Danish Prime Minister, set December 8 as the date for the general election in Denmark, after the defeat in Parliament of his Social Democratic minority government.

The Government collapsed on a motion, supported by the leading rightist opposition parties, including the Venstre Liberals and the Conservatives, against a controversial scheme to use interest from pension funds and insurance companies as investment capital.

Pope's 'secret' meeting

Rome.—A meeting between Signor Flaminio Piccoli, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, and the Pope on Tuesday has been confirmed by the Vatican despite attempts to keep the secret. The party has faced an increasingly critical attitude by Roman Catholic organizations.

Korean knight

Seoul.—Dr Kim Sang Man, the publisher, has become the first Korean to be made an honorary Knight Commander of the British Empire. Dr Kim, who is 71, was awarded an honorary fellowship by the London School of Economics earlier this year.

Submarine chase

Stockholm.—Two Swedish navy helicopters and two coastguard vessels chased an unidentified submarine which was at periscope depth instead of being on the surface, outside the south-western city of Helsingborg, the Swedish TT news agency said.

Korchnoi can hope only for a draw in game 15

By Harry Golombek

Tension, it seems, was high when the fifteenth game of the world championship match between Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, and Anatoly Karpov, the world chess champion, commenced at Merano today.

The possibility that the challenger would postpone this game in view of his catastrophic loss in the fourteenth game was discounted by those of us who knew the firmly courageous nature of Korchnoi and apparently it was Karpov who was the more nervous of the two.

Korchnoi commenced with the English Opening and, for the first time in the match, Karpov refrained from transposing into a Queen's Gambit. Instead he opted for the open type of game that ensues when black plays an early P-K4 and proceeded to play for exchanges in a direct and forthright fashion.

Perhaps this was too direct since it allowed Korchnoi to obtain the advantage of two bishops with some pressure on the white squares.

In an attempt to relieve this pressure the world champion unwisely advanced his pawn allowing Korchnoi to increase pressure on the white squares.

After 20 moves white was in a position to win Karpov's QP by playing R-Q5, after which, however, the presence of bishops of opposite colour make a draw likely.

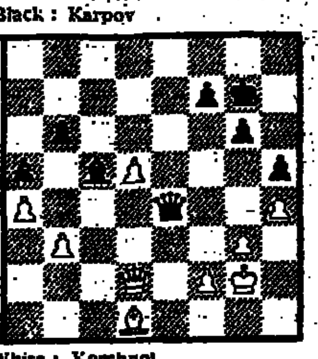
Fifteenth game
English Opening

1	P—QB4	Kt—KB3
2	Kt—QB3	P—K4
3	Kt—B3	Kt—B3
4	P—KKt3	B—Kt5
5	Kt—Q5	B—B4
6	B—Kt2	P—Q3
7	0—0	0—0
8	P—K3	B—KKt5
9	P—KR3	BxKt
10	BxB	KtxKt
11	PxKt	Kt—K2
12	P—Kt3	Q—Q2
13	B—KKt2	P—QB3
14	PxP	KtxP
15	B—Kt2	P—Q4
16	BxKP	KtxB
17	P—Q4	B—Q3
18	PxKt	BxP
19	R—B1	P—Q5
20	R—B5	B—B3
21	R—Q5	Q—B2
22	PxP	QR—Q1
23	Q—B1	Q—Kt3
24	RxR	RxR
25	P—Q5	P—Kt3
26	B—B3	K—Kt2
27	R—K1	R—Q2
28	Q—KB4	R—K2
29	RxR	BxR
30	K—Kt2	P—QR4
31	P—KR4	P—KR4
32	B—K2	B—B4
33	B—B4	Q—KB3
34	Q—Q2	P—Kt3
35	P—R4	Q—K4
36	Q—Q3	Q—B3
37	Q—Q2	Q—K4
38	B—K2	Q—K5 ch
39	B—B3	Q—K4
40	B—Q1	Q—K5 ch

adjourned

Position of adjournment after 40 moves

Black : Karpov



White : Korchnoi

Gulf states agree to cooperate on defence

From Edward Mortimer, Riyadh, Nov 12

The summit meeting of Arab Gulf leaders which ended in Riyadh last night was largely a ceremonial affair, but it set the seal on one of the more significant, if less spectacular, developments in the Middle East.

The six heads of state are, in order of height (which happens to coincide with the order of the countries in size of oil production): King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, Shaikh Zayid of the United Arab Emirates, Shaikh Jabir of Kuwait, Shaikh Khalifa of Qatar, Sultan Qaboo of Oman and Shaikh Issa of Bahrain.

Probably the most significant decision taken by the meeting was to expand the scope of the Gulf Cooperation Council to include military cooperation and to instruct their defence ministers to meet and work out priorities.

The notion of military pacts has been a sensitive one in the Middle East ever since the Baghdad Pact of 1955, which later became Cento, and which was violently denounced by the late President Nasser of Egypt and other Arab nationalists.

In recent years, the Baathist Government of Iraq, while favouring general cooperation among the Gulf states has strongly resisted suggestions of a security pact, seeing them as disguised attempts by Western powers to regain a military foothold in the area.

Iraq, however, is now a diminished force in Arab diplomacy because of its involvement in the inconclusive war with Iran. That war, coming after the Iranian revolution, has made the smaller Gulf states more anxious to achieve some effective regional security arrangements.

It has also made them more willing to forget their suspicions and jealousies of the House of Saud. It has thus become possible to weld the Arab shore of the Gulf into a more of less cohesive political block under Saudi leadership.

Perhaps the most cautious about following this path is Kuwait, whose position at the head of the Gulf is directly exposed to both Iraq and Iran. Kuwait has made itself the odd man out in the Gulf by following a non-aligned foreign policy and especially by maintaining diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

At the other extreme is Sultan Qaboos of Oman, who in the early 1970s scandalized his Arab neighbours by accepting Iranian help in his war against Marxist insurgents and more recently took a similarly independent line in supporting President Sadat of Egypt over the Camp David accords and offering military facilities to United States forces in the event of a regional emergency.

Oman is thus the only Gulf state taking part in the "Bright Star" American manoeuvres, although its participation has been reduced to a more or less symbolic landing of United States Marines.

The assembled leaders "reaffirmed their view that the security and stability of the Gulf are the responsibility of the states concerned" (those in the area only) and "expressed their opposition to attempts by great powers to interfere in the affairs of the region".

This does not exclude the purchase of Western military equipment or even the presence of Western military personnel for training local forces. But it does, perhaps, help to explain why Saudi Arabia was so insistent on being allowed to purchase Awacs surveillance aircraft for its air force, rather than continuing to depend for its air defence on aircraft operated and owned by the United States.

The other significant act of the summit was the formal signing of an economic agreement reached by the Gulf finance and economics ministers last July.

There is still a long way to go before effective harmonization of economic policies is achieved but this agreement does set up machinery for attempting that, offering the prospect of free movement of goods, people and capital throughout the Gulf and of avoiding the wasteful duplication of industrial projects.

Schoolboy shot as unrest grows in West Bank

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, November 12

As the latest wave of Palestinian unrest in the occupied West Bank continued into its tenth consecutive day, Israeli troops this morning shot a 15-year-old Arab high school pupil in the legs as they moved in to break up anti-Israeli demonstrations in the town of Jenin.

At the same time, it was disclosed that the Israeli military government has issued an order designed to keep the largest West Bank university, Bir Zeit, closed until early next year. All 2,000 students and 200 academic staff were ordered off the campus eight days ago after a series of pro-Palestinian demonstrations.

The continuing Arab disturbances are chiefly directed against Israel's recent decision to instal a civilian administrator, Professor Menachem Milson, to take over some of the functions previously exercised by Army officers. Radical Arabs fear that this is the first stage to the imposition of a limited form of autonomy.

Commenting on the protest, the English-language edition of the East Jerusalem newspaper *Al Fajir* said: "What the Palestinian people are saying — with stones, with flags with chants, with marches, with newspaper-editorials, with burning tyres — is that we are the PLO."

The paper's Arabic edition was subject to a recent 10-day ban issued by the military centre.

Today's shooting incident was the first in several months in which live ammunition has been fired at Palestinian demonstrators. In diplomatiic circles it was seen as a new aspect of the hard-line Israeli policy now being pursued against all those West Bank people regarded as being sympathetic to the PLO.

The new policy was drawn up by Mr Ariel Sharon, The Israeli Defence Minister, who believes that Israel has not been cracking down hard enough on those West Bank residents who support the PLO's aim of self-determination. At the same time, the military government has been told to step up econonmic assistance to the minority of West Bank people who are happy to cooperate with it.

According to the Israeli authorities the shots in Jenin were fired after stones had been thrown from a school at an Army vehicle, injuring one officer with flying glass. The authorities claimed that the order to fire was given after the youth — who was seen to be carrying a knife — refused several warnings to halt.

Palestinian sources in East Jerusalem named the wounded demonstrator as Muhammad Abdul Jarar, aged 15, and flatly denied the Israeli Army claim that he had been wielding a knife at the time of the shooting. After being taken to a local hospital, the youth was said to be suffering from light injuries.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, a number of stone-throwing demonstrators were reported with Palestinians attacking both Israeli military and civilian vehicles. In annexed East Jerusalem — where Arab shopkeepers were yesterday forced under a new military order to end a general strike — four illegal Palestinian flags were ripped down by Israeli patrols.

Over the past 24 hours, a number of West Bank people have been arrested including 12 from the hillside town of Beit Sahur, which was placed under strict military curfew earlier this week after a petrol bomb was thrown at an Israeli vehicle but failed to explode.

In the village of Dura near Hebron, radical Palestinians planted another bomb which failed to explode in the office of a school headmaster recently appointed on the recommendation of the Villages League, a rural Palestinian association which cooperates closely with the military government. Recently the league has been gaining a larger say in local affairs.

The bomb attempt was seen as evidence that more widespread violence may soon erupt between those West Bank Arabs who support the PLO and the 23 elected mayors from the main towns, and those backing the newly-formed league and their leader, Mr Mustapha Dudeen, a former Jordanian Cabinet minister.

Mr Dudeen is already under a 24-hour Israeli guard.

Leading article, page 11



Rodin's own copy of his famous bronze statue "The Kiss" sold for a world record price of $283,000 (£155,000) at the Kohler Gallery in Zurich yesterday. One of the only seven bronzes cast from the mould, it was kept by the sculptor as his personal copy. Rodin bequeathed the statue to his cousin Mathilde Jacquard on his death in 1917. The sale to an anonymous buyer was made during the gallery's autumn auction of paintings and sculptures.

"See how I'm holding the whole damn Middle East together?"

Life sentence for man jailed by the Shah

From Hazhir Teimourian

Mr Abolfazl Kassemi, a prominent liberal writer and politician who was jailed several times under the Shah, has now been sent to prison for life, according to Teheran radio monitored in London.

The Iranian Army's revolutionary court found him guilty of eight charges, including publicizing the views of a Kurdish theologian, Sheikh Ezzedin Hosseini, on Iran's new Islamic constitution, and having been an informer in the pay of Savak, the former secret police of the Shah.

The Government's principal witness in the one-day trial was Mr Rassul Mehrban, a former member of Mr Kassemi's Social Democratic Iran Party who had been expelled for being a secret agent of the country's pro-Moscow Communist Party, the Tudeh.

The other Government witness was a former member of Savak who now works for the Islamic Government. He told the court that he had received oral information from Mr Kassemi on the leaders of the National Front, the coalition of centrist and left-wing opponents of the Shah.

But Mr Abdol Karim Anavari, a member of the Central Council of the National Front, told *The Times* from his place of exile in London that the Government had no evidence whatsoever to prove such a charge. He had acted as Mr Kassemi's legal counsel and had seen the Government's file on him.

Mr Anavari added that Mr Kassemi's only crime had been his courageous, open criticism of the country's new dictators. Furthermore, he said, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, the Islamic Republic's first Prime Minister, had visited the Interior Ministry on several occasions last year to investigate the charges against Mr Kassemi and had found them baseless.

Mr Kassemi, who is 60, was elected to Parliament from the town of Daragaz last year, but the Interior Minister refused to submit his credentials to Parliament a week after Mr Kassemi made a tough speech criticising Ayatollah Beheshti, the former leader of the ruling Islamic Republican Party who was killed in a bomb explosion in July.

The Interior Minister announced that Mr Kassemi could not be allowed to be a Member of Parliamment since he had just been found to have been an informer for the Shah's secret police.

Mr Kassemi, who has been in jail for 18 months now, is still leader of the Iran Party.

☐ Tehran: Eleven people have been killed and 13 wounded in a series of shooting incidents in the past few days, the daily newspaper *Islamic Republic* said today (AFP reports).

One Kurdish "counter revolutionary", three members of the security forces and two civilians were killed in two separate gun battles on Tuesday at Saqqez, in Iranian Kurdistan.

In other incidents five "Kurdish rebels" were killed yesterday during operations by security troops in a village near Piranshahr in western Azerbaijan, the paper said.

Day by day in space

Full programme for the astronauts

By David Cross

The space shuttle Columbia is due to circle the earth 83 times before it glides to Earth in California next Tuesday, five days and four hours after it was launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

The main purpose of this second mission is to show future customers — the military, commerce, industry and research — the operational abilities of an orbiter-type vehicle. The flight plan includes the following experiments and manoeuvres:

Day one. After a perfect launch yesterday, Columbia began a series of manoeuvres to place it in a circular orbit some 157 miles above the earth. After extensive equipment checks, the astronauts were opening two large doors in the spacecraft's cargo bay to expose radiators which have to dissipate heat throughout the flight.

Day two. After navigation checks, the astronauts begin a five-hour test of a 50ft mechanical arm hinged in the cargo bay which will be used on future shuttle flights to deploy and retrieve satellites. Some of the manoeuvres of the arm will be televised and the pictures sent back to earth.

The astronauts will also practise putting on their space suits to see how quickly this can be accomplished in weightless conditions in the event of an emergency. Before retiring for eight hours of sleep, several tests will be conducted to see how easy it is to hold altitude manually.

Day three. After breakfast, the astronauts devote another four hours to tests on the mechanical limb, recording its performance as the Columbia is put through a series of manoeuvres. Later the spacecraft will be rotated gently while a gas is released from a container in the cargo bay.

This will provide information about the possible effect of contaminants on sensitive scientific instruments during later flights. There will also be further communications and craft control exercises.

Day four. The spacemen will use the television camera to record the closing and opening of the cargo doors to discover whether prolonged exposure to conditions in space have caused any warping. This will be followed by five more hours of tests with the mechanical arm to double-check earlier findings. The astronauts will check the spacecraft's equipment once again before resting for another eight hours.

Day five. The astronauts will test the build-up of heat in the craft's steering rocket system by firing one of the jets briefly at 30 minute intervals. One of them will then enter the confined space of an an air-lock compartment on the deck of the Columbia below the cockpit to practise putting on and taking off a new pressure suit designed for walks in space.

The jets used to steer the craft during its return to earth the next day will be tested and the shuttle will be put into a gentle spin before the astronauts retire for the night. The rotation is required to assess the thermal effects of shifts from sunlight to shadow on the vehicle.

Day six. The astronauts begin to prepare for the return to earth by stowing loose equipment, shutting the cargo doors and putting on space suits. As they enter the eighty-third and final orbit they turn the ship round so that it is flying backwards and can slow down with the aid of its engines.

When Columbia is over the Indian Ocean the rockets will be fired and it will begin to descend slowly on a trajectory which will take it just north of Australia, across the Pacific north of Hawaii and back to land on the bed of a dry lake at the Edwards Air Force base in the Mojave Desert.

Communists in Spain divided by purge

From Richard Wigg Madrid, Nov 12

Six leading members of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party were expelled today and the party now faces its worst crisis since it was legalized in 1977.

The party, famous abroad for its marked Eurocommunist line, has been very badly mauled in two days of acrimonious debate, with a third of the committee showing they did not agree with Señor Santiago Carrillo, secretary-general of the party for the past 21 years.

The basic demand of the six expelled members was that Señor Carrillo, now aged 67, should practise inside the party the democracy implicit in the Eurocommunist strategy he has preached for years.

He gives the impression of an old man relapsing into old-fashioned communist ways in the face of a challenge from younger generations. Two senior party figures, Señor Nicolas Sartorius, a deputy secretary-general aged 43, and Señor Marcelino Camacho, head of the Communist-controlled trade unions, opposed his tough methods, which included demands for a public act of retraction by the dissidents.

In spite of protests by Señora Pilar Brabo, a Communist member of the Spanish Parliament, who declared such methods were undignified and unworthy of today's Eurocommunists, she and her five colleagues prepared a conciliatory statement which the supporters of Señor Carrillo immediately rejected as insufficient.

After pushing through the purge by 67 votes out of the 104 members of the Central Committee, Señor Carrillo declared dourly: "If I have to choose between friends and my party I have no doubts, for one moment I'll choose the second".

He was referring to the dismissal of Señor Manuel Azcarate, the party's chief foreign affairs expert, with 27 years in the party, many of them shared with him in exile during the Franco era.

Señor Azcarate, who like the others made clear his determination to continue the fight as a rank and file party member, accused Señor Carrillo of laying false charges against them by getting their conduct denounced as organized fractionalism, banned at the party's congress last July.

The toughness of Señor Carrillo's tactics was revealed on Tuesday when the meeting began. Señor Roberto Lerchundi, the secretary-general of the Basque Communist Party before the Madrid party dissolved that group's entire central committee last month, was made to wait outside in the street in front of the reinforced iron gates of the party's headquarters for the notification he had also lost his ex-officio post on the national Central Committee.

The third of the Central Committee demanding internal democracy argues that the party cannot hope to get more than the 10 per cent of the voters it polled in the 1979 general election unless it goes recruiting.

CORRECTION

The Special Report on Sri Lanka (October 21) said that "father and daughter Bandaranaike" had led the Sri Lanka Freedom Party from 1956-65 and 1970-77. It should have said "husband and wife Bandaranaike".

Journalists strike in Italy

From Peter Nichols Rome, Nov 12

Journalists throughout Italy went on strike today with print workers in a day of silence, to mark their solidarity with colleagues "menaced by mass sacking".

There will be no daily newspapers tomorrow and television and radio news bulletins will be reduced to a minimum. Newspaper kiosks will close at lunchtime. The immediate cause of the strike is the effort by the Rizzoli publishing group to close some of its newspapers.

The group which owns among its daily newspapers the *Corriere della Sera*, has seen its prestige seriously hit by the involvement of some of its leading personalties on the management and journalistic side in the masonic scandal of the P2 lodge.

The journalists' union makes clear in its statement today that the protest is more broadly directed at "an attempt to demolish guarantees on the eve of a difficult negotiation for new contracts".

Baudouin appoints a Liberal

From Our Own Correspondent Brussels, Nov 12

King Baudouin has appointed a Flemish Liberal senator, Mr Herman Vanderpoorten, to the difficult job of *Informateur* for the new Belgium government, ater a series of discussions with party leaders.

The general election on Sunday was inconclusive, so the senator has to try to inform himself from the different parties about the possibilities of forming a coalition. The King has obviously chosen a Liberal for the job since this was the only party to make important gains in the election in both the French and Flemish speaking areas.

Mr. Willy de Clerq, the Flemish Liberal leader, has made no secret of the fact that he would like to try to form a government.

☐ In the table of results of the Belgium general election published on Tuesday, the number of seats won by the Volksunie should have read 20 and not 24.

Zimbabwe barracks blasted by 'enemy'

From Stephen Taylor, Salisbury, Nov 12

Explosions which ripped through Inkomo military barracks outside Salisbury on August 16 destroying munitions worth £27m, were caused by enemy action, the board of inquiry reported today.

Mr Emmerson Munangagwa, the Minister of State with responsibility for security, told a press conference here that South African nations were involved.

The minister acknowledged that he had no direct proof for this allegation but he cited circumstantial evidence and said that experts and the board of inquiry had been unanimous.

Before leaving on his present tour of Eastern Europe, Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, told a mass rally that South African agents were responsible for the explosions. Questioned on this statement today, Mr Munangagwa said he could not say whether the Pretoria Government was involved but that Zimbabwe blamed South Africa Because South African nationals "had a hand in it".

Mr Munangagwa was careful throughout not to accuse the South African Government directly of involvement. But as one stage he said: "I would not say I expett South Africa to attack Zimbabwe; but if you understand the strategy of South Africa there are things that can happen by South African agents uner the control of the Government."

He was confident, he said, that arrests would follow soon. Suspects included members of the Zimbabwe Army.

The minister said that the fact that the three main explosions were at hourly intervals suggested the use of timed devices. The gaps between blasts were not consistent with sympathetic explosions.

Other factors pointing towards sabotage by "an inside enemy agent" were the timing of the explosions — on a Sunday afternoon when the barracks were almost deserted — and the fact that the munitions were to be moved the next day.

It was possible that the saboteur entered the depot and placed the explosive device among ammunition or gas canisters, Mr Munangagwa said.

Lévesque ponders constitution compromise

From John Best, Ottawa, Nov 12

Mr René Lévesque, Premier of Quebec, finds himself in an increasingly awkward position as he battles against the watered-down federal plan to bring home the Canadian constitution from Britain.

Little more than a week ago, Mr Lévesque was one of eight premiers lined up against a much stonger federal plan which would have imposed a constitutional amending formula and a charter of rights on their provinces against their wishes.

Now he finds himself alone, fuming at the perfidy of the other seven which last Thursday suddenly deserted him and joined the Federal Government, plus two other provinces which already supported its plan, in making a deal.

The agreement, which came after four days of intense bargaining anomg Canada's 11 first ministers, was made possible by some staggering concessions by Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, on the charter of rights, including important opting-out provisions.

Mr Lévesque was left isolated and bitter, giving a warning about the "incalculable" consequences that would ensue from implementing an accord to which his French-speaking province is not a party.

He vowed to think twice before entering into any future common fronts with premiers of the English-speaking provinces.

Up to a point, it was possible to sympathize with him. His English-speaking friends in the common front had indeed turned their backs on him, working with the federal side to forge a compromise — without his knowledge — after the conference had appeared on the verge of collapse.

Mr Lévesque heard about the deal only at breakfast on the last day of the meeting. Perfidious or not, the other premiers were at least being coldly realistic in deciding to bargain with the Federal Government while M Lévesque slept.

They, as much as Mr Trudeau, wanted the conference to succeed so that Canada could have its own, home-grown constitution. Mr Lévesque, whose Parti Québécois Government advocates Quebec's eventual independence from Canada, would have been quite happy to see it flop.

Back in Quebec, Mr Lévesque in continuing to campaign against the accord. This week he told the National Assembly in Quebec City that Quebec would never tolerate "the effects of this knife wound in the fabric of our collective existence".

A poll taken in the province this week indicated, however, that 78 per cent of Quebecers want Mr Lévesque to begin new negotiations with Ottawa. This he categorically refused to do at first, but yesterday he shifted his position a little and said he might negotiate in certain circumstances.

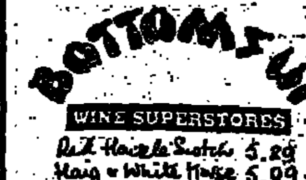
The three points on which Mr Lévesque rejected the accord seem, on the surface at least, quite negotiable.

They concern his demand for compensation for provinces that opt out of federal-provincial social development programmes; his objection to a worker-mobility clause in the charter of rights; and his objection to a charter provision for minority-language education rights.

The most contentious issue is the language clause. It conflicts with Quebec's famous, or infamous, Bill 101 which severely restricts the teaching of English in Quebec, to protect the province's besieged French-Canadian culture.

Yet the pledge of the other premiers, under the agreement, to provide French-language education to the French minorities of their provinces is an historic achievement. Many Quebecers obviously do not understand why Mr Lévesque would take a chance on jeopardizing it by refusing even to discuss their province's adherence to the package.

Looked at as a whole, the rights charter negotiated last week is only a pale reflection of what Mr Trudeau had written into his original "patriation" package.



Shadow of dead leaders over Bangladesh poll

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, Nov 12

A curious poignancy characterizes the race for the presidency of Bangladesh. The two leading contenders share their placards and platforms with the images of the dead leaders, Shaikh Mujib and Zia ur-Rahman. Thirty-nine million voters are being asked to reflect on what might have been, as well as what might be.

Strapped to their respective bandwagon, the shaikh and Zia go into battle like versions of El Cid. Their portraits are everywhere. In the politics of sentiment and retrospection their virtues are chanted constantly as an incantation.

The election is on Sunday and campaigning stops at midnight tonight. Although there are 30 candidates the essential fight is between Dr Kamal Hossein of the Awami League, created by Shaikh Mujib, the founder of Bangladesh; and Mr Abdus Sattar, of the Bangladesh National Party, the coalition invented by President Zia as his political vehicle.

Dr Hossein is a respected and serious English-educated lawyer, a former Foreign Minister. He is a moderate, a bridge between the pro-Moscow and anti-Moscow factions of the Awami League. He looks to the party's considerable grass-roots strength and organization, as well as the shaikh's memory, to win the election.

Mr Sattar is the acting President. As Vice-President he was taken from his sickbed and sworn-in a few hours after army officers murdered Zia in Chittagong in May. He became a symbol of the strength of Zia's democratic framework.

He said at first he would not run for the presidency. He is 75 and has been in frail health. But the BNP had no choice but to nominate him because he was the only man neutral enough to be acceptable to the majority.

He also had the approval of the Army. And somehow he has found the strength and courage to campaign, always with a large black and white portrait of Zia close by.

Crowds at the two main candidates' rallies are huge, running into hundreds of thousands. Interest in the election is evidently deep. People are given the same programme of praise of murdered presidents and bitter attacks on the opposing party's record.

For months there has been a strong feeling that Mr Sattar will win comfortably. But of late there has grown a belief that the Awami League could make it an unexpectedly close fight.

The League has no doubt, and says so often, that the Government will rig the election. The army, which watches events closely, would like the BNP to retain power as the party most likely to keep Bangladesh stable. Few doubt that if the infant political system of the country totters the Army will take power.

The question of future action by the Army formed part of a controversial interview given to a Bangladesh newspaper recently by Lieutenant-General H. M. Ershad, the Army chief.

He was quoted as saying there would be no martial law unless circumstances made it necessary. He was also quoted as saying that failure of the BNP in the presidential election would help the Awami League to lead Bangladesh toward political turbulence, that its ideology would never be acceptable to the people. Later General Ershad issued a "clarification" in which he said his views had been misrepresented. He said the Army would uphold the people's verdict.

Although there have been some violent incidents the election campaign has been relatively peaceful. The great crowds have mostly been well behaved.

In Dacca yesterday, the Awami League held a major rally which drew a crowd of 300,000. Party leaders were on a platform made in the shape of a boat, the League's election symbol.

The leaders wore white shirts and trousers and sleeveless black "Mujib" coats, now an Awami uniform. They stood in front of hoardings which depicted in gruesome detail the deaths of Bangladeshis at the hands of Pakistani soldiers during the war of independence. There were also large portraits of the Shaikh and, on the platform, his daughter, Hasina. She is a crowd-puller and only has to stand up to hear the multitude shout Jai Bangla—long live Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is very young, but in this election the past is employed as an emotive and important commodity.

India bans foreign medical students

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Nov 12

While ruling out a ban on Indian doctors working abroad, Delhi has directed state governments not to admit foreign students to any of the medical colleges in the country. The ban also applies to children of Indians who have become citizens of foreign countries.

The government explantion for not preventing Indian doctors working abroad is that there are national and international commitments that have to be met. These commitments include fellowships in international institutions and assistance to underdeveloped countries. However, Delhi has appointed a committee to suggest measures for halting the medical brain drain.

India requires more doctors but the ban on foreign students is because they would put additional strain on the country's limited educational facilities.

Some states such as Punjab, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh charge a capitation fee for non-resident students. Delhi says that these medical colleges are private and there is no law which can prevent the establishment of a private college.

Meanwhile, a report on medical college in Bombay says that it has only one classroom for 352 students at various stages of a five-year course, no pharmacy, no pathology laboratory or even a hospital worth the name.



Mr Christian Chapman, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Paris, crouches behind his car to show the police how he escaped an assassination attempt yesterday.

US envoy escapes six shots fired by lone attacker in Paris

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 12

A man "of Middle-Eastern appearance" fired six shots this morning at Mr Christian Addison Chapman, the American Chargé d'Affaires in Paris as he was leaving his residence near the Eiffel tower for the embassy offices. Thanks to his self-control and presence of mind, Mr Chapman was unhurt. The attacker escaped.

Mr Chapman, who is 60, has been head of the United States Embassy since the departure two months ago of Mr Arthur Hartman, the former Ambassador. The new Ambassador, Mr Evan Gilbraith, whose appointment was confirmed by the Senate last week, is due to take up his post soon.

Mr Chapman told reporters that it was a deplorable incident. Such violence was unacceptable, but it did not affect in any way the policy of one country towards another. He refused to speculate on the reasons for the attack. He had no bodyguard at the time, but would probably apply for one. He had no complaints against the French police whom he regarded as very efficient.

Mr Chapman recently warned the French authorities that he had received threats, and he was offered personal police escort, but he had not yet replied to this offer.

It was about 8.50 am when Mr Chapman stepped out of the front door of his home, and had taken a few steps across the pavement towards his bullet proof car, when he noticed about 15 yards away to his right a man moving rapidly towards him.

The man, Mr Chapman said was young, handsome, of medium height, unmasked, and wore a pointed beard which, according to the French police, appeared to be genuine. He was dressed in a black leather jacket and black trousers.

Mr Chapman added that he had not paid particular attention to him, and went on walking towards his car when he heard the sound of shots. He rapidly dropped to a crouching position and moved over to the far side of his car. He then jumped into it and the driver drove off at speed. The man then made off on foot by a side street.

The police found six empty cartrides of 7/65 calibre bullets on the spot, two of them penetrated the boot of the car and their impact marks were detected on the right rear wing.

☐ Washington. — Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, today suggested that Lybia was behind the assassination attempt on Mr Chapman. He told the House of Representatives foreign affairs committee: "We do have repeated reports that colonel Gaddafi (the Lybian leader) has been funding, sponsoring, paying and harbouring terrorist groups to conduct activities against the lives and well-being of American diplomats".—Reuter.

Eight freed in cooking oil scandal

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, November 12

As the official death toll rose to 193 in Spain's poisoned cooking oil scandal, it was learnt here today that eight of the 25 people taken into custody have been released.

The latest deaths reported were those of a woman, aged 30, and a girl, aged 16, in Madrid, and a girl, aged nine, in the north-western city of Opense. The freed people, a woman and seven men, were released at different times in the past 12 weeks, according to reliable reports. The Justice Ministry did not immediately clarify how many of them were released pending trial or whether charges have been dropped against any of them.

At the same time it became clear that the trials of those accused will not take place for some time. Legal sources explained that under Spanish law the extent of responsibility, and the severity of the sentences which can be imposed, depend on the extent of damage caused, on the number of fatalities and on the length of time which the physical effects of the poisoning endure.

According to reports published here today 17 people remain under arrest, 12 of whom have been charged. The other five remain in custody pending the outcome of further investigation.

EEC offer on cash for tunnel

From Ian Murray
Brussels, Nov 12

The European Community has the means to finance the necessary loans to build a Channel tunnel, Mr Christopher Tugendhat, Commissioner responsible for the EEC budget, said in Lille today. Before this could come about, however, it would be better for the Council of Ministers "to stop sitting on" the Commission proposal for a common transport infrastructure policy, he said.

Mr Tugendhat said that the risk of either the British or French Governments withdrawing from the project ought to be covered by a guarantee in the treaty at the time agreement to build the tunnel was completed. At the same time if it proved necessary the Community could consider providing assistance through a number of different loan schemes.

Construction of the tunnel, he said, would offer tangible benefits in terms of jobs, trade and industrial connexions. The benefit to trade and industry would be felt in a wide area. The size of the project would also have valuable technological spin offs.

The project had to be commercially viable.

Because the initial financing of such a project was so high there were risks for investors and a relatively long delay before returns could be expected.

West warned on dangers of arming fundamentalists

By Richard Owen

An Afghan insurgent leader has warned the West that by directing arms and funds to Islamic fundamentalist factions, it is undermining the unity of the Afghan resistance, and may in the long run strengthen rather than weaken the Soviet occupation.

Mr Sayed Ahmed Gailani, who leads the Moderate Alliance and is head of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, said in London yesterday that Western military and other aid was being channelled to Islamic fundamentalist groups, which he described as "terrorists". He also thought they had "virtually only paper-thin support".

Mr Gailani, now on a visit to London, complained that the Western powers were under the mistaken impression that the fundamentalists were the backbone of anti-Soviet resistance, when in fact they either allowed the vast amounts of arms they received to rust away, or used them to attack fellow *mujahidin*, such as those of the Moderate Alliance.

Thanks to Western policy, which Mr Gailani described as "neither understandable nor forgivable", the Islamic fundamentalists were gaining credibility, and were coming to be seen as an effective force not only by the West but also by the Soviet Union.

He predicted that if the Russians continued to lose confidence in President Barbrak Karmal, they might turn to an alternative leader able to rule Afghanistan in the name of Islam but under Soviet guidance.

He declined to name possible candidates for this role, but emphasized that the Hezbi Islami group, led by Mr Golboddin Hekmatyar, is singled out by Soviet propaganda as "the only resistance force".

Mr Gailani added that despite differences between the insurgent factions, the *Mujahidin* had won military successes.

PARLIAMENT November 12 1981

Heseltine plans under attack from Tories

RATE BURDEN

The Government had linked together an undeniable fact with a false assumption to reach the conclusion that local authorities were overspending, Mr Gerald Kaufman, chief Opposition spokesman on the environment, said in opening the Commons debate on local government autonomy.

He moved the following Opposition motion: "That this House upholds the autonomy of local government and opposes any attempts to impair or undermine it such as had been announced by the Secretary of State for the Environment on September 24, including transferring control over rate-making from town and country halls to Whitehall and imposing the device of the enforced referendum, which have been rejected by all local authority associations as totally unjustified, constitutionally unacceptable and technically unsound."

Mr Kaufman said the words that concluded the motion came from the Association of District Councils and the title of the debate, "Encroachments on Local Government Autonomy", was the verdict of the Association of County Councils.

The proposals had caused profound disquiet and he questioned why the Government had been in such a hurry that they had rushed the Bill in within 48 hours of Parliament being opened.

The proposals had been based on one false assumption and one undeniable fact and the Government had linked them in deciding that the problem they claimed arose from the linkage, could only be solved by the means proposed.

The undeniable fact was that the rating system was profoundly unpopular and was regarded as unfair, inaccurate and illogical, and was disliked by the ratepayers.

The false assumption was that local authority expenditure was increasingly spiralling out of control, whereas it had been falling for many years.

The Secretary of State seemed to give the impression that since 1975 there had been an orgy of sumptuary debauchery within town halls.

This year the rate support grant in England had been cut by £1,060m compared with last year. Housing subsidy had been cut by £738m, which meant that the Secretary of State for the Environment had subtracted £1,800m from local authorities in reduced grant and subsidy this financial year.

The Government remained convinced that local authority spending was too high and must be reduced. This time, instead of trying to force councils to cut their expenditure, ministers were seeking to control their rate-making power.

The Government claimed that in putting forward these proposals it had only a few profligate authorities in mind. He challenged the equity of that approach.

It is unseemly and unfair (he continued) for ministers to conduct a vendetta against a handful of authorities with whose policies or political control they may disagree and whose alleged excess expenditure is only a fraction of 1 per cent of total local authority budgets.

It is even more unacceptable that to achieve this ministers should employ methods which will reduce the traditional freedom and independence of every local authority. (Labour cheers.)

The proposals took away the right of local authorities to make their own rates. They transformed every local authority into a puppet. But whose puppet? Mr Heseltine had said Parliament would take over, but that was not what the Bill said. It said limits on local authority rate making would be imposed not by Parliament but by a method specified by the Secretary of State.

The only role for Parliament (he added) will be to say "yes" or "no" to the method at the end of a 90-minute debate.

Beyond the obnoxious controls over rate making lay the unacceptable device of the referendum. To many MPs, whatever their views on local authority spending, it was the decision to use the enforced referendum which lay at the heart of their opposition to the Government's proposals.

Others may ask what was wrong with a referendum; after all it gave the people the final say. On the Common Market and devolution, the electorate had been asked for their guidance but Mr Heseltine proposed to insert a compulsory and binding referendum to cut the budget making process of all local authorities.

Timing would be dictated by the Government which would also fabricate the criteria. The question, too, would be framed by the Government. Parliament was not even being asked to approve.

The enforced referendum would mark the end of representative and responsible democracy in the local authority, not just in the few where referendums would take place, but for all those living under threat of a referendum who would become puppets dangling from the strings of Whitehall.

No one claimed that local government was perfect or that it did not make mistakes, or that from time to time it did not engage in excesses.

Mistakes and excesses were part of the price paid for democracy. Local democracy was a bulwark against the tyranny of centralized government.

Let me take the opportunity (he went on) to say in words firmly clear, to be quoted to my party that as and when we become the government once again, we do not want these powers, even though we could indeed make use of them.

We find them odious and undemocratic. If they reach the statute book and we are in a position to do so, we shall repeal them.

If the proposals became law, it would be closing time for local democracy. The Opposition hoped that the House would act, as it had the power to act, in defence of democracy.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, moved the Government amendment to make the motion read that the House supports the Government in its efforts to restrain the activities of overspending local authorities and to provide further protection for domestic, commercial and industrial ratepayers.

He said that the Opposition motion sought to oppose any attempt to impair or undermine the autonomy of local government. If Mr Kaufman was serious in moving it, he was seeking a fundamental rewrite of the relationship between central and local government.

Not a single member of the Labour Party who had been a minister could believe that any local authority should be free, of its own momentum, to set public expenditure levels of its own choosing.

The concept of local government freedom was extraordinarily limited. A cornerstone of the rules was that central Government had the right to establish the macro-economic pattern of local authority expenditure.

In its totality, local government had failed to keep within the rules and there was now almost £1,000m of overspend in volume terms. The majority of authorities had proved the targets were reasonable and attainable.

If they allowed for the usual differences between out-turn and budgeting, today 235 authorities were budgeting to spend at the lower levels he had set. It served no useful purpose for the Opposition to ignore selectively authorities which had not achieved the targets or did not want to try to achieve them when it was now beyond question that it was possible to do what the Government had requested.

It was in the last Labour Government that the devastation to the capital programmes to keep up the consumption programmes first got so seriously under way.

The Labour Party would not face the harsh, unpalatable truths. Britain was living beyond its means following the oil price changes of 1973. But they would not go back and tell councillors or the public sector unions. They would not change their prejudices in the possession of these unpalatable facts but instead paid the mounting staff bills by slaughtering the capital programmes.

The private sector was expected and ultimately forced to pay the bills. Unemployment rose relentlessly under the last Government, but not in local government. Unemployment rose by 125 per cent between 1974 and 1979, but the numbers employed in local government far from going down to field some measure of the strain the economy was going through, went up to an all-time high.

The high levels of consumption in the public sector were lowering the levels of capital investment. That was the background he inherited—record staff numbers and capital programmes cut in half. It was a record of disaster and it had to end. It was a record that must be reversed if there was to be any prospect of rebuilding the strength of the national economy.

He had asked local government to help reverse the process. The majority of local authorities have tried, but the minority had sucked up the economies that the majority made.

The savings of 258 authorities had been wiped out by the overspending of just 50 authorities and 80 per cent of that was caused by just three authorities.

Mr Kaufman claimed that local government must be allowed to act without constraints. That was what the Opposition motion said. The Labour Party in power had to face precisely the same need to take these difficult decisions as this Government did. In Opposition one could opt out of the lonely decisions but £1,000m worth of overspending could not be ignored.

Only authorities spending substantially above their permitted levels could be caught by what the Government had in mind. Only a small minority would be affected. In the Government's approach to these matters it had to recognize that the majority of local authorities were cooperating and seeking to secure the targets and the Government was only concerned with the small minority that were not.

It was reasonable for Mr Kaufman to quote the local authority associations, but that was only one of the views the Government had to listen to. We must (he said) listen to the ratepayers. Should we not listen to the industrialists who actually have to create the resources upon which the whole edifice depends? Should we not concern ourselves with the plight of those whose jobs are being destroyed under the weight of the public sector charges, such as rates?

All these people were entitled to ask the Government to listen to their case and to decide where freedom ended and oppression began.

Very shortly the Government would publish a Green Paper on the reform of the rating system and the alternatives. But however quickly they had the legislation there would still be a gap and the Opposition wished to leave the domestic and industrial ratepayer unprotected. He found that a view difficult to accept. Something had to be done quickly.

There were only two directions in which to advance, either in the direction of central government intervention or in the direction of enhanced local accountability.

He hoped the ratepayers would understand exactly where the Labour Party stood. Ideally the traditional relationship of voluntary adherence to targets was the best way. He had not changed that; a minority of high spending authorities had.

Another possibility was to remove the right of authorities to levy supplementary rates entirely and provide that excess expenditure within some ceiling should be financed by borrowing, repayable with interest at the beginning of the next financial year.

All were ideas that could be examined. But whichever measure was approved by the House it must be seen as an interim measure. Following the green paper on alternatives to the domestic rating system we would launch a process of consideration to enable them to consider all strands of action. He could assure the House that the Government's present proposals related only to the short term.

If there were better alternative ways of dealing with the problem there was no time limit to when they could be adopted. He did not want to argue the merits of one method or another for finding a solution.

He wanted to protect democracy. He believed democracy in this country began with the sovereignty of Parliament and one of the duties of Parliament was to protect any group against another that was trying to overburden it.

What I seek to do (he said) is to ensure that if there is a better solution to the problem that I face and the Government faces and indeed this party faces, we should seek it urgently. The longer it takes us to find an alternative, the greater the risk that we will not be able to bring in that alternative before the next rate fixing round.

In seeking that objective it must be possible to distinguish between low and high spending authorities. He invited the House to accept that it was important to stick by the Government's public expenditure programme while seeking an alternative solution.

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke-on-Trent South, Lab) said the referendum would interfere with the balance of power between central and local



Cormack: Grave disservice



Higgins: Endangering democracy

government, and would turn councillors into robots and town halls into local museums.

Sir Derek Walker-Smith (East Hertfordshire, C) said there was no prescriptive right for the present rating system to persist in perpetuity. Rate reform was a vital and enduring matter. The Bill might be a pacemaker for it.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L) said he supported the Opposition motion and called on the Government to think again. Mr Heseltine was embarked on a collision course at a time when central and local government should be working together for the country's good.

Mr Heseltine seemed not to trust local government, yet its record was better than that of its masters. There were savings to be made but that lay with some other reform in the structure of local government. Were the Greater London Council or the metropolitan counties really necessary, for instance.

On referendums, the result of the Croydon by-election or even the Court of Appeal decision yesterday must have convinced the Secretary of State that he did not need legislation.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South-West Staffordshire, C) said people like Mr Livingstone had been elected. To give them credit they had not sought to hide that people would have to pay dearly for their services. The Bill went too far.

The measures being discussed now he said amount to a monstrous contradiction of a long and honourable Tory tradition in local government and a contradiction of the stated Tory belief that the gentlemen in Whitehall does not know best.

It was a tragedy that there had been a breakdown of trust and confidence between local and central government in recent years. This was essential for democracy, this would be restored by Mr Heseltine's proposals.

The most objectionable proposal was the one to usurp the will of the people expressed in local elections by resorting to referendums. These devices should be used sparingly and with the utmost caution. If Mr Heseltine proceeded with his present plans he would do a grave disservice to the democratic structure locally and nationally.

Mr Heseltine should have the courage and wisdom to think again. He could not be supported in the lobbies tonight and if the Bill retained the referendum proposals he would vote against it.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) said there had been too many examples of the way in which local responsibility, built up over many decades, and the relationship between local councils and central government were now threatened, not only by Mr Heseltine's measures but by the way in which he acted. He should act with more restraint and wisdom and with sound legal advice.

Mr Reginald Prentice (Daventry, C) said Mr Heseltine could not avoid bringing this subject to the House in the form of a Bill. He was wrong about the referendums but he was right in his objective.

I support the objectives of the Secretary of State (he said) but I strongly and profoundly disagree with the technique of a referendum.

If Mr Heseltine dropped the referendum proposal, he would abstain. Otherwise he would feel bound to vote against the second reading of the Bill.

Once the precedent for a referendum was set there would be further provisions and they would accelerate. Successive governments might find it convenient to use the technique again and again to solve a particular issue. The public would demand them on certain issues on which they had strong feelings, such as capital punishment. Pressure groups would ask for referendums so that they could have a national campaign paid for by the taxpayer.

Step by step Britain would become a different and a worse kind of democracy.

Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes, C) said local government had been subjected by successive governments to a process of slow strangulation. If it was not to be killed off in all but name that process must be stopped and preferably reversed.

The use of referendums was wholly unacceptable. Once allowed it would be impossible to deny their use for other purposes.

Mr Terrence Higgins (Worthing, C) said the idea of referendums was the worst possible way of approaching the problem and endangered the whole system of representative parliamentary democracy. He hoped the Government would think again.

MPs were elected not to act as robots voting on mere numbers, but to represent their constituents and the interests of the country. That was a complex task and against that the idea of referendums seemed an alien concept. Because of that he viewed with concern any extension of the principle of referendums.

There would be tremendous electoral advantage in abolishing the rating system and transferring the cost to the central exchequer. This would cost the equivalent of 4p in the pound on income tax.

This would still leave local authorities with important decisions on how they spent their money and would reduce the amount of interference from the centre which was now considerable and increasing.

Mr Heseltine must reconsider the matter fundamentally before he tried to go ahead with his proposals. Insufficient attention had been given to the matter with insufficient consultation. Legislative proposals for referendums would not be an abstaining matter and he would vote against them on second reading of the Bill.

Mr Anthony Durant (Reading North, C) said there was great concern about the proposals although most people did not decry the aim. The argument was over the way Mr Heseltine was proceeding.

Mr Richard Mitchell (Southampton, Itchen, SDP) said the SDP would be voting for the Opposition motion but they wished to make it clear they were opposed to the Ken Livingstones and Ted Knights and all the other extremists who were bringing local government into disrepute.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C) said the Government had panicked. They had looked at the figures and somebody had bullied Mr Heseltine and told him to play his part and do a bit more.

Mr Bruce Millan, Opposition spokesman on Scotland (Glasgow, Craigton, Lab) said there had not been a single MP who had supported Mr Heseltine's proposals.

Because not all local authorities behaved in a way Mr Heseltine found acceptable was no reason for changing the whole local government financial system.

Mr Heseltine was not going to get the referendum proposals through, so he would do better to give way graciously now.

Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, said every local government leader, regardless of party, accepted the proper role of central government in setting the overall expenditure targets.

The traditional relationship between local and central government was under threat because some people no longer accepted that it was government responsibility to set overall public expenditure targets.

The Opposition motion was rejected by 299 votes to 249—Government majority, 50 and the Government motion carried by 312 votes to 247—Government majority, 65.

Aid needed to compete with Dutch

HORTICULTURE

Bitter criticism was voiced from both sides of the House about delay by the Government in announcing continuation of aid next year for the British glasshouse and horticulture industries. Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in the course of replies to questions, stated that the Government was urgently considering an indication by the EEC Commission that it was willing to extend the guidelines for aid to the industry after the end of this year.

The Government was determined to protect glasshouse growers, she said.

Mrs Fenner said the Government recognized the seriousness to the country's glasshouse growers of the continued artificially low prices being paid by Dutch growers for gas for glasshouse heating.

We deplore the delay by the Commission and the Dutch Government (she said) in removing the distortion of competition. We shall continue to maintain the greatest possible pressure on the Commission to settle the matter urgently.

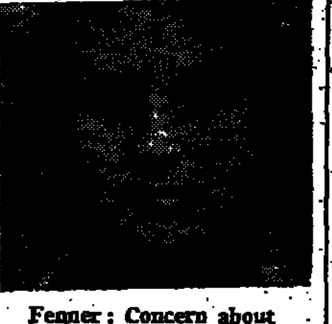
Mr Michael Latham (Melton, C): Will she ring up the Commissioner and tell him that Parliament in the United Kingdom is not prepared to put up with this snail pace progress any longer? (Cheers.) If they have not done something about it by the end of this month, then she should drag up some health regulation and stop the things coming in.

Mrs Fenner: Ministers have been making this point again and again. We hope to see some response shortly.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): The two largest glasshouse growers in my constituency have closed with a fair number of redundancies. Time is past, almost.

Can we not, as we are in the chair in Brussels, impose a tariff on Dutch tomatoes? Will the oil subsidy continue after December? The time is important for planting.

Mrs Fenner: It is not for the individual state to decide to take tariff



Fenner: Concern about delay shared

measures, but for the Commission. The minister has placed this fairly and squarely before the Commission. It did not feel able to take such action because of the circumstances.

Mr Ross raised what is the adaptation aid? We have heard recently that the Commission has been willing to extend the guidelines to enable the payment of an adaptation aid for another year. The Government is urgently considering the Commission's recent indication. I cannot anticipate the outcome.

Mr John Wells (Maidstone, C): Can we assume that the Europeans are going to drag their feet for ever. Can we have a "Yes" or "No" on continuity after January?

Mrs Fenner: I can assure him, from the example of the £5.5m over the last year, of the determination of the minister to protect our glasshouse industry.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab): This is just not good enough. In present circumstances growers are refusing to prepare for the next year. All the time that we are waiting for a decision from the Government, growers are going out of business and we are providing the means whereby the Dutch will take a larger share of the market than they have taken already.

Mrs Fenner. I share his concern about what is an intolerable delay. Ministers are determined that the glasshouse growers shall be protected.

The present adaptation aid does go on to the end of the year. I know the concern about planting for next year and the minister is fully aware of the need for urgent action.

Mr Stephen Hastings (Mid Bedfordshire, C): The net loss to tomato growers this year has been estimated at £19,000.

Treasury to control Whitehall salaries

CIVIL SERVICE

The Civil Service Department is to be disbanded with some of the staff moved under the control of the Treasury and most of the remainder moved into a new management and personnel office working alongside the Treasury, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, announced.

Mrs Thatcher said: we have made a good deal of progress in the last two and a half years in controlling the cost and size of the Civil Service and in improving its efficiency.

I believe that the time has now come when some organizational changes will help us to make sure that the progress we have already achieved is maintained.

Setting up the Civil Service Department 13 years ago had a number of advantages as compared with the situation as it existed before; but it had one consequence whose disadvantages have become increasingly apparent over time: it divorced central responsibility for the control of manpower from responsibility for the control of Government expenditure. I judge that the balance of advantage now lies in favour of consolidating the CSD's manpower control responsibilities with the central control of resources.

I therefore propose to reunify responsibility for the central allocation and control of all resources, and to make the Treasury responsible for control over Civil Service manpower, pay, superannuation, allowances and for the central computer and telecommunications agency. The staff at present concerned with these functions will be transferred to the Treasury.

Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Civil Service Department, will be appointed as a Minister of State in the Treasury to help in the discharge of these responsibilities. He will continue to answer in this House for the whole range of Civil Service matters.

The duties of the other Ministers of State in the Treasury will remain unchanged, but Mr John Bruce-Gardyne, Minister of State, Treasury, will assume the title of Economic Secretary to the Treasury.

I now turn to the Civil Service Department's other responsibilities. It remains my view that there should not be a total merger of the Treasury and the Civil Service Department. The efficiency of the Civil Service in carrying out its functions and the selection and development of civil servants are as important to the Government as the control of public expenditure.

The machinery of government should make special provision for this, since it is a subject in which any Prime Minister is bound to take a close personal interest. I shall therefore continue to be Minister for the Civil Service and to be responsible for the organization, management and overall efficiency of the Home Civil Service and for policy on recruitment, training and other personnel management matters. Lady Young, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster will, as at present, discharge those responsibilities on a day-to-day basis. She will also answer in the House of Lords for the whole range of Civil Service matters.

The staff involved in these functions will work alongside the Cabinet Office in a new management and personnel office. Sir Robert Armstrong will be permanent secretary of this office and will also continue as the Secretary of the Cabinet to head the Cabinet office. He will be assisted on the business of the new office by a second permanent secretary, Mr John Cassels.

An Order in Council will be necessary to transfer the responsibilities for Civil Service manpower and remuneration to the Treasury. The order will be laid before Parliament shortly. In preparation for its coming into effect the new arrangements will be introduced administratively from November 16. During the interim period the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have charge on my behalf of the functions to be transferred to the Treasury. Thereafter, there will not be a department known as the Civil Service Department.

There will be some staff savings as a result of the new arrangements.

Sir Ian Bancroft, head of the Home Civil Service and permanent secretary to the Civil Service Department, and Sir John Herbecq, the second permanent secretary, both of whom were due to retire by the end of next year, have with characteristic public spirit accepted that these changes mean their departure from the public service some months early.

Both have had long and distinguished careers in the public service, and have served the nation with all the devotion and integrity which we expect from our public servants. Sir Ian served successive chancellors of the exchequer with conspicuous distinction. He did much to build up the Department of the Environment before becoming the head of the Civil Service in 1977.

I am sure the House would wish to join me in this expression of appreciation and gratitude for the many years of distinguished service both he and Sir John have given to the country.

On Sir Ian Bancroft's retirement, Sir Robert Armstrong and Sir Douglas Wass, the permanent secretary to the Treasury, will become joint heads of the Home Civil Service.

Arrangements are in hand to explain to all the staff of the CSD how they will be affected by the reorganization. Both the Council of Civil Service Unions and the trade union representatives of the CSD's own staff are today being informed of the details of the new organization.

Mr Michael Foot, Leader of the Opposition (Ebbw Vale, Lab): What consultations have there been with the unions and the staff concerned?

Has the Government's mind in any way been affected by the industrial action that took place earlier? The new management and personnel office should have all the power and authority of a full department of state. Why does she think to diffuse control of the Civil Service will necessarily make it more efficient?

Has the Treasury had such brilliant success in the last few years that major powers and authority should be transferred to it?

Mrs Thatcher: We are not transferring the whole of the Civil Service Department to the Treasury, but a particular part of it. Experience has continually shown the disadvantages of divorcing management and control of expediture and manpower resources of central government from the management and control of public expenditure as a whole. That is the reason for the change. Sections of the department will be closer in tune and in touch with policy changes on resources and control.

On the efficiency of the units, the management and personnel units of the department will amalgamate with the Rayner unit, hitherto under the office of Prime Minister, and become the management and personel office where it will be closer to policy making in general.

There were not advance consultations with the unions. It is difficult to have these kind of consultations about the machinery of government for which the first formal notice should come to this House. Parliament should be the first body to be told. That is the way to do these things.

Mr Edward Du Cann (Taunton, C): Vastly more important than the location or chain of command of the CSD is that it should continue to be an arbiter of effectiveness and efficiency of the Civil Service. That has disappointingly not always been the case in recent years.

Mrs Thatcher: The important thing is to get the maximum efficiency. That is why we had the Rayner unit in my office and why ministers and permanent secretaries are taking a new and fresh interest in securing maximum efficiency in their own departments. I hope that this new office will assist in that same direction.

□ After the statement had been repeated in the Lords by Lady Young, Minister for the Civil Service, Lord Soames (C), former Lord President of the Council, said: I have for long felt a divided responsibility—financial control on the one hand, and manpower control on the other—was a bad thing for the Civil Service Department and for the national interest.

In view of a false report in *The Times* today, may I assure Lady Young that I have consistently held this view and advocated it unequivocally in the proper quarters. I am glad that action is now being taken.

Lady Young: I am very glad to have had Lord Soames' support. He asked whether I had noticed the comment in *The Times* today, which I had.

I was aware that it was his personal view that there should be a merger between the Treasury and the Civil Service Department. He, like me, I am sure, does not believe everything he sees in the newspapers, even when it is such a good newspaper as *The Times*.

High spending now would abort recovery

HOUSE OF LORDS

Massive increases in public spending as proposed by the Labour Party would abort Britain's industrial recovery just when it was beginning, Lord Cockfield, Minister of State, Treasury, said when resuming the debate on the Queen's Speech.

Like the late frost in spring (he commented) it would kill the flower in the bud.

He said to pretend that such massive increases would cure Britain's ills was a cruel deception. It had been tried in the 1970s. It had resulted in little increase in output; what it did produce was massive inflation.

In the words of Marlene Dietrich (he added) "Will they never learn". (Conservative cheers.)

Lord Cockfield said that during yesterday's debate much of what had been said was an attempt to escape from reality. Reality was harsh and unpleasant. But there was no escape from reality.

The 1980s would prove to be a much more difficult and challenging era than the 1950s and 1960s. Rates of growth were unlikely on a sustained basis to match those of the earlier decades. It would be fortunate, this century, if rates of growth over a period of years were more than one or two per cent per year. That posed a challenge which had to be met.

The link between inflation and unemployment was universally recognized, but it was much easier to diagnose the causes of inflation than to remedy it.

An onus rested upon governments to adopt the right fiscal and monetary policies. But there was equally an onus on other people to behave responsibly in relation to those policies.

The trade union movement had made a cardinal error of judgment in the 1979-80 pay round. They had gone bull-headed for pay increases when they would have been much wiser to have gone for job protection. That error was compounded by management conceding those claims in the mistaken impression that they could pass on the increased cost in prices.

As a result, the unions secured high nominal wage increases for their members, an improvement in their standard of living and massive unemployment.

This is the tragedy of our time (he said). It need not have happened like this. We could not have opted out of the world recession. Unemployment we would have had to face, but not unemployment on the present scale.

The bitter lesson was now being learned. There was an air of realism on the shop floor. Union leadership should not lag behind their members.

What we need (he continued) is not artificial stimulation of the economy but soundly based growth. There are encouraging signs appearing.

We will win this battle. Signs of success are appearing. Not everywhere but in sufficient number to indicate that we are moving firmly in the right direction.

Lord Scanlon, for the Opposition, moved an amendment regretting the continuation of current fiscal and monetary policies and the proposed further divisive legislation hostile to the trade unions.

He said the general economic situation was, to say the least, alarming. Unemployment was over three million, the growth rate nil, inflation well into double figures, and interest rates at unacceptable levels.

The answer in the Queen's Speech was a tedious reaffirmation of all the old medicine that had failed in the past and would surely fail again.

The ever-increasing cost of financing unemployment was estimated at the staggering figure of £12,000m a year. This was increasing public expenditure at a greater rate than the most severe cuts could curtail it. It was economic nonsense.

Had nothing been learnt from the three-and-a-half years of the Industrial Relations Act? Again the Government were proposing to make union funds vulnerable by withdrawing immunities which had been in existence for more than 70 years. The Government should think again.



Scanlon: Warning on closed shop Bill

Lord Banks (L) moved an amendment to Lord Scanlon's amendment saying that Labour Party policies would not work either.

He said the Liberals stood in favour of a limited expansion of the economy linked to an incomes policy. In industrial relations they wanted to give a statutory basis to consultation by the establishment of works' councils.

Lord McFadzean of Kelvinside, in a maiden speech, said in the past year there had been a growing realization that unless many of Britain's present working practices were abandoned Britain would continue to lose ground and jobs to competitors who adapted more speedily to change.

Lord Marsh, also in a maiden speech, said he had always believed that in any modern society a degree of intervention by the state in industry and the economy was inevitable, it was almost never desirable.

The objectives of the politician could never be the same as that of the industrial manager; politicians could not work on the timescale required by modern industry and there was the problem of accountability. While governments had tried to increase accountability in the public sector they had in the process virtually destroyed it.

Viscount Eccles (C) said inflation remained enemy number one. The greatest service the Government could give to those in and out of work was to fight inflation to the point where employers, workers, and savers changed their minds about the prospect of rising prices and became convinced that their money would not for ever lose its value.

Lord Kaldor (Lab) said there was no single aspect of Government policy, announced or unannounced, in which the objectives of the Government had been obtained except, perhaps, one which no one would claim credit for. That was the reserve army of three million unemployed it had managed to create.

Lord Thorneycroft (C), former chairman of the Conservative Party, said that by far the most important political decision taken in recent weeks was the Prime Minister's decision not to intervene in the BL strike.

That kind of courage was required more than anything else—more than any trick of economics—if Britain was to get through some of the problems confronting her at the present time.

There was no room for enormous fiscal or financial adventures. In a recession there were many "don'ts": don't criticize others as Marxists or monetarists, because such theories were not real in the present world; don't talk about leaving Europe; don't run for protection of trade; don't strengthen the trade unions; don't nationalize any more industries; don't repeat the mistakes of the past.

Viscount Watkinson (C) said it would do no one any good to throw away the clear gains from increased productivity, more realistic pay bargaining and manning levels which had been achieved.

Lord Weinstock (C) said it would not be productive to attempt a thorough going reform of the trade unions and so attack their basic rights and priviliges. To do so would be risking an upsurge of bitterness which would greatly reduce the influence of moderate and enlightened influence in the labour movement.

Lord Sandford (C) said Mr Heseltine's Local Government Finance Bill was a major intrusion by central government into local government, undesirable yet unavoidable. As the overspending was almost all on transport, it might be sufficiently effective and more acceptable to substitute a second Bill confined to transport.

The present Bill should be of a limited duration. An amendment to this effect should be introduced in the Commons, or he would do it himself in the Lords. The legislation should be in force only as long as it took to produce economies in Labour-controlled authorities.

Lord Hankey (Ind) said the Government should join the European Monetary System at once.

The Liberal amendment was rejected by 40 votes to 34—majority, six and the Labour amendment was rejected by 122 votes to 42—Government majority, 80. The main motion was agreed to.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on Government measures to help small businesses.

Next week

The main business in the House of Commons next week will be:

Monday: Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill and Nuclear Industry (Finance) Bill, second readings.

Tuesday: Shipbuilding Bill, second reading.

Wednesday: Debate on Opposition motion on Government's destructive policy towards higher education.

Thursday: Debate on Opposition motion on the Scottish economy and industry.

Friday: Debate on report of Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure.

The main business in the House of Lords next week will be:

Tuesday: Debates on hazardous waste disposal and on functions of internal drainage boards.

Wednesday: Debates on local government reform and on poultry meat hygiene.

Thursday: Beverage Containers Bill, second reading.

The Mental Health Bill: old battles rage on

When patients do not want their treatment

Battle has been joined immediately over the new mental health Bill published this week and, if anything, will intensify during its passage through Parliament. The key point at issue is who arbitrates when a patient refuses the treatment prescribed by a psychiatrist.

Below, a psychiatrist and a barrister make their different positions clear. MIND, the mental health charity, has announced it will fight strenuously the Bill's provision on the question of consent to treatment and will make sure that amendments are tabled in Parliament. The medical profession looks set to fight its corner equally fiercely.

The Government appears to have bought the arguments put forward by the Royal College of Psychiatrists and to have agreed to set up a new quango, euphemistically (as MIND would have it) called a watchdog, which would supervise consent to treatment questions. The critics welcome much of this, including the drawing up of a code of practice, but are horrified that individual cases will be resolved by *a second medical opinion*.

The world of forensic psychiatry in Britain is tiny. Many of the psychiatrists know one another and the lay campaigners are not convinced that they will be willing to override one another's judgment. Anyway, they ask, what is wrong with a layperson having a say in whether brain operations, ECT (electric-shock treatment) or even drugs should be forced on unwilling victims?

Though it has antagonized the campaigners on this issue, much of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill has met with their strong approval. Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND, who also writes below, has called it "a remarkable expression of Government concern for one of the most disadvantaged groups in society". For Gostin the Bill is also a great personal triumph. It was the publication of *A Human Condition*, his two-volume critique on the 22-year-old Act in the 1970s, which started the great debate on mental patients' rights. That was followed by the previous Labour Government's consultative paper and White Paper, which were closer to MIND's position than the current Bill.

Nevertheless the present Conservative Government has kept faith with much of the 1978 White Paper. Crucially it has moved away from the highly discretionary approach of current legislation, which gave sweeping powers to doctors on the admission, detention and treatment of patients, as shown in the examples below, and has given the patients themselves a new set of legal rights and freedoms.

The Bill affects only the 7,000 forcibly detained patients in England and Wales, a small minority compared with the patients in mental hospitals voluntarily. Its most important provisions are:

● Patients will not be detained unless they are likely to benefit from further treatment. This should mean hospitals are no longer places of confinement, and become what they should be — places for the treatment of patients.

● Patients will have many more chances to go before mental health review tribunals to ask for their release and all cases will be reviewed automatically every three years. Those on a 28-day hospital order will have their opportunities increased 10 times. This should mean many more patients discharged.

● A *Mental Health Act Commission* will be established to protect patients' interests. It will have the right to visit hospitals to ensure the law is being enforced and will draw up a code of practice on consent to treatment. It will also appoint the doctors to give second medical opinions on disputes over treatment.

● The training of social workers is to be tightened up and the censorship of patients' mail is to be considerably relaxed.

Lucy Hodges

Case no. 1
The art student

Tony Jadunath was found guilty of causing grievous bodily harm to his girlfriend in 1972. He claimed, she was not hurt badly. She spent just one night in hospital. But although Jadunath had no previous criminal record he was placed under section 65 of the 1959 Act and sent to Broadmoor.

Section 65 was designed to detain very dangerous and unpredictable patients at the Home Secretary's "pleasure". Nine years after his crime Jadunath is still in a mental hospital and still under section 65. In these nine years, his case has only once been reviewed by a mental health review tribunal. That tribunal recommended to the Home Secretary that he should be allowed to leave hospital. He is an artist — he sums up his own condition right — who went to study at Falmouth College of Art. He was still, however, on section 65, under licence, and liable to be recalled at any moment to hospital without a reason being given.

In September 1980 he was living at home with his stepfather. For years, he had been taking a monthly dose of Modecate, a drug used to maintain schizophrenics and which seems to suppress their hallucinations. But Jadunath was convinced that the drug was causing him skin trouble. He had lost hair from the middle of his head and his cheeks and scalp had two large discoloured patches. He also considered that he no longer needed to take it. In October the police called. Jadunath was taken back to Warlingham Park Hospital under section 65 of the Act. The immediate cause was that he had not come for his monthly injection of Modecate. Jadunath spent four months on a locked ward. He is still now, a year later, detained in hospital

David Cohen



Anguish incarcerated . . . a patient's view

William Challis . . . 35 years in Rampton

Case no. 2
The lady who wanted a rest

Margaret Smith is 26. After a phsysically and mentally exhausting summer last year, she asked her doctor to have her admitted to "a nice hospital with kind people where I can have a rest." On September 11 she entered High Royds, near Leeds, as a voluntary patient.

Margaret spent her first night in Richmond Ward, an open ward. The next afternoon, a charge nurse came up to her with a dose of medication. "It was a dark, brown liquid," she said, "and I did not want to take it." She refused, as she was entitled to do. A few hours later Margarent Smith was told the psychiatrist wanted to see her in his office. "I was surrounded by three nurses, and he said I had to have an injection". An hour later she was told she had to go to a different ward which turned out to be a locked ward. She claims all her cloths and belongings were taken away from her.

The next day she was taken to a side room in Nesfield Ward, told to take off her clothes and to lie down. She was again given an injection in the buttock. To her surprise, the nurses then left the room and locked the door. In the next 2½ weeks, she says, she spent 96 hours locked in the room.

The case raises a central issue in the light of the new bill. Under the 1959 Act patients had no effective appeal against a 28 day order. The new Bill provides for a review if application is made within 14 days.

D. C.

Case no. 3
The stolen bicycle

William Challis was convicted in 1933 of having received a stolen bicycle at the age of 17. Because he had broken a probation order and because a doctor decided he was a *mental defective he was sent to* Rampton top-security hospital (then known as a criminal lunatic asylum). In 1957 he was allowed out and it was discovered there had never been anything wrong with his mind. But Rampton had made him into a homosexual, as it does many of its inmates, and nine years later he was back inside after a conviction for sexual offences against minors. (He has always denied the charge.) This time Challis was classified as a psychopath and was to stay in Rampton for another 11 years.

Altogether he spent 35 years in the hospital, where he says he received no treatment and where his life was ruined. In 1977 he was released to a local psychiatric hospital, Leavesden, near Watford, after a newspaper campaign on his behalf. He is still a "restricted" patient which means the Home Secretary controls his movements, but Challis says he is too institutionalized to face life outside.

He has written a moving diary of his life, in which he says: "I have done a murderer's double lifetime behind bars. Is this the price of my crime for a bike?"

Though Challis's case would probably not happen now, it does illustrate the immense power wielded by doctors and the lack of redress for patients under past mental health law. If the new Bill had been law Challis would have been able to apply for his release much more easily and would probably have been spared a wasted lifetime in hospital because henceforth patients like Challis will be detainable only if they are likely to benefit from treatment.

L. H.

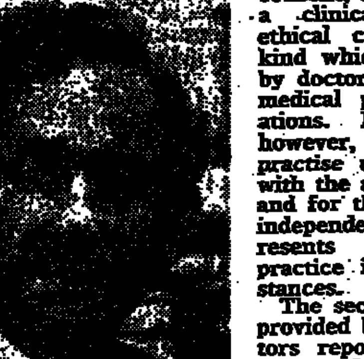
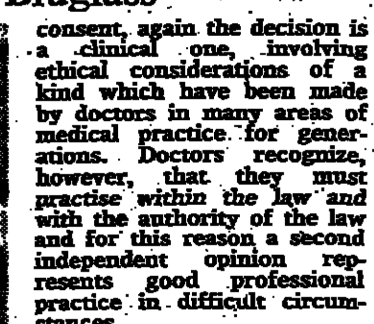
The argument for/Robert Bluglass

■ We now have the prospect of improved mental health legislation — an important step for psychiatric patients and for the doctors, nurses and others who care for them. The new proposals indicate that the time made available to consider the more controversial aspects of the White Paper of 1978 has provided a valuable opportunity to produce more sensible arrangements that should be acceptable to most workers in the field.

Doctors have no desire to use compulsory measures if they can possibly be avoided. Unfortunately psychiatric patients differ from the physically ill in that a small number are sometimes, even transiently, a danger to themselves or to other people as a result of their psychiatric disorder. Sometimes they are so disturbed that judgment is grossly distorted, irrational decisions are made, or the ability to evaluate the benefits of proposed treatment is diminished or is absent. There is no alternative to making decisions in the patient's best interests, although this is sometimes criticized as a paternalistic approach. This may involve admitting the patient to hospital against his will.

The new proposals improve the safeguards existing in the present Mental Health Act. The grounds for the use of compulsion are strengthened and the patient's rights of appeal are enhanced. The many changes in procedure should find acceptance from most, if not all, psychiatrists.



Robert Bluglass is professor of forensic psychiatry at Birmingham University

The proposal which is likely to result in most criticism concerns consent to treatment. The informal, voluntary, patient is by definition able to understand the nature and purpose of a proposed treatment and to withhold or give consent. The detained patient may nevertheless be able to give consent competently and he should always have the right to do so, if he can. There are some, however, who are unable to give consent as a result of their inability to comprehend or to evaluate the treatment's benefits and disadvantages.

The treatment proposed in a particular case is of course a matter of clinical judgment on the part of an experienced and trained doctor who is the only person in a position to make such a decision. Where a decision has to be made which involves giving a treatment without the patient's consent, again the decision is a clinical one, involving ethical considerations of a kind which have been made by doctors in many areas of medical practice for generations. Doctors recognize, however, that they must *practise within the law and* with the authority of the law and for this reason a second independent opinion represents good professional practice in difficult circumstances.

The second opinion will be provided by independent doctors reponsible to the Secretary of State by way of a new Mental Health Act Commission. Psychiatrists and the Royal College of Psychiatrists in particular have mourned the loss of the Board of Control which exercised wide monitoring functions before 1959. The proposal to return to a similar but improved authority is to be applauded as a means to improving the rights of individual patients and protecting doctors and nurses from unreasonable suspicion.

The suggestion to provide the commission with the authority to deal with the question of consent is a wise one involving lawyers and other professionals at a monitoring level. The Commission should, however, be provided with the authority to involve itself with all psychiatric patients in hospitals. Informal patients frequently have problems, too, and are often inarticulate and unable to present them for themselves. The Scottish Mental Welfare Commission is not restricted in the same way to the affairs of detained patients only.

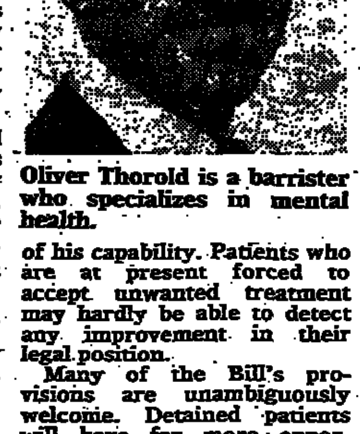
The argument against/Oliver Thorold

■ The chance to reform mental health law comes only once a generation. The present Bill, for all its strengths, bungles a golden opportunity to put the legal position of detained mental patients beyond criticism. Easily the *most disappointing* part of the Bill is the section dealing with the power to compel patients to receive treatment against their will. If the Bill goes through unamended, patients may simply be interviewed by a second doctor (not of their own choosing) before they receive treatment which they do not want.

The 1978 White Paper held out prospects of patients being entitled to explain their resistance to treatment to a *multi-disciplinary panel.* The Bill has discarded all that in the face of a rearguard action by the Royal College of Psychiatrists, which has suceeded in banishing any non-medical component from the review of treatment decisions. If the meek shall inherit the earth it is clear that the strong will retain the mineral rights.

The single issue of consent to treatment will undoubtedly and rightly be regarded as the core proposal of this Bill. For *the first time legislation will* state in clear terms that the consent of a mental patient is not required for treatment of his or her mental disorder.

A doctor's right to impose treatment on a patient will depend partly upon whether the patient is "capable of consenting". But there is nothing in the Bill to cover the position of a patient who disputes his doctor's opinion

Oliver Thorold is a barrister who specializes in mental health.

of his capability. Patients who are at present forced to accept unwanted treatment may hardly be able to detect any improvement in their legal position.

Many of the Bill's provisions are unambiguously welcome. Detained patients will have far more opportunities to query their detention before Mental Health Review Tribunals. For the first time it will be possible for the 6,000 patients detained each year under 28-day orders to get independent review.

But the effectiveness of tribunal review will not be assured for many unless they are represented at the hearing, the very thing that legal aid law does not allow. Since a decision by the European Court of Human Rights in a Dutch case in 1979 our failure to extend legally aided representation to Mental Health Tribunal hearings has looked decidedly suspect. The Bill has missed the chance to bring our law into line with the European convention.

There are other extraordinary omissions. The Act at *present* makes it almost impossible for patients to secure access to a court to seek legal remedies concerning their detention or treatment. Even the White Paper had contained modest proposals to reform this. But here the Bill is silent. It will also leave untouched the quirk of electoral law which disenfranchises tens of thousands of mental hospital patients regardless of their mental capacity to vote.

To persuade the present Government in 1981 to establish a new quango — the Mental Health Act Commission — is testimony to the political power of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, who suggested it at the eleventh hour, in part to give dignity to the supervision of decisions on compulsory treatment. But the other functions of the Commission, to monitor the use of compulsion, to visit detained patients and to investigate the handling of complaints *could be* exceedingly valuable.

When there are dramatic differences between the proportions of compulsory admissions claiming to be "emergencies" in different health regions, and when hospitals like Rampton reject every one of 168 complaints lodged in five years, there is plenty of work for the commission to do.

Too much has been expected of psychiatry

by Larry Gostin, legal director of MIND

The approach of the Mental Health Act was to regard mental illness as equivalent to illness of the body. Sufferers were considered ill and no more morally or legally responsible for their impairments than the physically ill. The principal objective of the 1959 Act was that psychiatric care would be available when it was medically prescribed and that it would normally be provided without legal process or sanction. In rare cases where compulsion was required its use would be a professional decision based upon the recommendations of two concurring medical practitioners.

The decision to delegate wide discretionary authority to the medical profession was made at a time of general optimism about the capacity of mankind to solve its age-long problems of disease and deviance. In particular, medicine was perceived as making great progress in the search for the causes and treatment of mental illness; this was the time of the discovery of the major tranquillizers and it was to be the beginning of an era where mental patients were to leave institutions to be cared for in the community. It was within this social context that medicine was perceived as manifestly humane, whereas the law was seen as subordinating the individual's welfare to the collective good.

When one looks at psychiatry in this historical context and acknowledges its deep association with humanism, it is curious that today it is sometimes associated in the public mind with power and its abuse. The trend introduced in the 1959 Act was towards medical discretion and away from judicial and other legal safeguards. Undoubtedly the broad approach of the Amendment Bill is to restore many of these safeguards and to place reasonable fetters on professional discretion. Why have societal perceptions altered toward psychiatry and, more importantly, why is fundamental legislative reform thought necessary?

The science of psychiatry has not fulfilled the unrealistically high expectations that prevailed in the late 1950s. There is still substantial disagreement concerning the causes of mental illness and there is no clear understanding of why many treatments are thought to have a beneficial effects.

The deprivations of a person's ordinary right to self-determination in the 1959 Act was based on the benefit that was thought to accrue to the patient. Doctors were given wide discretion to identify mental illness and to treat the patient, by compulsion, where it was thought necessary. The Act was based on the assumption that psychiatrists could reliably and validly diagnose particular forms of mental disorder, that psychiatrists have an ability to predict future behaviour in cases where the layman could not and that treatments with established benefits exist. The psychiatric journals bristle with research in each of these areas. Yet, the evidence to establish the scientific objectivity of psychiatry is today highly equivocal.

Treatments such as ECT, psychosurgery and major tranquilizers have been shown to be beneficial. But there remains little medical orthodoxy concerning their use.

The paternalism of the late 1950s does not appear to have been supported by objective facts; the optimism was somewhat premature. The Mental Health (Amendment) Bill fairly reflects this changed public acceptance of psychiatry. A measure of its success will be whether it finds the right balance between intrusions on a person's ordinary right to self-determination which are fully justified by the evidence of psychiatric treatment and those which are based only on those expectations of benefits.

Going home, and hating every lovely minute

by Rivka Fried



The expatriate, whether temporarily or permanently ensconced overseas, often finds *himself living under* the cloud, or influence, of his country of origin. In the case of Israel the cloud can become oppressive, like a constantly looming desert storm. With every development back home, curious or accusing eyes are turned in one's direction. At dinners and parties one is singled out as an "Israeli"; a representative of some lunatic fringe or at best an incomprehensible minority group.

The annual pilgrimage home is always a gut-wrenching process, an agony of ambivalence. The first aircraft sighting of the strangely orange lights of Tel Aviv is often blurred by maddening, irrational tears.

Israel — or rather its monstrously proliferating urban centres — is a teeming, packed, nerve-jangling, horn-blaring machine of noise. But we expatriates all love it; we hate it; we escape and invariably, helplessly, return to it.

The day begins oficially at seven. Phones go off like time bombs, traffic is in full, maniacal swing. First morning home I stood at the window fresh from a cold shower (the last, diabolical heatwave was upon us), squinting at the sunshine, the palm trees and the hibiscus. I marvelled at my ability to live anywhere else, to survive the bleakness of London. Three weary days later — days of involuntary political hammering and family manoeuvering — looking out at the same view I concluded there was more to life than climate.

Radio is a national obsession. The sound of Israel radio blares from passing cars, balconies and restaurants: each hour is punctuated by the signal of news bulletins with the volume automatically raised. Israelis are generally politically naive; their views, for all the furious gesticulations and Middle Eastern flourishes, are largely media products.

The first fortnight of my stay was dominated by the AWACS deal. At one point as the news came on my taxi driver slammed his fist on the dashboard and yelled: AWACS, AWACS, AWACS. They're trying to brainwash us. Just like those countries in eastern Europe." I pointed out he was at liberty to switch the damn thing off. A moment's reflective silence, then he did just that. The rest of the journey was very pleasant indeed.

Then Sadat was murdered. On the day of the shooting I was to interview Tommy Lapid, the director-general of Israel TV, for an article. He met me at the door, a blustery bulldog of a man, with the news — reports were still speaking of minor injuries to the Egyptian President — but promised to give me some time. Between constant interruptions, we somehow finished our talk. As we switched off the tape he quietly said: I think it is fitting that we stop now. I've just received word that Sadat is dead."

I left, went to Tel Aviv to visit an aunt and found her in the kitchen frying schnitzel, obviously distraught and close to tears. "It's terrible, terrible", she wailed. "Just like the day Kennedy was killed." How extraordinary, I thought, that in a few short years we Jews, find ourselves mourning Sadat.

Israelis take a lot of taxis. Many drive huge, petrol-guzzling American cars. The economy is wretched, the true rate of inflation probably terrifying, many items in shops remain unmarked because prices rise daily. The changeover last year from lira to shekel (one nought was dropped, a transparent and ineffectual ploy) has left everyone permanently baffled; shopkeepers and stallholders still charge in hundreds and thousands. There is poverty, particularly among Israelis of north African and Arab origin, in the slums of every city, in the development towns. Yet the country is bristling with inexplicable affluence. Most of my contemporaries live far better than I do in London: they own their homes, their furniture and clothes are imported from the United States and Europe (there is little pride in locally made goods), they travel frequently.

A survey showed that half a million Israelis travelled overseas in the last year (this out of a meagre population of 3½ million), and that more than half a million live abroad permanently. They escape the claustrophobia and insularity, the throbbing noise, army reserve call-ups and daily grinding pressures of a nation preoccupied with itself and for the moment unable to make the mental leap from a constant state of war. But there is a new, second generation of Israelis of which the world is mostly unaware. We have few committed political affiliations, apart from the hopelessly ineffectual left-wing. We do not wave banners, do not march on the occupied territories.

But once a year we find ourselves back on that flight, back to the teeming, sun-blessed, infuriating place called Israel. One day you are walking in the calm of London, and the next nearly trampled by a sweaty crowd in Tel Aviv's Carmel market. Or racing after a bus in the heat, only to see it pull away. "Rega!" (wait a minute), you shout feebly, anticipating a 20-minute wait. The entire bus takes up the cry, "Rega, rega", and the outnumbered driver stops, reaching for your bags. And there's no doubt about it, lady you're back in Israel.

My cry for help from a Soviet labour camp

A defiant appeal to world psychiatrists has just been smuggled to the West from a Russian labour camp in the Urals. The author, Dr Anatoly Koryagin, is a Soviet psychiatrist who was given a 12-year sentence this May for opposing the use of political psychiatry to lock up and torture dissidents. His analysis of the practice was published in April in The Lancet. Now he calls for an international campaign.

Doctors in Britain and elsewhere have in fact taken an increasingly firm stand on the issue. The British Medical Association passed a strong resolution in July, and presented it to the World Medical Association. In June the matter was repeatedly raised at a world psychiatric congress in Sweden, where a campaign for Dr Koryagin's release was launched. And next week the Royal College of Psychiatrists is to vote on a resolution calling for the Soviet Union to be expelled from the World Psychiatric Association until it "can show that the political use of psychiatry has been brought to and end". The resolution corresponds to one of the points urged on the world community by Dr Koryagin.

This is the text of his appeal:



Dr Anatoly Koryagin: don't forget us

Dear Colleagues,

I am writing to you from Soviet political labour camp number 37, in which the authorities have incarcerated me on the basis of a perfectly absurd, stereotyped charge of anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

As I did not at all have the intentions which the court arbitrarily attributed to me, I can only regard the judgment as an act of revenge against a specialist who has fulfilled his doctor's duty by obeying the voice of conscience and not subordinating it to the purposes of the KGB. It is only because I examined some dissidents who had been persecuted through psychiatric means, and because I communicated the results of my investigations to the world community, that I was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment followed by five years of exile in a remote area. Earlier, all the members of the Working Commission to Investigate the Use of Psychiatry for Political Purposes had also been sentenced.

Dear friends, let there be no doubt about the fact that the Soviet authorities have turned our most humane branch of medicine into an instrument for achieving a main aim of their internal policy — the suppression of dissent in our country. Psychiatry in the totalitarian Soviet state brings not only succour to the ill but also harm to the healthy.

The facts about the use of psychiatry to suppress dissidents in the Soviet Union have now angered the world community for some years. At the world psychiatric congress in Honolulu in 1977 Soviet psychiatry was condemned as punitive. Since then, however, the dirty stain on its white coat has spread still further. Thousands of dissenters have spent time in psychiatric hospitals since that time, and many with names that mean little to anyone are still there now.

Continuous criticism has forced the Soviet authorities to change their tactics somewhat. The main weight of psychiatric persecution, the scale of which has grown still more, has now been redirected to the provinces. Here the "success" of punitive psychiatrists is, as before, assured by the KGB and the Procuracy, while in the central institutions (the Serbsky Institute, for example,) the number being ruled mentally ill has been considerably reduced. In this way the authorities are trying to achieve their dual purpose: to suppress all dissent in the outlying areas of the country, and also to rehabilitate Soviet psychiatry in the eyes of the world community: the opinions of foreign colleagues are formed in the course of contacts with, after all, representatives of the central institutions.

Questions about the direct involvement of particular Soviet psychiatrists in the anti-humane role which the Soviet authorities have assigned to their profession can be answered clearly. First among the guilty, without doubt, are those doctors who diagnose non-existent illnesses in healthy people. But no less guilty are those leading psychiatrists of our country who — at the top administrative level — organize and facilitate the execution of this ugly policy.

Not surprisingly, the leaders of Soviet psychiatry do everything possible, and more, to conceal the shameful facts and to whitewash, at one go, both themselves and the KGB. A. Snezhnevsky, G. Morozov, E. Babayan and others have "covered their names with glory" by making absurdly stupid statements at international forums and in the press, where they hold forth about "the sallies of bourgeois propaganda" and the "humanism" of Soviet psychiatry, while carefully not replying to questions about particular individuals whose cases have been documented by the Working Commission. They talk a lot about "medical confidentiality" while in fact shamelessly exploiting that principle in order to conceal a system based on the "creative" procedures of oppressors from psychiatry and the KGB.

Remember, colleagues, that all contacts with foreign psychiatrists are used by the leaders of Soviet psychiatry as a means to rehabilitate themselves. They widely and unstintingly advertise such contacts, trying to convince everyone that they are accepted internationally, not as violators of medical ethics and norms, but as colleagues and equal partners.

The importance of the Soviet Union in the world is well known. None the less, the interests of high policy and the natural desire for professional contacts should not weaken in any of us a feeling of common guilt and responsibility for the lives of those people who are suffering at the hands of psychiatrists. Their crippled careers (and sometimes health too) call out for effective sorts of resistance to the evildoing, for constant, widespread and public exposure of those responsible, for their boycotting.

Is it tolerable that the World Psychiatric Association (WPA) should have member societies from countries where psychiatry is assigned punitive functions? Is it ethical to have any professional contacts with the official psychiatric representatives of those countries? Has the time not come to form an international commission of psychiatrists on medical diagnosis, the effectiveness of whose action would be ensured by the states represented in the WPA? These and other questions could become subjects for debate in psychiatric forums if psychiatrists developed a widespread interest in resolving the problem of psychiatric oppression of dissenters in various countries.

Soviet politicians have always, and especially recently, trumpeted across the world their appeals to live in peace, friendship and cooperation with others. It is, however, impossible to believe that politicians who keep their own people deprived of all rights and incarcerate critics in concentration camps and psychiatric prisons, really care about the happiness of all peoples. Only since the Madrid conference (on European security and co-operation) began (in 1980), hundreds of Soviet dissenters have been imprisoned or interned in mental hospitals. The authorities have shown special hatred towards those who have exposed their repressive policy and tried to counter its implementation.

In my case the court ruled my activity to be "incompatible with the calling of a Soviet scientist" and demanded that I be deprived of my Doctor of Science degree. KGB officials tried to force me to renounce my views, subjecting me to exhausting interrogations of many hours and locking me up in a punishment cell. They also threatened me, saying that I would never be freed from captivity, that I would be reduced there "to a vegetable", that I would never again be able to work as a doctor, and so on.

Now, in the camp, they deny me not only the chance to extend my professional range (through work in a new situation), but even to read specialist literature on psychiatry. Every line I write is inspected, letters are confiscated or delayed, and a meeting with my wife is barred.

Our professional duty demands of us that we care for others. I appeal to you, my colleagues, not for a moment to forget those who have stood up for the rights and freedoms which people need, and now are condemned to spend years in the nightmarish (for a healthy person) world of psychiatric wards, exhausting themselves in a debilitating struggle to preserve their psyches, a struggle against torturers armed with drugs. To remember them and to do everything possible for their release is our obligation. Their fate is a reproach to our conscience, a challenge to our honour, a test of our commitment to compassion. We must brand with shame, those who out of self-interest or anti-humanitarian motives trample on the ideals of justice and on the doctor's sacred oath.

Your colleague, psychiatrist A. Koryagin.





The Bradford MPs: Tom Torney (South), Edward Lyons (West), Ben Ford (North) — will they be there next time?

The Militant flag flies at Bradford

The offices of Bradford Labour Party are on the first floor of a largely derelict row of houses in one of the city's last remaining cobbled streets which comes to a dead end after a few hundred yards. Opposite the office is a second-hand furniture store and immediately below it a good-as-new clothes shop.

It is difficult to avoid comparison with the state of the local party. Labour in Bradford is also in the process of changing its clothes. After tonight it is quite possible that none of the three Labour MPs returned for the city at the last election will be standing for the party in the next one.

Already Mr Edward Lyons, MP for Bradford West, has left to join the SDP. Last month, Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford North, failed to win reselection as parliamentary candidate for the constituency. In his place the local party chose Mr Pat Wall, a self-avowed Marxist, and leading supporter of the Militant Tendency. Tonight, Mr Tom Torney, MP for Bradford South, faces a reselection meeting where he will be strongly challenged by Mr Barry Seal, the Bennite Euro-MP for West Yorkshire

This changing of the guard highlights the problems of a once strongly traditional inner city Labour Party now squeezed between the SDP and the militant left.

Diagnoses of what has gone wrong vary according to the polictal sympathies of those making them. To the right, including those who have now defected to the SDP, the Labour Party has been systematically infiltrated by the Militant Tendency, which has a full-time organizer in Bradford.

Mr Peter Birkby, former chairman of Bradford West Labour party and now chairman of Bradford SDP, says that Militant members originallly sought to to oust Mr Lyons. However, about two years ago they realized that the right had built up a powerful counter-organization, so they moved key people over to the North constituency and began working to oust Ben Ford.

The right sees the selection of Pat Wall as the culmination of a carefully organized campaign involving infiltration of the local party, the affiliation of sympathhetic trade union branches and the mobilization of immigrant organizations like the Indian Workers' Association.

To the left, the Labour Party in Bradford has suffered because of the complacency and conservatism of MPs and councillors who have taken working-class voters for granted and failed to campaign for them. On this analysis, Edward Lyons is a natural left-wing Conservative, who has found his home in the SDP, Ben Ford is an unpopular constituency MP with a number of directorships and consultancies, and Tom Torney, at 66, is due for retirement.

Pat Wall totally repudiates the suggestion that Militant has taken over in Bradford by any conspiratorial policy of infiltration tactics.

"We have public meetings," he says, "we must be the most open secret society in history." His own particular power base, the Bradford Trades Council, of which he had been president for the last eight years, has, he says, been run in a democratic way that has been praised by many outside the Labour left.

Mr Wall points out that in the Bradford North reselection contest, he won 20 nominations, including 13 trade union branches, and four members' branches, compared with only six for Ben Ford. He won the selection by 35 votes to 28.

Certainly Wall is very different from the identikit picture of a militant. He is 48, a buyer with a mail order firm, and does not have much time for the trendy middle-class left. He has a strong streak of puritanism, opposing the smoking of cannabis, forbidding drinking at party meetings, and until recently always wearing a suit for Labour functions. He has a long record of voluntarty work in the party, which, he says, give the lie to the allegation that Militant supporters are recent arrivals from other parties trying to infilterate Labour.

He believes that the great mistake of the Labour Party in dealing with the SDP has been to try to "out-moderate the moderates". He believes people are joining the new party because they want a radical change. For the Labour Party to move back into the consensus position of the 1960s and 1970s, would, he thinks, be the worst way to go. Rather he believes that it should mount a socialist campaign on behalf of the working class.

Meanwhile, those remaining in the centre of the Labour Party, like Bill Panton, the full-time agent, look on gloomily at the disintegration of the party's finances, and despair of its introspection and failure to see what's going on outside. Panton reckons that there will soon not be enough money to keep his own job going. With the ousting of Ben Ford — which has still not yet been endorsed by Labour's national executive — the Bradford party is set to lose trade union sponsorship from the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, and the ousting of Torney would lead to a similar withdrawal of funds.

Panton is also disturbed at how little notice the party is taking of the SDP. "You would think the Alliance didn't work", he says. Admittedly, the city party has lost only a tiny handful of active members to the new party: about a dozen in Bradford West, and virtually none elsewhere. Overall, the SDP has around 120 members in Bradford, compared with Labour's 1,500, but it is growing fast. Several Labour moderates are now becoming worried that it presents a serious threat in the city which gave birth to the independent Labour Party a century ago, and which played host to the fledgling SDP earlier this year.

Ian Bradley

Will the Civil Service shake-up work wonders?

The Prime Minister yesterday announced the disbandment of the Civil Service Department and the dispersal of its functions to the Treasury and the Cabinet Office. Peter Kellner argues that the record of the department's civil servants made the closure inevitable.

If Sir Ian Bancroft, the deposed head of the Civil Service, feels bitter this morning he has largely himself to blame. He is a quiet, courteous man who rose to the top of the Civil Service by exhibiting the best qualities in Britain's mandarin culture: honesty, discretion and loyalty. Ministers as diverse as R. A. Butler, in the 1950s, and James Callaghan, in the 1960s respected — indeed often depended on — those qualities.

But he could not keep his grip at the top of the greasy pole. His four years as head of the Civil Service was a failure. He inherited an organization with low morale and few achievements, and he spent the first few months after his appointment trying to bolster morale. Unfortunately, the verdict today can only be that things have got worse. Morale, especially after this year's punishing pay dispute in the Civil Service, is lower than ever; and anyone who said the Civil Service Department was contributing anything much to government efficiency would be considered a fool, or to be making a joke in dubious taste.

In its present form, the CSD was scarcely worth saving and few people not committed to its independence will shed tears over Mrs Thatcher's announcement. Nevertheless, what has taken place is important, and sad. The tragedy is not that the limping, emanciated body of the CSD is being put out of its misery, but that it was ever permitted to lapse into such a sorry condition.

The CSD was originally supposed to be the main instrument by which Britain's creaking, amateur government machine was to be dragged into the twentieth century. The word "amateur", in this context, is not mine: it was the word used by the reforming Fulton Committee in 1968 to describe the philosophy of the Civil Service.

Fulton had been charged by Harold Wilson, then prime minister, to diagnose the condition of Britain's Civil Service and to prescribe cures. Its report was damning. The Civil Service, it found, "is still fundamentally the product of the nineteenth century philosophy of the Northcote-Trevelyan Report" — prepared in the 1850s. The service, Fulton concluded, was inefficient, unprofessional, and ill-equipped to administer a modern, complex industrial society.

Fulton proposed a raft of reforms. Paramount was the creation of the CSD. It was to be the "battering ram of change" — a powerful machine that would ensure the implementation of more detailed reforms, such as the method of recruitment and the system of training. Even if one does not accept every Fulton reform — and some have been strongly critised over the years — the central role of the CSD was bound to be crucial to any programme to modernize the system.



Sir Ian Bancroft — after four years as head of the Civil Service he could not keep his grip at the top of the greasy pole. He spent his first months after his appointment trying to bolster morale — but things have got worse rather than better . . .

The CSD was duly established, but it never fulfilled its promise. It implemented most Fulton reforms on paper, but in a way that few reformers would recognize as advances. A civil service college was set up, but never allowed to perform one of the main tasks assigned to it; of doing high-grade research into the machinery of government. New career ladders were designed, but it is still rare to find an engineer, scientist, economist or accountant in the top policy-making jobs. The system of recruiting high-flyers was overhauled, but it still displays a bias towards public school and Oxbridge-educated candidates.

The CSD has been responsible for these, and other, failures. The first head of the Civil Service, Sir William (later Lord) Armstrong, set the pattern. After Mr Wilson had announced his support for the main Fulton reforms and set up the CSD, it was left to civil servants to do the detailed work, largely unsupervised by politicians. Under Sir William's guidance they set about their task of sabotaging Fulton. (Sir William once described to me in hurt tones how he was mainly concerned "to preserve what was best" in the old system: translated from mandarinese, it still meant "sabotage reform".)

Sir William's actions might not have been permanently fatal if his successor in 1974, Sir Douglas Allen (now Lord Croham), had been given room to restart the reforming process. Sir Douglas, though, never had the chance. Armstrong discredited his office by getting too close to Edward Heath, giving him bad advice about how to handle the 1974 miner's strike, and collapsing with a nervous breakdown in the run up to three-day-week election. Ever since, the office of head of the Civil Service has been downgraded.

Nevertheless, when Sir Ian Bancroft was appointed as Sir Douglas Allen's successor at the end of 1977, he had some opportunity to make up lost ground. Pressure from MPs was growing, through the Commons Expenditure Committee (now the Treasury and Civil Service Committee), to develop the ideas about professionalism and efficiency that had been cast aside. Both Labour and (subsequently) Tory cabinet ministers became increasingly keen to trim back the cost of Whitehall. Had Sir Ian embarked on a serious programme of reform he would have been cutting with the political grain more clearly than for a decade.

But Sir Ian was concerned with defending his empire rather than modernizing it. The size of his miscalculation became apparent when Mrs Thatcher appointed Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks and Spencer, to do with a tiny staff what Sir Ian was supposed to oversee with hundreds: find ways of making the civil service more efficient. Significantly, Sir Derek was not given an office in the CSD building overlooking Horse Guards Parade, but in the Cabinet Office, overlooking the back garden of 10 Downing Street.

Sir Derek has always favoured the merger of the CSD with the Treasury. He failed to get his way last year, in part because Sir Geoffrey Howe and the Treasury's permanent secretary, Sir Douglas Wass, were not keen to add new responsibilities to their already fraught lives trying to manage an economy in recession.

This year's drawn-out pay dispute in the Civil Service finally persuaded Mrs Thatcher to impose her, and Sir Derek's, will. Although the reorganization becomes effective immediately, it will take time for operational differences to emerge in the way the Civil Service is managed. At this stage, the most likely outcome is that the new set-up will prove better at containing the cost of the Civil Service, but be no better at improving its efficiency: that is, the emphasis will be placed on the price rather than the quality of administration.

If *that* pessimistic assessment proves correct, the euthanasia of the Civil Service department could prove to be a decisive act in a drama that will leave the stage of government administration looking much as it did 50 years ago.

Peter Kellner

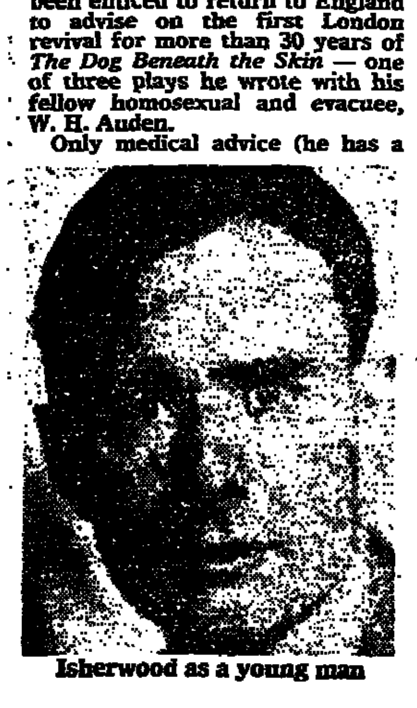
The author is Political Editor of the New Statesman, *and co-author (with Lord Crowther-Hunt) of* The Civil Servants, *published in paperback by Futura at £4.95.*

Isherwood, back here on a visit, aged 77

Christopher Isherwood is hoping to abandon his Santa Monica home overlooking the Pacific next week to make one of his rare returns to the shores he forsook at the outbreak of World War Two.

A grey-haired gentleman of 77 who has in recent years devoted himself to gay liberation in his adopted California, Isherwood has been enticed to return to England to advise on the first London revival for more than 30 years of *The Dog Beneath the Skin* — one of three plays he wrote with his fellow homosexual and evacuee, W. H. Auden.

Only medical advice (he has a bad back) will deter him from arriving to consult with the producers of a play of which he is particularly fond but which has become little more than a theatrical curio.



Isherwood as a young man

His 1935 collaboration with Auden which resulted in *The Dog Beneath the Skin* (they also wrote *Ascent of F6* and *On the Frontier*) is resurfacing at the Half Moon Theatre under the direction of Julian Sands. It was originally produced by the avant-garde Group Theatre and condemned as a high-spirited piece of satirical didacticism.

Robert Medley, the original stage designer at the Westminster Theatre, is also advising Philip Myall, the designer of the new production, which the Half Moon plans as the first part of a revival of all three Isherwood-Auden collaborations.

Isherwood became an American citizen in 1946 — seven years after leaving for New York amid growing criticism from his countrymen. Previously he had travelled to China with Auden. And it was his wanderlust which he used as an excuse for his departure.

He and Don Bachardy, the painter with whom he has lived for the past 30 years, will be publishing *October* (Methuen), a book about a month in Isherwood's life next March. Meanwhile the great man is working on a sequel to *Christopher and his Kind*, the autobiography which takes him up to his arrival in America.

THE TIMES DIARY

Yehudi Menuhin was playing in studio one accompanied by the London Symphony Orchestra, but they were the only founding fathers to be found yesterday at the world's most famous recording studios at Abbey Road quietly celebrating the 50th anniversary of their opening.

It was business as usual at the converted Victorian mansion in St John's Wood, whose fame derives more from the eponymous Beatles album than from half a century of making distinguished records. Menuhin was at work on the Bach Double Concerto, partnered by a young protege whom EMI hope will still be with them to celebrate the centenary. Twelve year-old Jin-Li from Canton was looking lonely and bewildered among the microphones and paraphenalia — until he drew bow to fiddle, when all was instantly well.

Bach was also on the agenda in the editing rooms, where David Bell, 26 years at Abbey Road, chief editor and spare-time organist for the Berlin Philharmonic, was putting together Alexis Weissenberg's recording of the Goldberg Variations. But it was the name Elgar, rather than Bach, which was on everyone's lips. It was Sir Edward who conducted the LSO in the first session at Abbey Road and who joined the adolescent Menuhin on the steps when they pictorially recorded his violin concerto in what ranks as the second most famous photograph to emerge from the studios.

Marginal seat

A plan to commemorate their worthiness over the past 100 years by he august body which represents House of Commons journalists has gone awry.

The committee of the Press Gallery — the 300 strong band of specialist hacks accredited to report Parliament — decided to commission a special chair for the use of their chairman, John Desborough (*Daily Mirror*), as part of the gallery's centenary celebrations.

Carpenters at the House were set to work to produce a seat worthy of the Speaker. Then it was discovered that the price would mean not a lot of change out of £1,000. Now the 79 members of the gallery, conscious of the damage to their pockets, have signed a memorandum expressing their horror, and seeking "clarification" of the project.

Kim's SDP coup

While the nation awaits Crosby's verdict on Social Democracy a nephew of Shirley Williams has been successfully wooing student voters at a by-election at Cambridge University. Kim Catlin, 20, a third year architecture student, has become the first SDP member elected to the executive of the students' union. A telegram of support from his famous aunt, with whom he used to spend every weekend while a schoolboy, helped him see off a so-called moderate rival candidate. Catlin, founder of the university SDP, hopes his election will boost his career. Last year's CSU president, Ian Wright, who was was converted to the SDP cause in mid-term, has the dubious distinction of an appointment as regional organizer at party HQ.



"Simon's worried that if he doesn't pay his supplementary rates he'll be had up for fare dodging. . ."

Seventh pillar

As nature abhors a vacuum, so does Julian Critchley, Conservative MP for Aldershot, detest an empty plinth.

Critchley has approached *The Times* proposing that a statue of Stanley Baldwin should be ordered for tone of the two spare plinths in the *Members' Lobby*, the other six being occupied by Churchill, Attlee, Lloyd George, Chamberlain, Balfour and Asquith. Baldwin, he says, was "a good Parliament man, a typical Englishman of his day and one who held a strong part in the affections of people of all parties. Before the memory of an earlier England fades," (pause for reflection) "an England whose traditional values had not been soured by our more obsessive political controversies, I should like to suggest that Stanley Baldwin is the statesman who best fits that bill."

Critchley says he wants to open public debate on the subject of the empty plinths and expects that many will support his idea. The Opposition and the public at large will doubtless have candidates of their own for Parliamentary canonization and these columns are open to their proposals. The best idea forthcoming will win one of those bottles of fine wine which we so frivolously lavish upon our readership. Incidentally, when naming your candidate, you might like to state your choice of sculptor — alive or dead.

Papal battalions

Lord Longford and Norman St John Stevas, two of England's trinity of distinguished political Roman Catholics (the third is otherwise engaged presently at Crosby), will be confronting each other in the spring with rival biographies of Pope John Paul II, for whom each has the highest — and a strikingly similar — regard.

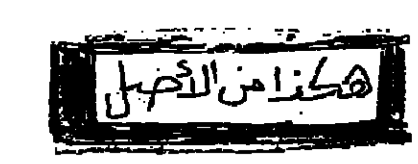
"Intellectually, he is in the class of Bertrand Russell," say Lord Longford, whose book appears from Michael Joseph in March, two months before the Pope's visit to Britain. "But he has also a much warmer personality than any of the great minds of the century, and I challenge readers of *The Times* to name a recent figure who has combined such strengths of the head and the heart".

Lord Longford concedes an advantage to St John Stevas in never having met the Pontiff. "I went to Rome, but he was still recovering from his injuries so I spoke to his best friend, Archbishop Deskur, instead. He has known him in Poland for years and told me many things about him".

Lord Longford rejects the image of the Pope as a conservative. "He is more of a traditionalist, which means that he sees the Church's doctrines in a process of development, steady development. Socially, though, he's a radical, a man of the people".

Stevas takes a parallel view. "Theologically, he is a conservative but not a reactionary. Socially, he is extremely progressive," says the former Tory Minister. Stevas has enjoyed two private audiences with the Pope and has met him on other occasions. A picture of the two men together will appear prominently in the book to underline its authenticity. He has told the Pope about the book, he says, "but I can't tell you what he said in reply".

Michael Horsnell





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MADAME GUILLOTINE

In deciding to abolish the Civil Service Department the Prime Minister has demonstrated once again that her courage and radicalism have not been blunted by the wear and tear of office. Mr Harold Wilson knew when he returned to power in 1974 that the institution which he created following the 1968 Fulton report was not fulfilling his original exciting ambitions. Mr Callaghan toyed with abolition in 1976 but decided to let Whitehall reorganization wait until after an election victory which never came. Mrs Thatcher has done it rightly following her own instincts, her party's ideology, and the sound advice of Sir Derek Rayner and her Downing-street advisers.

The CSD was admirable in conception. It was to be the spearhead of reform in Whitehall, introducing professionalism and specialism; subjecting the Government's administrative machine to the kind of managerial revolution which the 1960s welcomed, perhaps prematurely, elsewhere in British life. Reality inevitably fell short of the technocratic dream. Some progress was made in improving managerial procedures, but the new Department had difficulty in imposing its will upon the great traditional departments. Its Permanent Secretary was nominally head of the civil service but after Sir William Armstrong's over-exposure as Mr Heath's right-hand man, power shifted back to the Cabinet Office and Treasury, leaving the great abilities of first Sir Douglas Allen and then Sir Ian Bancroft sadly underused.

Most damaging from the standpoint of ministers and citizens was the way in which the CSD became a kind of sponsoring department to Government on behalf of the civil service. Having been set up to root out old-fashioned habits, it too often seemed to be an apologist for them. Established to reduce wasteful misuse of manpower, it came to symbolize over-manning. This suspicion, however unfair, that the CSD was representing the civil service rather than reforming it was always aggravated during pay negotiations. Mrs Thatcher was not the first politician to feel that the interests of the taxpayer were inadequately represented when the CSD negotiated and advised on questions of pay, pensions and conditions of service. She has therefore taken the logical course of putting manpower and money back together in the Treasury. The Chancellor has not been excited by this troublesome addition to his empire, but at least his troops have the skill, the respect and the appropriate tradition of financial puritanism to run it tightly. Certainly there should be no need to retain and absorb all the existing CSD staff.

So abolition is right and realistic — but it does reflect a minimalist view of government and is in many ways a matter of regret. The original Fulton ideals retain their attraction. The currently fashionable hostility to all forms of administration will pass. A more interventionist government will come to power some day and will need a civil service capable of implementing its will. That will mean having officials with managerial as well as analytical skills, able to initiate as well as to process, and preferably with some direct experience and understanding of the realities of the outside world which is subject to government intervention.

The impetus to reform in Whitehall may have run out of steam but the Fulton objective should not be finally killed off. Perhaps it can be nurtured, or at least maintained on a care and maintenance basis, in the section of the Cabinet Office which will now take over personnel matters. Whatever the institutional location, that impetus to reform will not be relaunched successfully unless accompanied by changes which Whitehall has so far resisted: leading overall to a more open system with more early retirement, late entry, free interchange with outsiders at all levels — and of course more open discussion of ideas and policies under consideration within Government.

Until that happy day, there is a more immediate task. Mrs Thatcher was right to chop off their heads but present as well as future Government would benefit if civil service morale were now to be raised above its current depths. After the blood-letting should come the ministerial balm.

THE ADOLESCENCE OF THE PLO

The Palestinian people are being poorly served by the Palestine Liberation Organization. For over a year now, the European Community, with Britain taking the lead, has been emphasizing that a comprehensive peace can be achieved in the Middle East only if the aspirations of the Palestinian people are balanced against Israel's need for security and that the PLO, while not the "sole legitimate representative" of the Palestinians, as it claims, must be involved in future peace negotiations.

Far from responding to this the PLO has refused to moderate publicly and explicitly its deadly enmity towards the Jewish state. The Damascus session of the Palestine National Council — the ruling body of the PLO — in April remained implacable as ever. Now the PLO spokesman in Damascus, Mr Abdul Mohsen Abu Meizar, has thrown Europe's initiative back in its face by describing Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington as motivated by "black hatred and evil intentions toward the rights of the Palestinian people".

Statements of that kind are clearly being made with one eye on the forthcoming Arab Summit in Morocco, when the main subject for discussion will be the eight point plan put forward by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia. Although the PLO is known to favour aspects of the Saudi plan, it obviously feels that it has to begin by taking a hard line, partly out of deference to its Syrian allies, and partly because — as Mr Arafat is constantly pointing out — recognition of the state of Israel is the main card which the PLO has in its hand. But the fact that Mr Arafat was in Saudi Arabia just before Lord Carrington arrived last week is seen by British officials as an indication that the PLO has already, by implication, endorsed the Saudi plan, which includes the "right of all states in the region to live in peace".

It can be argued, perhaps, that it is difficult for any Palestinian leadership to make conciliatory gestures when the Israeli military administration on the West bank is closing universities, arresting intellectuals and punishing shopkeepers who closed in protest by sealing the entrances to their premises with welders. Certainly curfews and collective punishments do not enhance Israel in Western eyes, let alone in the eyes of the Arab world. Israel, of course, feels under siege. Its citizens are murdered as they go home from church. Its trial and sentencing of the recent killers shows respect for the rule of law. Israel's mistake lies deeper, of course; it is in the very nature of military occupation to invite a sequence of resentment, retaliation and repression. But the PLO is merely helping to prolong the tragic cycle. It inflames Israeli anxieties. It sabotages mediation. It plays a double game. It gives assurances of moderation in private while refusing to allow a hint of conciliation in public. In this manner it has made a mockery of those like Lord Carrington who have given it the benefit of the doubt and have tried to bring it into the peace process in the face of Israeli objections and American reservations.

The PLO, of course, is angry that Carrington and others have favoured the Camp David process which has brought such gains for Egypt. But peace for Egypt is a good in itself. The PLO, by its narrow vision and duplicity, is merely demonstrating how long is the road from terrorism to statesmanship.

MR BOTHA'S BACK-PEDALLING

It had been clear for some time that yesterday's meeting between Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, and the country's leading businessmen would fail to fulfil the expectations that a similar meeting aroused exactly two years ago. Everyone was prepared for a message of gradualism and a policy of tinkering in contrast to the promises of rapid change and greater flexibility made in 1979. But that does not lessen the sense of disappointment at this formal admission of retreat. Good intentions have been defeated by political pragmatism.

A measure of the Government's present intentions is found in its reaction to a new report on education in South Africa. This was drawn up by a multi-racial team of the country's leading educationists, appointed by the Human Sciences Research Council at the request of the Prime Minister and under the chairmanship of Professor J. P. de Lange, rector of the Rand Afrikaans University. The commission was set up in the early days of Mr. Botha's rule when he was seeking help to push the conservatives in his party towards reform. Its report cannot be dismissed as left-wing polemics, but it has proved deeply embarrassing to Mr. Botha, who has turned his back on its main recommendations.

The government was, however, able to accept the principles the de Lange commission laid down. The main one was that "equal opportunities for education, including equal standards for every inhabitant, irrespective of race, colour, creed or sex, shall be the purposeful endeavour of the state." The difficulty came with recommendations that this needed free association, allowing schools to decide whether they wished to open their doors to all races; a single ministry for all education instead of separate departments for the different races; and the disregarding of the Group Areas Act with respect to education. The report denounced racial separatism in education as "contrary to the social and ethical demands for justice." In a white paper on the report the government insisted that any reforms must be "within the framework of the policy that each population group is to have its own schools." Some members of the commission have accused the government of striking a "disastrous and irreparable" blow to education.

South Africa does moderately well if its educational provision is compared to the rest of Africa. The percentage of its black population at university, for instance, is about the same as Zambia, less than Ghana, The Ivory Coast, Kenya and Nigeria, but ahead of most other African countries. And things are improving. In 1954 36 per cent of African school-age children were in school; in 1975 the figure was 75 per cent. The scandalous comparison, however, is between white and black education within South Africa. A recent American report estimated that in 1978-79 the government spent the equivalent of about $940 on each white child, $290 on each Coloured child and $90 on each black child.

The de Lange controversy shows how the ruling Afrikaners have changed in expression of their views. In the 1950s, when the notorious Bantu Education Act was introduced, Dr Verwoed openly said that manual labour would be stressed to prepare the African child for his subservient role in South African Society. "Good racial relations cannot exist when the education is given under the supervision of people who . . . believe in a policy of equality." Now the Botha government defers to the principle of equal opportunity and equal standards.

This change in verbal attitude (for which overseas pressure on "polecat" South Africa is partly responsible) suggests that when the choice is between adapting and dying (to use Mr Botha's words), the Afrikaner nation is now more likely to adapt. However, the practical response to the de Lange commission shows that adaptation has not started yet.

Spying inquiries

From Mr D. J. Trenner

Sir, When I brought John Vassall into freedom from Maidstone Prison, he had served 10 years of the effectively 12-year sentence of imprisonment he received. He was an Admiralty clerk with access to very minor secrets. He did not become involved in spying because he held the sort of political convictions possessed by the Cambridge Group. He was a homosexual and this was used to blackmail him into spying.

During those 10 years while Mr Vassall was out of circulation Mr Blunt enjoyed a full public life and considerable public esteem. Mr Long, too, was able to live as he chose.

As a practising lawyer with a quarter of a century in legal practice and a criminal law practitioner, I find it offensive to our system of law and justice that the question whether to prosecute is answered, behind closed doors, in a way which produces such manifestly unjust results.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND J. TRENNER,
Trenners, Solicitors,
70 Grand Parade,
Brighton, Sussex.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Economic criterion as test of London Transport services

From Professor Alan W. Evans

Sir, The Transport (London) Act enjoins the London Transport Executive to provide an "integrated, efficient, and economic service". Although the Lords of Appeal (Law Report, November 11) have interpreted this to mean that it should not be subsidised, from an economic point of view it can be argued that a service which was economically efficient would be one which was subsidised and which would be integrated in the sense that its pricing system recognised that the public and private transport modes were complementary.

It is clear that the price private car users pay in London does not reflect the real costs of their journeys in terms of the congestion caused by each user. It would be best economically to charge road users an economic price and this would encourage them to use public transport, leaving the roads less congested; but if this is not technologically or politically possible, the next best policy is to subsidise public transport in order to divert traffic off the roads.

The economic principles underlying this policy have been known for some time and underlay the calculations of the social costs and benefits of the Victoria Line some twenty years ago. At that time it was clearly shown that the social benefit derived from the line would only make its construction worth while if travel were subsidised. If this were not done the line would not be worth building. Indeed the largest single benefit from the construction of the line was found to be the benefit to road users because of reduced congestion.

Thus it is clear that a public transport system can be subsidised not only for "social, philanthropic, or welfare purposes", but also to promote an "integrated, efficient and economic system".

Yours,
ALAN W. EVANS,
University of Reading,
Faculty of Urban and Regional Studies,
Whiteknights,
Reading.
November 11.

From Mr Nicholas Clapton

Sir, On hearing of the Appeal Court's decision concerning the GLC's "Fares Fair", the following come to mind:

1. For those who travel in Greater London and don't pay rates cheap fares are a boon.
2. For those who travel and *do* pay rates cheap fares are a backhanded compliment in rather poor taste.
3. It is surely unfair for those travelling into London from outside the GLC area to benefit from an added burden to London ratepayers.
4. It would surely be fairer if the capital's transport were subsidized from central government funds, as I believe is the case with the Paris Metro.
5. This is hardly likely to happen with the present Government's attitude to public spending.
6. This apparent impasse might be overcome if *all* the authorities concerned approached the problem from the point of view that London Transport is in its present state overmanned, out-of-date, inefficient and often rather dirty. If something were done about this fundamental lack, such an extreme subsidy, being in any case "window dressing" at bottom, would no longer be contemplated, let alone thought necessary.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS CLAPTON,
1 Joanne House,
Queensborough Mews, W2.

From Mr Toby Jessel, MP for Twickenham (Conservative)

Sir, Your leading article today (November 12), "Half way to the Livingstone hog", refers to the concept of the GLC's "fiduciary duty" to ratepayers in terms of possible illegality of a gift to "a particular section of the local community at the expense of the general body of ratepayers".

A major aspect of this which you do not mention, and which was not mentioned in your Law Report of the Court of Appeal judgment the day before, is that the present GLC policy for London Transport flouts the principle of fiduciary duty on a totally capricious geographical basis.

The old railway companies built a full network of suburban lines in south Outer London, whereas on the north, east and west sides this was left more to the Underground. This structure we happen to have inherited means that, eg, the Twickenham constituency has eight British Rail Southern Region stations, but no Underground station. So in effect most local commuters to central London must go at least part of the way, and for most of these, if they are to avoid unacceptable delays, most of the way, by British Rail.

Buses cannot be relied upon over 12-15 miles to get people to work on time in peak hours. And British Rail would never subsidise commuters from inside but not outside the Greater London boundary even if they were allowed to, which they are not.

Thus Mr Livingstone seeks to put upon Twickenham ratepayers a tax from which they cannot benefit in the same way as communities who may be about the same distance from central London, but happen to be at different points of the compass from it. This is profoundly unjust, and is deeply resented.

I hope this may come within a point of the law on "fiduciary duty" so that in the forthcoming appeal it may be possible for the House of Lords to be invited to consider it.

Yours faithfully,
TOBY JESSEL,
House of Commons.
November 12.

From Mr John Levett

Sir, Lord Denning and his learned colleagues may be interested to know that in the United States last year urban transport systems received federal, state and local operating subsidies totalling $3,618,105,000.

In addition, of course, there is strong federal and local support for investment projects. Next year New York City Transit Authority alone plans to spend $1,296m on new equipment for, and improvements to, the city's subway system.

London Transport, on the other hand, hopes to get approval for investment of £93m — about one seventh of the New York figure — in the London Underground.

Yours truly,
JOHN LEVETT, Editor,
International Railway Journal and Rapid Transit Review,
PO Box 8,
Falmouth,
Cornwall.

From Dr D. L. Nokes

Sir, The judgment of the Appeal Court against the GLC is the latest example of a growing tendency towards the suppression of opposition in our society. A local authority elected upon a specific manifesto, has had its policy declared illegal. The Government has already attempted to force local authorities into line by withholding rate-support grant. Now it is threatening to undermine the independence of properly elected councils by subjecting their decisions to ratification by referendum. When can we have a referendum on Trident? Or on the cuts in health and education?

The attacks on local authorities are not an isolated issue. Trade unions, already weakened by the steady rise of unemployment, are to be further shackled by legal penalties and restraints. Major newspapers have passed into the hands of multinational conglomerates in deals which have magically evaded the scrutiny of the Monopolies Commission. Academics are threatened in the short term with redundancy, and in the long term with the abolition of the tenure system which guarantees academic freedom. The BBC is under continual pressure from the Government, most recently in the form of Mr Nott, to present information in a manner that conforms with official views.

I do not suggest that some grand Machiavellian design is at work. But the pressures towards conformism are most dangerous when least perceived; when they arise from habit, by accident, or by apathy. A government committed to policies that find fewer and fewer supporters is showing a worrying tendency to bully, ban or break opponents, often citing thrift as its justification. But it will be a sad day indeed when we cannot afford independent institutions, or when appointed judges, rather than elected politicians, run our councils.

A free society depends upon the open expression of divergent views: upon respect for properly elected authorities, and upon the firm separation of political and judicial powers. It is far easier to destroy the institutions of a free society than to recreate them.

Yours, etc,
D. L. NOKES,
King's College Hall,
Champion Hill, SE5.
November 10.

From Mr Harley Sherlock

Sir, You report today (November 11) the Court of Appeal's decision about the Greater London Council's rate precept for cheaper fares, and at the end of your report you quote Lord Denning as saying about elections: "People do not vote for the manifesto."

I feel obliged to point out that Lord Denning is wrong in at least one instance. The Labour candidate got my vote at last May's GLC election almost wholly on account of his party's manifesto, which, although it was not without faults, seemed to contain the first positive proposal in decades, for sorting out London's transport problems.

It is accepted in all the other major capitals of Europe that cheap fares should be used as a major instrument of a planning policy designed to reduce congestion and thus enhance the city socially, economically and environmentally. In Paris this policy is already bearing fruit. In London the Appeal Court decision, unless it is reversed by the Lords, will deny us the means to compete with our European neighbours as a centre for business or pleasure.

Yours faithfully,
HARLEY SHERLOCK, Chairman,
Transport 2000,
258 Pentonville Road, N1.
November 11.

From Mr Simon Allen

Sir, When the fares of London Transport were lowered the staff of LT received a special bonus to compensate them for the "loss" of the value of their already free travel.

If the House of Lords decision goes against the GLC will they have to pay the money back, or will the matter be quietly forgotten?

Yours sincerely,
SIMON ALLEN,
61 Elsham Road,
Holland Park, W14.
November 11.

From Mrs Judy Rodway

Sir, I used to quite like Lord Denning, but you can go off people you know. His recent judgment on the GLC rate increase has about it all the objectivity of an *Evening Standard* editorial. And that from someone who rides Harry Freers!

Cars, lorries and offices are indeed destroying this dear old city, and if Mr Livingstone can use my supplementary rate increase to improve London Transport and encourage more motorists to leave their cars at home then he is welcome to it. If he wants another £30 he can have it; it'd hurt, but he can have it.

I'll happily pay to keep people off the roads.

Yours sincerely,
J. RODWAY,
22 Maclise Road, W14.
November 11

From Mr George Stern

Sir, To make clear the status of Londoners as the only Europeans not allowed to vote for reasonable fares may I suggest that we alter our capital's name to Denningrad?

Yours faithfully,
G. J. A. STERN,
Stop the Archway Motorway Plan,
6 Eton Court,
Shepherds Hill, N6.

'One Nation' spirit in Tory Party

From Lord Alport

Sir, While I was laboriously composing a speech to be delivered in this week's debate on the Address in the House of Lords my attention was drawn to the article by Mr David Wood in your edition of Monday, November 9.

As the founder of the "One Nation" group, with Sir Angus Maude in 1950, which included Mr Edward Heath, I can perhaps explain to any of your readers who are interested what I believe brought together those nine young Tory MPs in an attempt to — and I quote Lord Butler's preface to our book — "represent in their generation the traditions which have been handed on from reformers and evangelists in the past".

We sought to elevate and modernize the social policies of the Tory Party. We sought to wean the Conservative Party, post 1945, away from the image of the party of "hard-faced business men who had done well" out of the First and Second World War. We sought to capture and hold the middle ground of politics.

Since then our paths and policies have diverged. Some, like Iain Macleod and Richard Fort, sadly are dead. I therefore can only speak for myself. That we called ourselves "One Nation" is I think sufficient evidence that our inspiration stemmed from the social policies of Disraeli. But more important perhaps, all of us, in our twenties, had experienced the exhilaration which came from belonging to a united nation, under great leadership, determined to fight off a mortal challenge to its physical, political and spiritual survival.

We believed — certainly I believed — that if we could create in postwar Britain the same sense of united effort, social cohesion and good neighbourliness, which had characterized the years of war, the future of our country was assured.

The fact that today the term "One Nation" is regarded by the contemporary Conservative establishment as evidence of dissidence, "wetness" or whatever other epithet the Prime Minister may concoct for us, is a sad reminder of the extent to which the present leadership of our party has fallen below the high ideals of a generation ago.

Perhaps we, the class of 1950, have only ourselves to blame.

Yours faithfully,
ALPORT,
House of Lords.
November 10.

The right to die

From Mr Graham Greene, CH

Sir, The Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference of England and Wales have issued, according to your Religious Affairs Correspondent (November 7), a statement which concerns the moral problems involved in the recent trial of Dr Arthur for the attempted murder of a Down's syndrome baby. (I hope I am in the majority in welcoming his acquittal.)

I think it important to point out to non-Catholics that the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales are expressing a personal opinion; they are not the voice of the Church, which includes a good many other nations than England and Wales — even Scotland and Ireland seem to be absent.

As so often with bishops in committee they seem to stray a long way from their first intention. I feel sure that their first intention was directed, rightly or wrongly, to the protection of new-born children — "innocent people" (whether the doctrine of original sin allows even a foetus to be regarded as innocent is a theological problem I leave to them.) But the bishops seem to have enlarged their statement to include the duty of all individuals, always qualified by that adjective "innocent", to live even against their will. To quote your correspondent, "it makes no difference whether the innocent person is in full vigour or is handicapped, whether life is just beginning or drawing to its close."

But who among us is "innocent"? I certainly don't feel myself innocent, and therefore by my guilt I can surely claim the right to die when I choose, by whatever means I prefer, like all my other non-innocent companions. It is only the poor innocents who haven't that liberty according to the Bishops of England and Wales.

Yours truly,
GRAHAM GREENE,
Antibes.
November 11.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mr J. H. B. Gowan

Sir, Your headline, "The cost of a wife is £204 a week", has caused my wife and me much distress. We are both over 70 and have a total income far below that figure. Since she is costing £10,000 a year, I obviously cannot afford to keep her and will have to declare her redundant. Since also the above state of affairs has been going on for some time, I am therefore hopelessly insolvent and will have to go into liquidation, so she will get no redundancy pay. It is a pity; I shall miss her.

Luckily my bank manager has not seen your figures; he takes the *Financial Times* and *The Sun* and so far has accepted our account.

But I seriously think that you should leave the writing of articles like this to your professional fantasist, Frank Johnson; he does it rather better.

Yours quite sincerely,
JAMES GOWAN,
1 Syke Ings,
Iver,
Buckinghamshire.
November 11.

Mosley's message

From Mr J. T. Williams

Sir, Could we be spared any further reference in your columns to the late Sir Oswald Mosley's possibilities as a peacemaker at the beginning of the last war?

Mosley had argued that Nazi Germany should be allowed a free hand in central and Eastern Europe. I was shocked to hear him say, at a meeting shortly before the war, that the Nazi Government had just as much right to a Monroe doctrine in that area as the United States government claimed in the American continents.

This showed a bizarre misunderstanding of the circumstances surrounding the message sent to Congress by President Monroe, but Mosley's message to Europe was clear enough and it was not one of peace.

Yours faithfully,
J. T. WILLIAMS,
29 Astell Street, Chelsea, SW3.

The Pope's visit

From Monsignor Ralph Brown

Sir, In the most interesting piece by Mr Wilfred De'Ath (November 9) on Mr Mark McCormack there are at least two factual errors which need correction. The first one is the reference to the possible expense of next year's Papal visit costing "upwards of £12m"; and the second is the implication, attributed to Mr McCormack, that International Management Group hopes "to get at least £6m back for them".

The suggestion of the £12m is inaccurate. The precise figure is not yet known, but it certainly will be nowhere near the figure mentioned; one reason being recent changes in the Papal itinerary, for example, the cancellation of the open-air Mass at Richmond. Moreover, I am aware that Mr McCormack would not have proposed securing £6m towards the expenses.

May I go further to explain that International Management Group is the organization appointed to act in an advisory capacity on the business aspects of the Papal visit (air and ground transport, publications, souvenirs, etc). No agreements or contracts may be made by International Management Group; these are made solely by the Church.

For the work being done by International Management Group an agreed fee is being paid, similar to the payment of an architect's fee. Finally, it must be stressed that International Management Group was not appointed to perform any public relations role.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH BROWN,
Central Coordinator,
The Papal visit to England and Wales,
St Vincent's Convent,
Carlisle Place, SW1.
November 10.

Site occupation

From Mr Peter Bunyard and others

Sir, As three who participated in the Luxulyan occupation right from the very start, we write to express our utter dismay at the picture Lord Denning painted of events at Luxulyan (Law Report, October 21).

It was assumed throughout the hearings that we were a group of professional agitators who had come from other areas to Luxulyan specifically to make trouble. On occasions we were referred to as "interlopers", and on others, "rent-a-mob"; in fact the protesters were nearly all local people. Ironically the judges never seemed to consider that the real intruders were none other than the Central Electricity Generating Board.

As repeatedly pointed out by the Devon and Cornwall Constabulary the occupation was peaceful at all times. Indeed the only incitement to violence came from the judges when they suggested the CEGB should resort to "self-help" and force us out; also, that the area should be surrounded by barbed wire and patrolled by wild bulls.

How bizarre, in view of recent events in this country, that Lord Denning should have censured the local police for their excessive concern for good community relations. In fact it is primarily because the protesters did not want to spoil those relations that they decided to move out from the Searles' farm after an occupation lasting six months.

The implications of the judges' summing-up — that our protest at Luxulyan, carried out on private land with the compliance of the owner, should be automatically in breach of the peace and a criminal conspiracy — seems, in our view, utterly dangerous and another stab at this country's all too vulnerable civil liberties.

Yours faithfully,
PETER BUNYARD,
EDWARD GOLDSMITH,
NICHOLAS HILDYARD,
Editors of *The Ecologist*,
Whitehay,
Withiel, Cornwall.
November 9.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 12: His Excellency Monsieur Jan Bisztyga and Madame Bisztyga were received in farewell audience by The Queen and took leave upon His Excellency relinquishing his appointment as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the Polish People's Republic to the Court of St James's.

Mr George P. Lloyd was received in audience by Her Majesty upon his appointment as Governor of the Cayman Islands.

Mrs Lloyd had the honour of being received by The Queen.

Sir Donald Maitland (Permanent Secretary, Department of Energy) had the honour of being received by Her Majesty.

The Queen attended by Lady Susan Hussey, Mr William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise, left Euston Station in the Royal Train this evening for Shropshire.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, having arrived at York Station in the Royal Train, this morning toured the National Railway Museum, Leeman Road, York.

Their Royal Highnesses later left York in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and visited Chesterfield, Derbyshire.

Mr Francis Cornish, Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith and Mr Michael Shea were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
November 12: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, Honorary Colonel, this evening honoured the Officers of the Inns of Court and City Yeomanry with her presence at Dinner at Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

The Lady Grimthorpe and Captain Alastair Aird were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 12: The Duke of Gloucester, as Patron of Bulldog Manpower Services, this morning visited H.M. Prison Pentonville and in the afternoon visited H.M. Prison Holloway. Lt-Col. Simon Bland was in attendance.

In the evening His Royal Highness accompanied by The Duchess of Gloucester, was present at a Dinner given by the Anglo-Belgian Union and Cercle Royal Belge to celebrate 150th Anniversary of the Belgian Dynasty, at Merchant Taylor's Hall, London. Lt-Col. Simon Bland and Mrs Michael Wigley were in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 12: The Duke of Kent, as President, this evening visited Wellington College at Crowthorne, Berkshire.

Lieutenant Commander Richard Buckley, RN, was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, President of the MULU '80 Expedition, this evening attended a Reception and Lecture at the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore.

Mrs Peter Wilmot-Sitwell was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 12: Princess Alexandra, with the Hon Angus Ogilvy, this morning opened the Caravan Camping Holiday Show, arranged by the National Caravan Council and Angex Limited, at Earls Court Exhibition Centre, London.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

The memorial service for Fiona, Lady Somers, will be held in Hereford Cathedral on Friday, November 27, at 3 pm.

A memorial service for Mr Ralph Scrope will be held in Ampleforth Abbey at 3 pm on Friday, November 27.

A memorial service for Mr David Nations will be held in the Reform Synagogue, Upper Berkeley Street, London, W1, on Thursday, December 10, 1981 at noon.

Mrs Anthony Milton gave birth to a daughter, (Keely Debra) at University College Hospital on 9 November.

Marriage

Mr J. H. Ramsden and Baroness H. P. van Tuyll van Serooskerken van Lanschot
The marriage took place in London on November 5 between Mr Jonathan Ramsden, of Middlesmoor, near Harrogate, only son of the late Captain H. A. Ramsden and Mrs J. P. Ramsden, of Dorrington, near Crewe, and Baroness Helen van Tuyll van Serooskerken van Lanschot, daughter of the late G. J. A. van Lanschot and Mrs J. C. van Erp-Cramer, of Hilversum.

Forthcoming marriages

Lord Vestey and Miss C. E. Knight
The engagement is announced between Lord Vestey, of Stowell Park, Northleach, Gloucestershire, and Celia Elizabeth, daughter of Major and Mrs Guy Knight, of Lockinge Manor, Wantage, Oxfordshire.

Mr R. F. Hawkins and Miss J. M. Bashford
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs P. F. Hawkins, formerly of Addis Ababa, now of Great Bookham, Surrey, and Jane, daughter of the late Mr S. E. Bashford and Mrs M. Bashford, of Catford, London.

Mr C. R. H. Keppel and Miss F. M. Ommanney
The engagement is announced between Colin, younger son of Lieutenant Commander the Hon W. A. C. Keppel and Mrs Keppel, of Meonstoke, Hampshire, and Frances, daughter of the late Commander F. M. M. Ommanney and Mrs Ommanney, of Droxford, Hampshire.

Mr A. J. Whittaker and Miss S. L. Duckworth
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs G. Whittaker, of Wolverhampton, and Sarah, daughter of Mrs Iris Duckworth, of Oxshott, and the late Mr A. Duckworth.

Birthdays today



M. Eugène Ionesco, the French author and dramatist, who is 69.

Miss Hermione Baddeley, 73; Air Marshal Sir Gareth Clayton, 67; Sir Lincoln Hallinan, 59; Sir Arnold Lindley, 79; Major-General J. D. Lunt, 64; Sir Penderel Moon, 76; Admiral Sir William O'Brien, 65; Mr John Sparrow, 75.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Monday, November 12, 1956

Soviet arms build-up

Official British sources revealed yesterday the extent of the build-up of Soviet arms in Egypt and Syria over a period of more than a year. The total value of the military equipment sent to Egypt is estimated at about £150m and that to Syria at £20m. Egypt was provided with at least 50 IL 28 jet bombers and at least 100 MIG jet fighters. The total of medium and heavy tanks had reached 300 and included a substantial number of T34s. The bombers were not used in the recent hostilities and the fighters only to a very limited extent. The Egyptian Army also received 400-500 guns of various calibres, more than 100 armoured personnel carriers, a number of rocket launchers, and radar and radio equipment.



Princess Alexandra at the Caravan Camping Holiday Show which she opened at Earls Court, London, yesterday.

Luncheons

Shrievalty Association
The annual luncheon of the Shrievalty Association was held on Wednesday at Skinners' Hall. Captain Jeremy Elwes was in the chair and the guest of honour was Mr Justice Vinelott. Other guests were Sir Wilfrid Bourne, Sir Neville Leigh and Mr Michael Ridley.

Anglo-Spanish Society
The Anglo-Spanish Society held its annual luncheon yesterday at the Hispaniola Spanish Restaurant. Sir John Russell, chairman, presided and Don Señor D. Antonio Bueno was the guest speaker. The Spanish Ambassador, president, attended and other guests included: Sir Antony and Lady Acland, Sir Peter Agnew, Sir Peter and Lady Allen and Sir Ronald and Lady Lindsay.

Receptions

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a reception held yesterday evening at 10 Downing Street.

HM Government
The Hon George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, was host at a reception given last night at 6 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, for principals of Central Institutions.

Dinners

HM Government
Mr John Wakeham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Industry, was host at a dinner held last night at the Royal Westminster Hotel, in honour of representatives of the Electronics Industries Association of Korea.

Cercle Royal Belge and Anglo-Belgian Union
The Prince and Princess of Liege and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were the guests of honour at a reception and dinner held last night by the Cercle Royal Belge and the Anglo-Belgian Union at Merchant Taylors' Hall to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Belgian dynasty. Colonel D. X. Gysemans and Major General Viscount Monckton of Brenchley received the guests. The Belgian Ambassador presided at dinner and the other speaker was Sir Charles Villiers.

Business Graduates Association
The Business Graduates Association held its fourteenth annual dinner at the Piccadilly Hotel last night. The chairman, Mr Stephen Redfarn, presided and the guest of honour was Mr William Rodgers, MP.

Society of Company & Commercial Accountants
The President of the Society of Company and Commercial Accountants Mr D. E. Evans, presided at the annual dinner of the society held at Stationers' Hall yesterday. Mr Reginald Eyre, Under Secretary of State, Department of Trade, was the principal guest and other speakers were Miss Gloria Hooper, MEP, and Mr Francis J. Bergin, member of council. Also present were:

Mr R J Ramsey, Mr J E Heard, Professor J B Small, Mr J Briggs, Mr G P Smith, Mr J A Symonds, [illegible] Mr J S Bridge, Mr J R A Marshall, the Hon R W Harvey and Mr N J Tinkler and their ladies.

Tallow Chandlers' Company
The Tallow Chandlers' Company held a livery dinner at their hall last night at which the Master, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton presided and the other speaker was Viscount Boyd of Merton. The guests included the Commissioner of the City of London Police, Lord Martin Fitzalan Howard and the Hon C. T. H. Law.

Service dinners

Inns of Court and City Yeomanry
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother was the guest of the officers of the Inns of Court and City Yeomanry last night at dinner. She was received by Colonel G. D. Thompson. Major R. T. Scholes presided.

15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars
The annual dinner of officers of the 15th/19th The King's Royal Hussars was held last night at the Cavalry and Guards Club. Colonel P. Hodgson, Colonel of the Regiment, presided.

HQ RAF Support Command
The Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief RAF Support Command, Air Marshal Sir Michael Beavis, and officers of Brampton Park Officers' Mess, RAF Brampton, held a dinner yesterday. Group Captain R. Langstaff presided and the principal guest was the Chief Engineer (RAF), Air-Marshal A. A. Morris.

THE TIMES UNIVERSITY RESULTS SERVICE

The following pass list is issued by London University

FACULTY OF ARTS
BA
London School of Economics and Political Science
First Class Honours: Asquith Helen.
Second Class Honours — Upper Division: Bradley, R G: Ferrar, Susanna: Harper, J M: Lance, N G: Mortlock, Isabel Rowena Vivien.
Second Class Honours — Lower Division: Brown, C A: Buhariwala, Rukhshana: Cohen, Susan Deborah: Hampton, N J: King, Viviane Elizabeth Maria: Loughran, D J: Mann, Olivia Ashley: Sekyi, Nana Amanu: Taylor, Julie Alison: Thomas, H B V: Valdivia Bohorquez Alison: Whittaker, W J P: Willer, Anne.
Third Class Honours: Butcher, Jane.

FACULTY OF ECONOMICS
(BSC (ECON))
London School of Economics and Political Science
First Class Honours:
Chotai, Sandip: Fendrich, S: Gan, Leong Hin: George, Heather: Muthiah, Ravindran: Shah, Samir Somchand Punamchand: Stewart, M S: Tan, Suee Chien:
Second Class Honours — Upper Division:
Baklis, Darion: Bingle, P J: Bligh, R W: Booth, L C: Brangwyn, Gillian Elisabeth: Buchsacker, Sandra Elizabeth Wendy: Butler, Jane Elizabeth: Chen, Sail Lih: Cohen, Rosalind Yvette: Dalton, A M: Daniels, S M: Elliott, R H: Embrey, K C: Evans, D R: Flavin, I P: Garside, Stephanie Ann: Gillen, K A: Goodchild, Gillian Elizabeth: Hall, Louis-Antoine: Hooper, Kim Denise: Huthwaite, Suzanne Mary: Jespersen, Birgitte Sand: Karbani, Pankaj: Kendall, Helen Elizabeth: Kennedy, A K: McDonald, G: McIlwraith, Margaret: Narine, Dhanpaul: Philippou, P: Raichoora, Abhay Pralapral Gokaldas: Raj, Kumar Malvika: Reissland, Nadja-Nicole: Ronne, H J T: Shaikh, Taimur: Slatter, R J: Spencer, J: Thomas, G: Vicary, Catherine Ann: Walker, D C: Walsh, S G: Willdig, Susan Mary: Williamson, S L: Wyndham, Carolyn Lepoer:
Second Class Honours — Lower Division: Barnard, Sara Catherine: Bennett, J: Biddlecombe, Dorothy Margaret Jean: Black, Q J S: Bligh, Zuzana Zofia: Bristow, D J: Buss, Christel: Clarke, Gillian Lynne: Davis, J A: Doerfel, Dian Alice: Dunsford, I M: Eaton, Beverley Vanda: Gangji, Karim Amirali Abdulla: Hasham: George, Rosemary Frances: Hall, Emma Sime: Hauser, Hartmut Reiner: Haynes, W A: Hilton, Linda Anne: Howland, D J: Humphrey, P J: Jenkin, Kathryn Elizabeth: Jones, C J: Kirby, M A: Lan Kin Son, Marie Paule Danik Cheryl: Lockwood, T R H: Maguire, Marion Rose: McBennett, Elizabeth Ann Nuala: Meyner, Lindsay Jane: Moulon, Christine Bernadette: Parashar, Permeela: Rolandi, Melita: Schlommer, Raman: Smiles, W McF: Toolock, Neenir: Tookey-Dickson, Nicos Mary: Tyndall, Irma Alison: Wales, C L: Yeh Siew Peng.
Third Class Honours: Ahmed, Khursheed: Chow, C: Evans, M H: Fan, Phoebe See Lock: Fenton, A J: Khan, Uzma: Loh, Elizabeth Jai: Raithatha, Rajesh Kumar: Rajput, Yasmin Karim: Roy, Shyama Prosad: Utting, T W: Vyas, Bharti: Whistler, Lucy Julia.
Pass: Chalkin-Sapaforl, Caroline Frances, Flandar, P S: Fleming, R C: Llyn Kok Woon: Rasmi Bin Raus.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):

CLEARY, Miss Teresa Mary of Tipperary, retired shopkeeper £220,723

NALTY, Mr Malcolm Ernest of Eastbourne, £373,006

VINCENT, Mr Charley of Radyr, South Glam £502,188

Charismatic movement criticized at synod

By Clifford Longley, Religious Correspondent

A bishop described the charismatic movement as a tame Anglican version of the Moonies; a south London vicar spoke of intervening to rescue a woman being beaten with Bibles to chants of "Jesus Saves"; and a long-standing senior member said that for the first time he was going to have to vote against an official report.

Those were some of the indications of a less than warm welcome given to the charismatic movement by the General Synod of the Church of England yesterday before the debate was stopped on the intervention of the Bishop of Birmingham, the Right Rev Hugh Montefiore, who said it was getting out of hand. A temperate debate on a cautious and non-committal report from a working party had been expected, with the report eventually received and commended in the conventional synod manner. But as the number of outspoken dissenters grew steadily larger, a distinct possibility emerged that the report would be rejected — and with it, by implication, the "live and let live" policy it advocated towards the Church of England's charismatic enthusiasts.

The Right Rev Edward Wickham, Bishop of Middleton, classified the charismatics along with contemporary "irrational" cults such as the Unification Church, the Divine Light Mission, and the Children of God. The Rev Robin Green, of Southwark, who told the story of the women being beaten by Bibles, said: "There is a suggestion that sick people have been made sicker by this movement." As a university chaplain he had seen "student after student catapulted into psychiatry as a result."

Canon Colin Craston, who introduced the report, listed a number of criticisms against the charismatic movement, but said many church members had been led by it to "know experimentally much more of the riches in Christ pledged by God in baptism." It had transformed people's lives, he said. Two or three subsequent speakers described their own contact with the charismatic movement as beneficial and enriching, but the general tone of the debate was quite hostile to it.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs Malise Graham was christened Laura Meliora Winifred by Canon John Baker, Speaker's Chaplain, in the Crypt Chapel, Palace of Westminster, on Friday, November 6. The godparents are Mr David Hall, Mr Andrew Thompson, the Hon Richard Vane, Miss Caroline Crichton-Stuart and the Hon Mrs Andrew Fellowes.

Memorial services

Lady Birley
A memorial service for Lady Birley was held at St James's, Piccadilly, on Tuesday, November 10. The Rev Donald Reeves officiated. An address was given by the Earl of Drogheda and the lesson was read by Mr Mark Birley, son. *Memorial Ikos for Rhoda* specially composed for the service by Mr John Tavener, was sung by the choir. Those present included:

Lady Annabel Goldsmith, Mr Rupert Birley.

Mary Duchess of Roxburghe, the Marchioness of Zetland, the Countess of Drogheda, Lord and Lady Rupert Nevill, Viscount and Viscountess Gage, Lady Diana Cooper, Viscount and Viscountess Esher, the Dowager Viscountess Hambleden, Lady Berkeley, Daphne Lady Poole, Lady Gladwyn, Jacqueline Lady Killearn, Pamela Lady Glenconner, Lady Hutchinson of Lullington, the Hon Mrs Reginald Winn, Miss Elizabeth Winn, the Hon Mrs Bridge, the Hon Julian and Mrs Fane, Lady Bonham Carter, Lady (Duncan) Anderson, Mr and Mrs Humphrey Brooke, Mr and Mrs Maurice Baird-Smith, Mr Robin McDowall.

Sir John Rennie
A memorial service for Sir John Rennie was held yesterday at Holy Trinity, Sloane Street. Canon P Roberts officiated. Mr John Briance read the lesson and Sir Patrick Dean gave an address. The secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs was represented by Sir David Muirhead, his Special Representative. Among others present were:

Lady Rennie (widow), Andrew and David Rennie (sons), Mrs M Wainwright (mother-in-law), Miss Ursula Boase, Mr G F Angus, Mr W A Angus, Miss B Rycroft.

Lord and Lady Gore-Booth, Lord Inchyra, Lady Chorley, Lady Greenhill of Harrow, Lady Frances Donman, the Hon Peter Brooke, MP, the Hon Diana Makgill, Lady Maxwell Scott, Sir Ian and Lady Critchett, Sir Michael Palliser (representing the Diplomatic Service), Mr R W Houssemayne du Boulay (Vice Marshal, Diplomatic Corps), Sir Alan Campbell, Sir John and Lady Ward, Sir Douglas and Lady Dodds-Parker, Sir Dick White, Sir Stewart Crawford, Sir Berkeley Gage, Sir Francis Rundall, Sir Geoffrey Jackson, Lady Hancock, Sir Derek and Lady Ezra, Sir David Scott Fox, Sir George Middleton, Lady Maitland, Lady Dean, Sir Eric Norris, Sir Martin Furnival Jones, Sir Derek Dodson.

Mr N. Patrick
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Nigel Patrick was held yesterday at St Paul's, Covent Garden. The Rev Michael Hurst-Bannister (senior chaplain, The Actors' Church Union) officiated and Mr Richard Briers gave an address. Dame Celia Johnson read "When I have Fears" by Noel Coward, Miss Phyllis Calvert read Shakespeare's "Fear No More The Heat of the Sun" (from *Cymbeline*) and Miss Julia McKenzie sang "Waltz of My Heart" from Ivor Novello's *The Dancing Years* accompanied by Mr Grant Hossack at the piano. Miss Virginia Patrick (daughter) and Mr Simon Patrick (son) were among the large congregation.

Sir Nicholas Morrison
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Nicholas Morrison was held yesterday in the Chapel of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. The Rev A. D. Bartlett officiated. Dr Joanna de Groot, stepdaughter, Sir William Fraser, Permanent Under Secretary of State at the Scottish Office, read the lesson. Sir Ian Bancroft, Head of the Home Civil Service, gave an address. The Secretary of State for Scotland was represented by Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith and Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, Solicitor General for Scotland, represented the Lord Advocate. Among those present were:

Lady Morrison (widow), Miss Lucy de Groot (stepdaughter), Mrs K Harrison, Miss S Morrison, Dr E Morrison and Mrs J Rudd (sisters), Mrs S Young, Mr I Young, Miss P Rudd, Mr and Mrs C Donald, Mr and Mrs W Batty, Mrs N England, Dr and Mrs Langton.

Lord and Lady Campbell of Croy, Lady Kirkhill, Lady Bowden and Mr L B Grimshaw (local Government Boundary Commission for England), Mr Bruce Millan, MP, Mr Gregor Mackenzie, MP, Sir Anthony Rawlinson, Lady Fraser, Sir William Ryland, Sir Charles Cunningham, Sir Arnold France, Major-General Sir Nigel Tapp, Sir Hywel Evans, Sir James Hamilton, Sir Richard Powell, Sir Brian Hayes, Mr Leslie Williams, Sir Paul Camond, Sir Ronald Melville, Sir Kenneth Clucas.

Requiem mass

Mrs M Buchel
Requiem Mass for Mrs Magda Buchel was celebrated by Father John Ramsay at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, Chelsea, yesterday. Readings were given by Miss Laura Jane Ogilvy and Miss Emma Louise Ogilvy (granddaughters). Among those present were:

Mr and Mrs Robert Ducas (son and daughter-in-law), the Hon Mrs James Ogilvy (daughter), Announchka Ducas and Shamus and Diarmid Ogilvy (grandchildren), the Marquessa del Moral and the Dowager Lady Camoys (sisters), Lady Stourton (sister-in-law), Mr and Mrs Alexander Mackenzie, Lord and Lady Camoys, the Hon John Stonor, the Hon Mrs Julia Stonor, the Hon Georgina Stonor, the Hon Robert Stonor, Mr and Mrs John Loudon, Miss Denise Tichborne, Countess Fitzwilliam, Sir Robert Throckmorton, Baroness von Twickel, Mr Brian Buchel, Mr Nigel Tunnicliffe, Mr and Mrs Simon Stourton, Miss Felicity Stourton, Lord and Lady Mowbray and Stourton, the Hon James Stourton, Lady Jean Christie, Mr Angus Cameron, Miss B Tunnicliffe and other members of the family.

OBITUARY

SIR GILBERT RENNIE

Distinguished colonial administrator

Sir Gilbert Rennie, GBE, KCMG, MC, who died yesterday at the age of 86, was one of the many members of the old Ceylon Civil Service whose early training in the "premier Colony" laid the foundations for highly successful achievement in other parts of the British Empire and Commonwealth.

Gilbert McCall Rennie was born on September 24, 1895, the younger son of John Rennie, and was educated at Stirling High School and Glasgow University. He saw active service in the First World War with the King's Own Scottish Borderers, and secured appointment to the Ceylon Civil Service in 1920. During his service in Ceylon he gained a considerable reputation for ability in financial work, and in 1937 he was selected for appointment as Financial Secretary in the Gold Coast.

So far from this being a routine posting, it in fact marked a new departure in colonial administration. Up to that time the financial business of colonial governments had customarily been dealt with by officials known as Treasurers, who were concerned with accounting matters, and usually had no experience of general administration or policy-making. As the colonies developed, this was found unsatisfactory, and it was decided to improve the central organisation of the colonial governments by introducing at the top level a new office of Financial Secretary, with wider powers and responsibilities than the former Treasurers. Rennie was, therefore, in a sense, a "guinea-pig": his eminent success in the Gold Coast did much to establish confidence in the rightness of the new approach.

It served even more to confirm the estimate of Rennie as one of the outstanding administrative officers of his generation, and after only some two years in West Africa he was picked out for the exacting post of Chief Secretary in Kenya. Here he served with great acceptance right through the troubled years of the war and until 1947, when he received well deserved promotion to the Governorship of Northern Rhodesia.

His term of office covered the period of the protracted and complicated negotiations which led to the formation of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953. In the following year Rennie, whose skill and counsel had contributed greatly to the solution of the many problems involved, became the first High Commissioner in London for the new Federal government, and he continued to hold this increasingly difficult office until 1961. He was chairman of the Commonwealth Economic Committee in 1957 and 1958.

Rennie was a man who inspired confidence by his patent integrity, the depth of his knowledge and the width of his experience. He impressed by quiet persuasion. The direction of his sympathies is indicated by his acceptance, in 1965, of the chairmanship of the United Kingdom Committee of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, an appointment he held until 1978. From 1965 to 1970 he was Joint Treasurer, Royal Society of Arts.

Rennie was awarded the Military Cross in the First World War and was made a CMG in 1941; a Knight Bachelor in 1946; a KCMG in 1949; and a GBE in 1954. Glasgow University made him an Honorary LLD.

He married Jean Marcella Huggins in 1929. They had two sons and one daughter.

PROFESSOR R. M. OGILVIE

Professor R. M. Ogilvie, FBA, FSA, FRSE, who died on November 7 at St Andrews at the age of 49, had been Professor of Humanity in the University of St Andrews since 1975.

He was born on June 5, 1932, the younger son of the late Sir Frederick Ogilvie, sometime Principal of Jesus College, Oxford and a former Director-General of the BBC. His mother, Lady Ogilvie, was Principal of St Anne's College, Oxford from 1953 to 1966.

Robert Maxwell Ogilvie was educated at Rugby, whose tradition and ethos were an enduring influence on his life, and went up to Balliol as an Exhibitioner in Classics in 1950.

A heavy burden of bereavement lay on him at that time, for his elder brother had been killed on the Matterhorn in 1948 and his father died in 1949, and a certain gravity and reserve in his character testified to his grief. He was, however, a young man who inspired confidence, and he became Treasurer and then President of the JCR. Although he was not successful, to the surprise of his tutors as well as his own, in competing for the great classical prizes, he got splendid Firsts in Mods and Greats.

After a year as a Harmsworth Senior Scholar at Merton, he was elected a Fellow of Clare, but returned to Balliol as a Fellow and Tutor in 1957, and his natural gifts as a tutor were enhanced by the opportunity he had had to compare the way things are done at Cambridge with the way they are done at Oxford. He took infinite pains with his pupils, harmonising didactic with pastoral responsibilities in a manner which Oxford and Cambridge dons recognise as an ideal but commonly fail to achieve in practice. He was an enthusiast for reading-parties and thoroughly at home in the company of his juniors.

It was during this period that he wrote *Latin and Greek*, on certain aspects of the historical role of the classics in English education and society; *The Romans and their Gods*, an excellent general book on Roman religion; and his great *Commentary on Livy I-V*. He also collaborated with the late Sir Ian Richmond on an edition of the *Agricola* of Tacitus and completed the work after Richmond's death. The *Agricola* shows on a small scale, and the Livy *Commentary* on a grand scale, the range of Ogilvie's skill and learning in textual, literary and historical questions.

He worked rapidly, with intense concentration, and he had the precious ability to switch instantly from one kind of activity to another. He was Senior Tutor of Balliol for four years; for three of those years he was also on the General Board of the Faculties; and he found time to serve on the Hart Committee set up in 1968 to investigate official relations between senior and junior members of the university.

A committed Christian and a man of passionately conservative sentiments (which he did not voice unseasonably), he was out of sympathy with the demands for revolutionary change which characterized undergraduate politics in the period 1968-1972, but nothing was closer to his heart than the creation of mutual trust between teacher and learner.

In 1970 he became Headmaster of Tonbridge, a change of career of a kind not common nowadays among Oxford dons. At Tonbridge he worked hard for the maintenance of high academic standards in general, and in particular for the universal extension of the opportunity to study Latin; his own conviction of the value of Latin, not only for schools and universities in this country but also for developing countries in the Commonwealth, was total. But Tonbridge found that in addition to being a distinguished and active scholar he was a "boys" headmaster, approachable, happy and relaxed in their company, as ready to give his time and attention to the dullest as to the brightest.

While at Tonbridge he was elected to the British Academy (1972) and published both an Oxford Classical Text of Livy I-V and a book for the general historian, *Early Rome and the Etruscans*: this book had the ill-fortune to appear just when new evidence was about to call in question much existing interpretations of the relations between early Rome, the Etruscans and the Greeks.

Ogilvie was proud of being Scottish, devoted to his home at Errachd, and accustomed to walking and climbing in the Highlands. In England he had to make do with flatter walks — from Oxford to Cambridge for example. His appointment to the Chair of Humanity at St Andrews in 1975 represented the achievement of an ambition he had long cherished. His interests there turned towards Latin literature, and he published *The Library of Lactantius* in 1978. For many years he had been a very active reviewer for classical periodicals, and he was a natural choice as co-editor of *Classical Quarterly* in 1977.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter.

LADY ALBERY

Lady Albery, widow of Sir Bronson Albery, for many years a powerful figure in theatrical management, died on October 29 at the age of 94.

She was Una Gwynn, daughter of the Irish scholar, T. W. Rolleston, and she married Bronson Albery in 1912. From then on his life in the theatre was also hers. She was the inspiration for the first production of Sean O'Casey's *Red Roses for Me* and also had faith in *Richard of Bordeaux*.

DR SAMUEL ROSEN

Dr Samuel Rosen, American ear specialist who pioneered a technique restoring hearing, has died while on a visit to China. Rosen, who was Professor Emeritus at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, had made many visits to China to demonstrate his surgical methods, and had also visited Russia, Israel and Egypt to the same end. Rosen's operation consisted in mobilizing the stapes, one of the small bones of the inner ear.

The Very Rev Alexander Christopher Sargent Trivett, who died on October 23 at his home in Toronto at the age of 91, was Dean of Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, from 1928 to 1952 and subsequently Dean Emeritus. From 1952 to 1965 he was vicar of Brenchley, Kent.

Violet, Lady Mildmay, who died on November 9, was [illegible] She was Violet Vane, daughter of Colonel A. W. H[illegible] Drummond and she married Captain Sir Anthony St John Mildmay, eighth baronet in 1920. The marriage was dissolved in 1933. He died in 1947.

Puzzling gold coin fetches £12,100

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

It is not every day that an unrecorded fifteenth-century coin comes up for sale. Sotheby's expected great things yesterday when they offered a small gold half-noble of the reign of Henry VI of an unknown type, but the bidders more than doubled their expectations. It sold for £12,100 to Spink's.

It is a coin that will cause controversy among numismatists and could lead to a reassessment of the dating of fifteenth century coins. The obverse is struck with a portrait of the king in a ship with the leaf-trefoil privy mark hitherto associated with the years 1435 to 1438; the reverse is the relatively common annulet type associated with the years 1422 to 1427.

How or why the two sides of the coin should have been struck with dies associated with different periods remains to be investigated. All leaf-trefoil coins are rare and no other half-noble of this period is known, only nobles and quarter nobles.

A new auction record price for a twentieth century photograph was established at Christie's photographic sale in New York on Wednesday. A photograph of a "Nautilus" shell by Edward Weston, a gelatin silver print of March 1927, signed, dated and numbered 22 out of 50, sold for $28,600 (estimate $15,000-$20,000) or £15,213 to a private collector from Florida.

Moreover . . .Miles Kington

Hi, guys and gals! says Jimmy Saville OBE. Here are just *some* of the *really* super bargains British Rail are offering you between now and Christmas. How's about that, then?

Red Rover Extra. Many people are finding it hard to adjust psychologically from the amazingly low prices on the London Underground to the amazingly high prices on British Rail. To offset this shock, BR will now let you go Red Rover Extra — that is, you pay a nominal £1 when you start and get landed with a supplementary rate at journey's end. "Seems to make sense," says Jimmy Saville OBE.

West Country Amnesty. As it's now cheaper to come from the West Country to London than go from London, many Devon and Cornwall people are being stranded in the big city, and the West Country is being gradually depopulated. To restore the status quo, BR are making December 6 a day of amnesty, and anyone can travel free to the West. "Blimey! Should be quite a sight," says Jimmy Saville OBE.

PAYE Card. Did you know that if you work on a train, as many businessmen do, you can claim the heating and lighting of the carriage against tax? And claim your ticket as rental of premises? We now have an arrangement with the Inland Revenue to report any journeys bought for tax purposes. And you can pay as much as you like, to make even a short journey a whacking great tax loss! "Don't quite follow this one," says Jimmy Saville OBE. "Better take your accountant with you, to be *on* the safe side."

Autograph-Hunter Special. Many celebrities travel by train, either because it's simply the best way to travel or because the BBC are paying. Some of them, alas, behave surlily when approached for autographs or inquiries as to what Barry Norman is really like, and this is bad PR for BR. To them we offer considerable reductions in return for the promise of a smile and a signature. "Hey — what about the rest of us?" asks Jimmy Saville OBE.

Jimmy Saville OBE Card. This entitles anyone called by that name to travel free. "This one I Like," says Jimmy Saville OBE.

Agent Provocateur Coach Card. Long-distance coaches are providing fierce competition for British Rail; although slower, smaller, smellier and cramped, they are, dammit, often cheaper. However, we will pay your coach fare on condition that you on the coach grumble incessantly and say how much better the train is, spreading disaffection. "Blimey," says Jimmy Saville OBE. "Things must be worse than I thought."

Wild Card. There are now so many different cards and fare structures that staff and passengers and Jimmy Saville OBE alike find it hard to cope. For the gamblers among you, we offer a simple solution. A £5 stake entitles you to draw a card at random from a pack held by the ticket seller, as long as you abide by your choice. Could be top-whack first class, could be freeday awayfare. It's your gamble! "Which reminds me," says Jimmy Saville OBE, "isn't today the last day of this great new *Times* poker game? Now there's a game and a half!"

Yes, today you get your final card in the *Times* poker game (if you have sent in your £400 stake money). The position is very tense. The Features Editor has three tens and a face down card. You have three kings and a queen. It is you to draw first.

You have the missing king! You have four kings!

The Features Editor, looking pale at the prospect of bankruptcy, has taken a card for form's sake. It *is* the missing ten. He has four tens. Not good enough, I'm afraid.

But what is this? He turns over the face down card. It is another *ten*. He has five tens! This is amazing. With a broad grin, he reaches out his hand for the money.

We stay his hand. We are not happy with his cards. We had watched him like a hawk all week, and yet . . .

We apologize to readers.

The Features Editor has been suspended on full pay pending a full investigation. We will announce the verdict as soon as there is one.

Meanwhile, your money is safe in the Moreover Off-Shore Pension and Art Treasure Fund.

Once again, we apologize. There will be no game of *Times* Poker next week.

JORDAN

The shock waves set off by the assassination of President Sadat have been felt in all Middle East capitals, but probably more in Amman than elsewhere. Jordan remains opposed in principle to the Camp David accords, and its large Palestinian population has not on the whole lamented the Egyptian leader's passing. On the other hand, Jordan has shown itself to be the most moderate of the moderate Arab states, and the one thought most likely to join the peace process in Egypt's footsteps — provided terms were right.

"The murder of Sadat was a tricky business for us," one Jordanian official mused shortly afterwards. "We had to show the conservative states that we were alarmed by the killing of an Arab brother by extremists, but we had to show the radicals that we understood what lay behind it. It's not easy walking a tightrope."

Walking a tightrope is something King Husain has been doing for the 28 years of his reign, however, and he is adept at it. As his recent trip to Washington underlined, the King is on good terms with the United States. But he is quite capable of playing the Russian card, as he did recently by buying $200m worth of Soviet arms, including Sam 7 missiles.

Jordan's position on regional problems is equally ambivalent and flexible. Since the defeat of the Labour Party in the Israeli general election, talk of a "Jordanian option" has died away. For the time being, at least, King Husain is willing to let Saudi Arabia occupy the foreground, and to see what comes of the eight point plan for peace put forward by Crown Prince Fahd in August. The Western powers clearly hope that the Fahd plan might provide a bridge between Camp David and attempts to bring the Palestine Liberation Organization into the peace process, such as the European initiative. As long as such hopes are tentative, Jordan is content to lend moral support to the Saudis, while also showing a degree of sympathy for critics of the proposals, such as Syria. Perhaps surprisingly in view of Jordanian-Syrian tensions over the past year, Amman has sided with the Syrian view that the Soviet Union must be involved in peace making.

Jordan will undoubtedly support Riyadh when the moderates and radicals confront each other at the forthcoming Arab summit in Morocco, however, and if moves toward a comprehensive peace begin in earnest, the Jordanians will certainly move back into the centre of the stage. This is partly because of King Husain's standing, and his natural desire to play a leading role. But it is also because Jordan is crucial to any peace negotiations, by virtue of its geographical position. The key to any Palestinian settlement lies on the West Bank; and the key to the West Bank lies in Jordan, through Jordan's historical links with the region and through its present relationship with Israel.

It is partly this that lies behind the establishment of the PLO-Jordan Joint Committee, after a period in which the PLO was suspicious of such joint enterprises. Memories of Black September, when the PLO were hounded out of Jordan by King Husain's Bedouin troops in 1971, are still bitter. The PLO leadership in Beirut and Damascus is also wary of what it sees as Jordanian manoeuvres to regain control of the West Bank and East Jerusalem on behalf of Jordan itself, rather than on behalf of the PLO, despite King Husain's repeated acknowlegements of the PLO's claim to sovereignty over the occupied territories.

Israeli obstructions

Given these difficulties, the fact that the PLO-Jordan Committee functions at all is a positive sign. It disposes of funds provided by the oil-rich Arab states under allocations agreed at the Baghdad summit of 1978. Of the $100m allocated, some $70m has by now reached the joint committee. Problems have arisen however in the distribution of this money, largely due to obstruction on the Israeli side.

The funds are supposed to improve health, education, housing and other facilities for Palestinians living under Israel rule — or as the PLO see it, "our brothers under occupation". The Israelis however have taken the view that such investment might provide the infrastructure of a future Palestinian state on the West Bank, and make West Bankers beholden to the PLO.

The Israelis have deliberately established Jewish settlements, which now contain over 100,000 people and control approximately one third of the territories. More important, they control nearly all of the water resources. The Palestinian municipalities, by contrast, have been deprived of access to PLO-Jordan Committee funds, and are reduced to dependence on the Israeli contribution to their budgets.

The Israeli policy, it seems, is to fund the newly-created "village councils" instead. Although sponsored by Israel, the network of village councils is managed by a former Jordanian Minister, Mustafa Dudin, which makes it difficult for the Arab states to maintain that it is a totally Israeli creation.

This is clearly an embarrassment to the Jordanian authorities, and strains their relationship with the PLO further. The PLO, moreover, is angered by the fact that the Jordanians restrict PLO activities inside Jordan itself, and refuse to allow Palestinian guerrillas to operate from Jordanian soil. General Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister, recently complained that Jordan was relaxing this policy, but in fact there have been very few cross-border incidents. The death of an Israeli soldier following an ambush in the Jordan Rift three months ago was the exception rather than the rule, and Palestinian activists ruefully report no-nonsense, tough treatment at the hands of the Jordanian security police.

One of the main problems King Husain faces is that if the peace process does now gather pace, and the PLO is indeed brought in, tensions of the kind now kept under control could rise to the surface. How Jordan would coexist with a state in which the PLO played a dominant role is as intriguing a question as how Israel would live alongside such a state. More than half of the Jordanian population is of Palestinian origin, and although many have Jordanian nationality, many may also retain their Palestinian identity. How many of these would transfer their loyalty to a West Bank state, and how would the distinction be maintained between such a state and Jordan?

The answer is probably that if King Husain is able to rule a stable, remarkably homogenous society at the moment, he would continue to do so even with a Palestinian state next door. The Jordanian kingdom is held together by the Hashemite monarchy, which is universally respected. There is not even any serious groundswell of Muslim fundamentalist opinion to challenge the monarchy, and King Husain — unlike the Egyptian leadership — has been successful in neutralizing and even coopting Muslim fundamentalists.

Syria argues that this is because of Jordan's protection of the Muslim Brotherhood, which — according to Damascus — continues to mastermind its operations against the Assad regime from Jordanian soil. But a more profound explanation lies in the essential tolerance and stability of the system over which King Husain presides, despite the lack of democratic institutions.

It is also an economically stable system, with comparatively low inflation and comparatively high growth rates. In part, of course, this success is due to the flow of funds from the Arab oil — exporting nations, in accordance with the Baghdad allocations. But it is also due to highly skilled economic management, with Jordan's limited manpower and resources deployed with imagination and sound business sense. Jordan's political support for Iraq in its war with Iran has also helped. Of the $550m worth of goods exported by Jordan last year, a large proportion was accounted for by trade with Iraq, and the figures will be appreciably higher this year.

Richard Owen



At home King Husain rules over a stable, remarkably homogenous society. Here he is seen with President Reagan during his recent visit to Washington.

Friendly neighbours pave the way to prosperity

It used to be said that the state of the Jordanian economy could be gauged by the number of shopkeepers sitting at their doorsteps drinking tea or playing backgammon. If there were many, it meant that business was slack. To-day the shopkeepers are a lot busier and the state of the economy is reflected more accurately in the length of the queues in Amman's banks and money-changers' offices, the number of floodlit construction sites working round the clock, and the endless stream of heavy freight trucks plying the narrow highway to the Red Sea port of Aqaba.

Compared with the dramatic changes which have taken place over the past five years in neighbouring oil-rich countries such as Saudi Arabia and Iraq the pace of progress in Jordan may seem slow. But it is no less impressive. For a country with no oil and few other natural resources — and deprived since 1967 of the important West Bank, now under Israeli occupation — it has been an uphill struggle to attain present levels of relative prosperity and economic stability.

The secret of Jordan's success has been skilful economic management combined with an almost uncanny ability to shelter the economy from the effects of the region's political turbulence. It has also proved better able than most other Arab states to integrate its economy with its neighbours, and thus benefit from the post-1973 economic boom in the Middle East.

In the period of the last five-year plan (1976-80) Jordan's real gross domestic product (gdp) increased at an average 8 to 9 per cent annually. This was slightly below targeted growth of almost 12 per cent annually, although in fact in 1980 the target was attained. The goal for the current five-year plan (1981-85) which has just been formally approved, is a slightly more moderate 9.3 per cent a year average growth of real gdp, and there is general confidence that this can be achieved.

Jordan's very respectable economic performance over the past 18 months is due partly to improved access to external resources in the form of grants and loans. Since its birth the country has been heavily dependent on foreign aid — for many years mainly from the United States but more recently almost entirely from its wealthy Arab neighbours. Aid flows now amount to more than $1,300m a year, helping to finance the high levels of investment spending demanded by the ambitious five-year plans.

A resolution adopted at the Baghdad Arab summit in 1978 committed the main Arab oil producers — notably Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and the UAE — to provide Jordan with $1,200m a year for 10 years. Despite some early shortfalls these payments now seem to have been regularized. If intelligently spent — and there is every reason to believe this will be the case — the funds will enable Jordan to launch itself into self-sustained economic growth and thus ultimately diminish its dependence on outside aid.

Ironically perhaps, the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq has provided an additional external stimulus to the Jordanian economy. From the start of the fighting Jordan stood behind its Arab neighbour Iraq. As a result it has benefited from further Iraqi aid to the tune of $400m since September, 1980. Some of this is tied to specific projects considered to be of mutual benefit, especially road-building programmes.

Paying for improvements

The closure of Iraq's Gulf ports as a result of the fighting has made it heavily dependent on imports through the Red Sea port of Aqaba which are then carried overland through Jordan. So Iraq is paying for some of the badly-needed improvements being made to the long desert highway which links Aqaba with the Iraqi frontier. Indeed the transit trade through Jordan has become so important that a special organization — the Iraqi-Jordanian Overland Transport Company — was created to cater to this traffic.

The inflow of remittances from Jordanians working abroad — mainly in the Gulf oil-exporting countries — has traditionally been one of the country's most important and most reliable sources of foreign exchange. Officially these remittances are valued at about $640m last year. But in fact the figures are based solely on funds transferred through the banking system and are thus considered to be gross underestimates.

These various inflows of foreign exchange mean that despite a chronic deficit on its balance of trade — more than $1,800m in 1980 — Jordan has for the past four years enjoyed an overall balance of payments surplus. This amounted to more than $350m in 1980, and has allowed a healthy build-up of the country's international reserves. At the end of last year these stood at $1,800m, representing the value of 10 months' worth of imports. For a country so dependent on foreign aid, and in such a turbulent part of the world, reserves on such a scale are essential to absorb the effects of any possible "kink" in the flow of funds.

Even Jordan's trade performance is beginning to look a little healthier. Although the absolute size of the trade gap will probably continue to widen into the foreseeable future, exports are actually growing faster than imports. Last year they registered a 37 per cent increase over 1979 with a total value of about $550m. Phosphates accounted for a third of these exports, and their share will continue to rise. The same goes for exports of potash when the $450m Dead Sea project becomes fully productive.

It is surprising that for a country usually thought of as a source of skilled manpower, manpower shortages are now becoming a serious constraint on development. The presence outside the country of about 400,000 Jordanians and Palestinian workers is in fact a mixed blessing. On the one hand their remittances have helped to sustain economic growth. But increasingly their absence has caused bottlenecks in a full-employment economy which may need its workers more than it needs the money they send home.

What Jordan has been able to prove is that careful planning and the efficient use of limited resources can offset the constraints of a small domestic economy, and large oil import bills. In fact Jordan has now begun in earnest exploring for oil in the north-eastern desert. If oil is found — even if only in quantities sufficient for domestic needs — Jordan could overnight become not only economically successful, but also self-sufficient. But even without oil, Jordan's political and economic stability are the envy of many of its neighbours.

John Rizq

Healthy military capability

Strong defence ties with Britain

A healthy respect is felt by many military analysts, including those in Israel, for the capabilities of Jordan's armed forces. Though the Army was only fleetingly involved in the 1973 war, defence expenditure has continued to be one of the highest in the Middle East. Defence represents 25 per cent of government spending this year. Perhaps luck rather than skilful diplomacy has kept Jordan out of major Middle East flare-ups in recent years. The most potent threat has been the risk of involvement in the war between Iraq and Iran rather than conflict with Israel in the past 12 months. The improvement of equipment and expansion of armoured units and the Air Force probably represents insurance against the uncertain intentions of neighbouring Arab states as much as the Israelis.

There are 60,000 men in Jordan's Army and 7,200 in the Air Force. The Navy with just 10 patrol craft based in Aqaba is virtually a token element. Reservists add another 35,000 to the Armed Forces while para-military units include 3,500 police and 7,500 civil militia.

King Husain is supreme commander. The commander-in-chief is Lieutenant-General Sherif-Zayed Ben Shaker. Both are graduates of the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst reflecting the strong ties of the Jordanian Armed Forces with Britain.

British officers provided the backbone of the officer corps for Jordan's Armed Forces for many years up to and beyond independence. A professional ethos has emerged. Traditionally, recruitment has attracted Bedouin tribesmen who have proved immune to external political indoctrination.

However, while tenacious fighting ability and loyalty are valuable qualities, modern equipment increasingly demands the type of educational background that has been nurtured in more cosmopolitan environments than the desert in order to increase its pool of skilled manpower Jordan has been forced to introduce a system of selective conscription.

Most military equipment used is less than 10 years old. The Army was reorganized after the catastrophic 1967 defeat. It comprises two armoured divisions, two mechanized infantry divisions, one independent tank brigade, four self-propelled artillery regiments, three airborne special forces battalions and two anti-aircraft brigades.

The number of existing tanks and those on order would bring Jordan's armoured strength in numerical terms almost up to that of the British Army of the Rhine. The armoured units are presently equipped with 250 American M-47, M-48 and M-60 tanks and 191 British Centurions as well as more than 1,000 other armoured vehicles.

Political differences between Washington and Jordan have become more acute since the latter made it clear it would not acquiesce in the Camp David peace agreement between Israel and Egypt. The result has been a move away from the United States as the sole supplier of weapons. Britain is clearly willing to act as an alternative source and Mr John Nott, the Secretary of State for Defence, visited Amman in September to follow up on the Chieftain tank sale by encouraging the Jordanian Air Force to buy the British Aerospace Hawk jet fighter-trainer.

The Air Force was formed in 1951 with a few light transports. It assumed a combat role in 1958 with the acquisition of a squadron of Hawker-Hunter fighters and Whirlwind helicopters. Personnel strength now is 7,200 compared to 1,750 in 1968. In the same period the total number of combat aircraft has risen from 12 to 84. When present orders are completed the number, assuming present aircraft have not been phased out, will increase to 140.

The Hunters have been replaced by Northrop F-5s. There is one fighter ground-attack squadron with 28 F-5Es and four F-5Fs, three interceptor squadrons with the same numbers and types of aircraft and an operational conversion unit with 15 F-5As and five F-5Bs. Another 20 F-5E/F fighters and 36 French Mirage F-1s are on order. Main bases are at Amman, Al-Mafraq and Aqaba.

Whether or not further aircraft purchases are planned in the near future has yet to be disclosed though future procurement is likely to involve more sophisticated aircraft than the F-5. The decision, confirmed by King Husain this week, to acquire Soviet SA-6 missiles, has emphasized to the West that there is an alternative supplier if Jordan's requests are turned down. King Husain also revealed that the SA-6 system, for which Iraq is providing the money, is — at \$200m — less than half the \$450m Jordan paid for the 14 United States Hawk missile batteries in 1974. The present scale of development will considerably augment the strength and capacity of the Jordanian Armed Forces for any future confrontation with Israel. A high level of training and mobility, whereby mechanized infantry units can move at the same speed as armour, distinguishes the Armed Forces from those of other Arab states.

An enlarged Air Force and the acquisition of self-propelled artillery will give the protection against air attacks that was missing in 1967. Jordan might not be an offensive threat to Israel but it is capable of defending itself more effectively now than at any time in the past.

Robert Bailey

The author is on the staff of Middle East Economic Digest.


Bedouin desert police . . . such tribesmen have always made excellent soldiers

Health

The humanitarian approach

Consolidation is the theme in many branches of the five-year development plan, 1981-85, especially in medicine.

Much of the basic structure on which Jordan's health services is built was established or enlarged under the previous five-year plan: such as the regional medical centres scattered throughout the country each of which maintains and staffs groups of smaller local clinics, and also the development of maternity and child welfare centres.

The two most important hospitals, the King Husain Medical Centre and the Jordan University Hospital, go back still further, both having been opened in 1973. The latter became a teaching hospital afterwards, when the university started its medical faculty.

Since then other hospitals have been opened or enlarged, and all facilities extended. The preventive medicine aspects continue to have high priority, not only in relation to specific diseases but in such general groundwork as teaching women the basic elements of hygiene and child care, and establishing trust for doctors and medical services among the more remote nomadic people.

As in other areas, the official approach to health services through the Ministry of Health, the armed forces and the private sector is essentially practical. The provision of highly skilled and equipped medical and surgical departments continues — for example the King Husain Medical Centre has a famous cardiac unit where open heart surgery is practised — but there are some illnesses for which the country can not yet supply the most advanced treatment or surgery. For these cases there is a special organization to enable patients to receive treatment abroad.

The long standing links with Britain remain very strong here. About 95 per cent of such patients come to Britain. Most of the others are treated in West Germany or the United States.

Where the medical experts decide that a patient requires treatment not available in Jordan details of the case go before the High Medical Committee of the Ministry of Health. They decide the procedure for each case, and when this is a recommendation for the patient to come to Britain the medical department of the Jordan Embassy in London makes all the arrangements with a consultant, in-patient treatment in the private wings of the big teaching hospitals or private clinics.

A 300-bed hospital

All this lies in the private field of British medicine and the costs are met from Jordan. In the case of government employees the Jordan Government pays their full expenses. Wealthy independent patients pay for themselves but the Embassy makes all arrangements for them.

King Husain and Crown Prince Hassan are closely concerned with the practice of this very personal medical service and its whole system on humanitarian grounds. There are a certain number of patients who cannot afford even the minimum proportion of costs for treatment in Britain required under the government scheme, and for such cases the sum involved is personally covered by either the King or the Crown Prince.

Relatively few Jordanian medical students are now sent to Britain for study, though some post graduates who are going to specialize go for research and experience.

An important organization in Jordan's private sector medical world is the Jordan Medical Corporation. This was founded in 1979, now has 24,000 shareholders and a capital of \$16m.

Its first major project is the building of the Queen Alya Hospital for which construction companies have now been invited to submit applications. This is to be a private 300-bed hospital in the suburbs of Amman. Built on a 10-acre site and designed by an American firm, Henningson, Durham and Richardson International, it will be a 16,000 square metre building on seven levels. There will be four operating theatres and a nuclear medicine unit. Administrative and doctors' offices and a four-storey nurses' residential block will be part of the complex on the same site.

This hospital, which is planned to provide all types of medical services from gynaecology to heart surgery, will be Jordan's first shareholder-owned medical facility. It is hoped to start work on the construction in early 1982 and that the hospital will be completed two years later.

In housing the five-year plan envisages the spending of \$353m by the Jordan Housing Corporation during 1981-85 on the provision of new homes at the rate of 3,000 a year.

Thirteen of the corporation housing schemes are now under way in different parts of the country. An important one is the Abu Nuseir project for which construction contracts were signed recently. The Abu Nuseir Plan will accommodate between 30,000 and 40,000 people in the limited income bracket, and provides for schools, parks and other facilities in an area 15 km north-west of Amman.

Penelope Turing

Education

Teaching teachers is the top job

To prevent an imbalance between academic and technical skills a good deal of emphasis is now being placed on vocational training in Jordan's educational system.

With the country's two universities and a keen young population eager for higher education, there is a danger of producing more officers than troops for the battle to make Jordan a soundly developed, economically viable country. As an example, it was said a year or two ago that graduate engineers outnumbered technicians by four to one.

Therefore the present five-year development plan is promoting more and extended opportunities for vocational education in agriculture and parallel subjects, and for training teachers and enabling them to qualify in these fields as a recognized form of higher education.

One instance of this is the Mutaah Police College at Karak, established three or four years ago. Here in a type of military academy members of the security police study for a BA-type degree. For the first part of the four-year course there is a general curriculum covering all sides of police work, after which the students specialize in either law or social and criminal studies. The graduation of Mutaah's first generation of students took place this year.

The education statistics for the country show increase all round. There were 972,500 students studying in schools and colleges on Jordan's East Bank in the academic year 1980-81, under the tuition of 30,000 teachers as against 27,000 in the previous year. The number of schools increased in the same proportion: 3,000 as compared with 2,700 a year earlier.

Teacher training in all subjects is a top priority for two reasons. First, half of Jordan's population is now under the age of 15 and with a small but steady increase in population — it is estimated at 3 per cent — both learning and teaching are going to remain a way of life for a great many people for a long time.

Second — Jordanian teachers when qualified are in great demand in other parts of the Arab world, where they are found to be both good at their job and reliable and unbiased. Thus they are sought for appointments not only in the Gulf States — something of an El Dorado for skilled staff from less wealthy Arab countries — but in Algeria, Morocco, and even Libya.

In one instance trainees will come to Jordan. This is the Hotel Training Institute, established to provide trained staff for all types of work from waiters to managers in the country's increasing number of hotels.

One problem which affects many students in Middle East countries who want to enter universities in other parts of the world has been the lack of recognized international examination standards.

To meet this problem for Jordanian students, the Hashemite Society of Education has set up an International Baccalaureate School in Amman. It is designed specially to help students meet the admission requirements of universities and colleges in other countries.

This school is under the aegis of the International Baccalaureate Organization which was founded nearly 20 years ago by a group of internationally known educationists to provide a qualification link. It has its own curriculum and system of examinations leading to the International Baccalaureate Diploma, a certificate of education which is now recognized in many countries.

The Amman School which held its first classes in September is equivalent to a high school and will prepare Jordanian pupils to sit for the regular national *tawjihi* or high school exams and foreign students for the International Baccalaureate Diploma. The school will have a distinctly international character, encouraging all its students in awareness of other peoples and cultures.

A specific international link at teaching level is a two-year cultural exchange with Greece. Taking part will be Greek and Jordanian teachers of vocational and technical studies, and it will encourage close cooperation between the universities of both countries. The programme also provides 14 scholarships for Jordanians to study in Greece.

Women have an important place in a number of the vocational schemes, and girls now represent nearly half the students in the total education field. It is interesting to find that new and very Western types of adult education courses are now becoming available to them.

The Princess Alia Community College in Amman now has extracurricular technical courses aimed at equipping the modern Jordanian woman for community service and general self-reliance in home maintenance.

Students who enrol for these courses can learn "the fundamentals of car repair" as well as electrical work and plumbing. And this instruction is not intended for expatriate Amazons. All the classes are taught in Arabic By Ministry of Education staff.

P.T.



Communications

Towards the crossroads of Middle East

Since the outbreak of war in Lebanon in 1975-76, Jordan has been able to take over part of Beirut's historic role as a regional centre of commerce, transport and communications. Perhaps it cannot yet claim to be the crossroads of the Middle East — as Beirut once certainly was — but it has assumed considerable importance as a focal point for air, land and sea transport. It has also acquired some standing as a rival regional base for international companies governmental bodies and financial institutions.

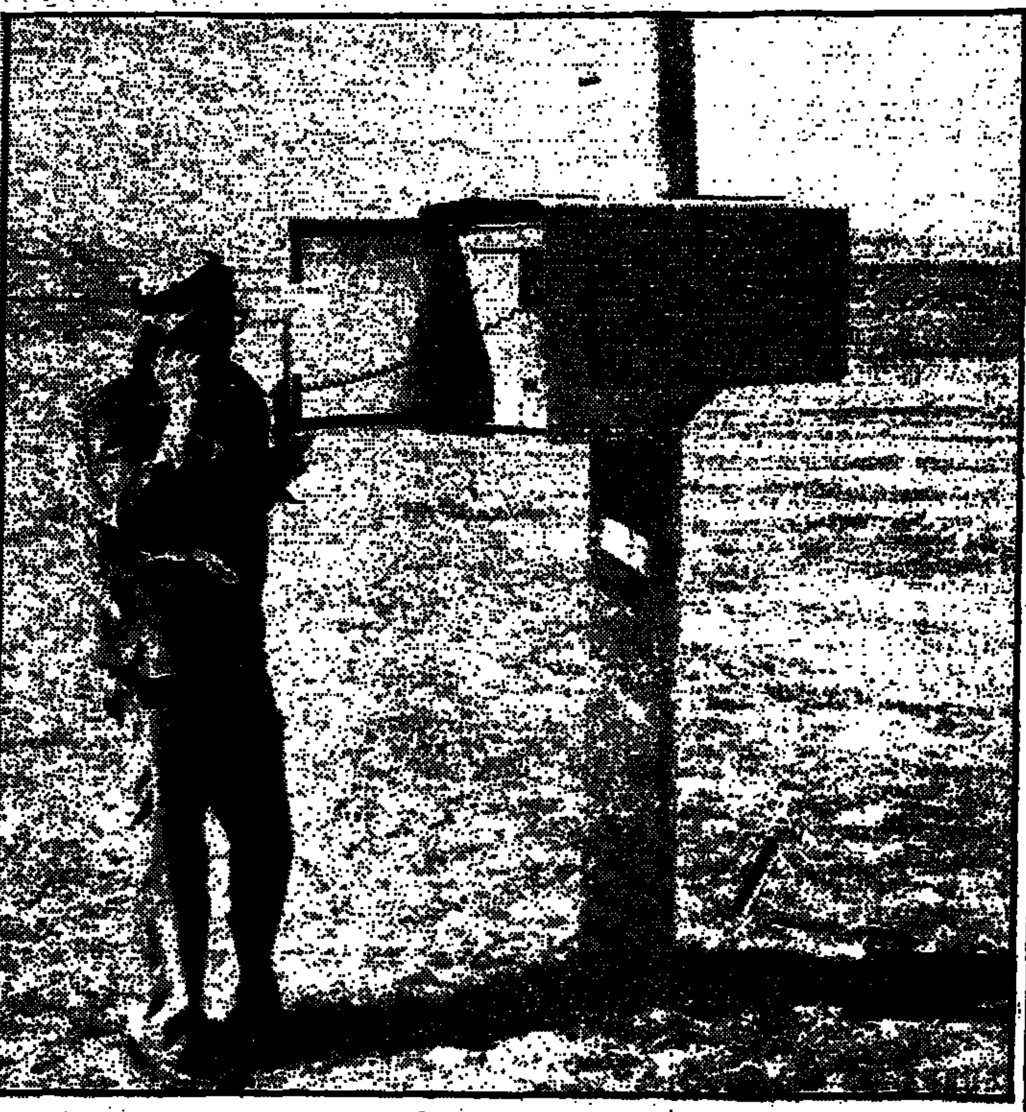
But while Jordan's political stability made it an attractive alternative to turbulent Lebanon, it had little to offer other than a central location and a wealth of skilled manpower. Thus it had to very quickly set up an infrastructure appropriate to its new image as a Middle East commercial centre. Road networks were only beginning to be developed, ports and airports were primative, and telecommunications were inadequate.

The difficulties were compounded by the fact that until the 1967 occupation by Israel of the West Bank Jordan's transport and communications were geared to an east-west network linking Amman and Jerusalem, which were then the dual centres of business activity. The abrupt truncation of the country meant that development strategies might have to be rethought in terms of a north-south axis stretching from Irbid and Amman to Aqaba port.

The pace of activity in the country today — especially in air and overland transportation — indicates the success with which Jordan has been able to capitalize on its location and to provide the services needed to form a link between the West and the Gulf Arab States.

Much effort has been devoted to improving the road network, especially in and around Amman, to make Jordan a more efficient and feasible transit route for traffic from Aqaba on the Red Sea, and from Mediterranean ports in Lebanon and Syria, overland to Iraq, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia. The geographical setting of Amman — perched on seven hills, with a bowl-like city centre in the middle — makes it a road builder's nightmare. To relieve congestion in the city's narrow streets, and to keep heavy through-traffic out of the capital, an impressive system of ring roads, flyovers and underpasses is being completed. This will eventually grow to become a comprehensive network of domestic and international highways linking the Saudi, Syrian and Iraqi frontiers and the port of Aqaba with the country's main centres of commerce, industry and mining, such as the new Sahab industrial estate, the phosphate mines of Rusaifa, and of course Amman itself.

The most vital project within this overall transport strategy is the improvement of the principal trunk route linking Aqaba in the south with the Iraqi frontier in the north-east, and passing by Maan, Amman, Zerqa and Azraq. About 1,000 trucks a day roll down this road to Aqaba, many carrying illegally heavy loads. This results in very heavy wear and tear and congestion, especially since most of the route is two-lane.



A solar telephone on the King's Highway

Most reliable route

The importance of the route has increased dramatically since the start of the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq in September 1980. With its own ports of Basra and Umm Qasr exposed to Iranian bombing, Iraq became dependent on imports through the Mediterranean and Red Sea coming overland across Jordan, Syria or Lebanon. The Aqaba route has proved to be the most reliable in the light of the warm political and economic relations between Baghdad and Amman, compared with Iraq's often strained relations with the rival Baathist regime in Damascus.

Big contracts were awarded earlier this year to Yugoslav, Taiwanese and Saudi companies for work on sections of the Aqaba-Iraq route. By 1986 this important road will have been enlarged to a four-lane highway along its entire length, complete with limited access interchanges at major junctions. The total cost is expected to exceed $150m.

As well as these road improvements, there are plans to upgrade Aqaba port itself. Bids are being appraised for the building of a special container terminal, slightly to the south of the existing port, and contracts are expected to be awarded soon. Congestion at the port has been causing some concern, with queues of over 100 vessels seen earlier this year. Most of the problem stemmed from lack of storage and transport facilities, rather than the efficiency of the port itself, and conditions improved as more trucks became available to carry goods out of the port quickly.

Over half of the 6 million tonnes of cargo that the port will handle this year is destined for Iraq — an indication of the pressure being put on Jordan's infrastructure by the exigencies of the Gulf war. But with the hardship have come healthy injections of capital — many of the present road improvement schemes are being supported by Iraqi finance.

Perhaps Jordan's most visible contribution to the Middle East transport network has been in the field of civil aviation. Much of the credit for this can be claimed by Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, which has risen from almost total obscurity to being one of the most competitive airlines in the Middle East, if not in the world. At present some 1,800,000 passengers a year pass though Amman airport, which is acknowledged as an important stopping point for international airline flights from Europe and North America onwards to the Gulf and Far East.

The new Queen Alia International Airport, due to be opened next year, is designed eventually to handle 6-8 million passengers and 425,000 tonnes of cargo a year. Built at a cost of $300m it is seen as a necessary investment if the country is to maintain its standing in commercial air travel, and to attract more tourists to the country. Already the airport's distinctively styled aircraft maintenance hangar has been awarded the European Award Scheme's 1981 first prize for "outstanding steel structures".

The airport, 40km south of Amman and linked by its own highway to the capital has two parallel 3,660-metre runways with twin terminal buildings nestled between them. The terminals cover 65,000 square metres, roughly eight times the terminal [illegible] in the existing airport. [illegible] principle contractor for the airport is a joint venture between a local firm, General Enterprises Company (Geneco) and Laing Projects of Britain. The contract for communications and navigational aids was awarded to Britain's Cable & Wireless.

The completion of the airport should help underline Jordan's pivotal role in the economics of the area. It is not a role that has come easily or cheaply, but one that is already highly valued by its neighbours.

John Rizq

Tourism

Getting the taste of desert hospitality

Visitors return to Jordan. That is the best of all recommendations as any hotel or restaurant knows the world over. They come back because they like it. Why?

Jordan in its own arid dramatic way is strikingly beautiful. So are many other countries.

It has a long and remarkable history and rich legacies from that history in the form of archaeology and culture. Here it belongs to a small group of countries which are similarly endowed; it is notable but not unique.

Its people have a gift for friendship. This is the secret of Jordan for the perceptive traveller. Its nationals are both Palestinian and Beduin: the people of the now Israeli-occupied West Bank of the river Jordan and the originally nomadic desert dwellers from the east who share a love of their country, an interest in other peoples and the Arab-Islamic tradition of hospitality. That last is not a matter of careless friendliness but a personal privilege and responsibility.

Distances to some extent control sightseeing. Because Jordan is small all the most interesting places can be visited in a few days. One week, wisely planned, will provide a really comprehensive and enjoyable holiday — and probably enough insight to make the visitor want to stay three months and become involved in the country's life.

Although it is worthwhile to stay at the rest houses in the Azraq oasis or at Petra it is quite possible to see the whole country while staying at the two main centres which are equipped with hotels of all categories: Amman for all the north and central parts of the country, Aqaba for the south.

Aqaba's area has the most scenically spectacular places: the red, rock-cut city of Petra, the wild desert mountains of the Wadi Rum region, and of course the coral beds of the Gulf of Aqaba. It is a good place to relax too, with swimming and more advanced water sports. Many of the tour operators include a few days at Aqaba at the end of a holiday.

Amman itself has history going back to the biblical days of the Ammonites, a fine Roman theatre, museums, colourful suks for the shopper but mainly it is the centre of Jordan's modern life and administration.

Amman contains the residence of King Husain, his brother Crown Prince Hassan and other members of the Royal Family who live and work so closely with their people. It is the hub of the living, growing entity which is Jordan and no visitor can afford to miss it.

Golden Jerash, the wonderful Roman city in the hills of Gilead, is only 40 minutes' drive from the capital. The strange, sullen, salt waters of the Dead Sea are within easy reach. There is the other Roman city at Umm Qais — the Gadara of the New Testament — in the north, the great oasis of Azraq to the east, and south-east a series of eigth-century Arab castles, while southwards by the ancient King's Highway through the mountains of Moab lie Madaba, Mount Nebo from which Moses saw the Promised Land, and the great crusader castle at Karak. All are day excursions from Amman by car and coach, or Land-Rover in the case of the more remote desert castles.

Important in two ways

That is Jordan as the tourist, the traveller, the business visitor finds it. The other side of the picture is what these visitors mean to Jordan. Tourism as a comprehensive term is vitally important in two ways: as a money-earning industry and as a means of increasing international experience and understanding of the Arab world in general and Jordan in particular.

For both reasons King Husain and his ministers and administration have given high priority to tourism from the early days of his reign and a substantial degree of success has been achieved despite several devastating setbacks caused by Middle East political events.

Twenty years ago Jordan had the holy places of old Jerusalem and the West Bank, and tourism was focused on these.

Since the 1967 war all of them have remained under Israeli occupation. In 1966 its tourist total was 617,000. After the 1967 war the figure dropped disastrously, built up slowly to 707,600 in 1975, topped the million mark in 1976, and lst year totalled 1,635,614.

More impotant still, in the import-export trade balances tourism is theone area where receipts exced expenditure, and have doe so annually from 1975. I 1980 tourist receipts werl JD 160m, against expeniture of JD 105m.

This is the reulf of steady work. Hotel be capacity (in varying grades) ias been built up to 6,700 witha number of additional hotel and hotel extensions comig into service during the urrent year and in early 1982.Rest houses have been built ad improved. Alia, the national airline has extended its netwrk over the years, and devepped good relations with tou operators in key tourist-exporting areas — the United States of America and Euroiean countries. Government work has proceeded in clos cooperation with the privat sector.

Most visitors sill come from other Arab sates — in 1980 77.75 per cen, but an important 14.37 per ent were from Europe and Anerica and this market has apparently become rather too siccessful in the eyes of Israel.

Many tourists — sad to be some 67,000 a year — have been coming to Jordai, entering the occupied Welt Bank and Israel for a Hoy Land tour and then returing to Jordan to finish the holiday and fly home.

On October 1 Israel stopped such re-entry to Jordan. It seems to be tacitly acknowledged that this is because of the air transport factor which directly provides revenue for Jordan, rather than for strictly political reasons.

It is already having a serious effect on Jordan's travel market, and is openly admitted as the reason why Alia has discontinued its services to Chicago and Houston, leaving New York as its only United States destination.

Package holidays which combine Jordan with the Holy Land will now have to fly into Amman and return from Israel, a very different economic proposition from the use of charter or scheduled services on one route. There are, however, package holidays combining Jordan with both Syria and Egypt.

Penelope Turing

Television

Game to the last

Gary Glitter did not so much capture audiences as mug them, stunning them with rock sound, then singing and capering round them in camp costumes to rob them of the will to resist. His problem for some years has been that he can no longer get enough people near enough to do it, but he is still trying. Such conviction and technique were what the circus-owner Garry Cottle thought would make his big top seem too small again. So in came Glitter, work-willing as ever, to tread the trampoline, be hoisted about by cable, do his thing with a difference, and glitter.

A fortnight of rehearsal and the rocky circus was on the road. Forty Minutes went with them and presented their report on BBC 2 last night. It was tight, gripping and rather moving. The producer, Jack Pizzey, maintained the pace of this documentary series well, but for Messrs Glitter and Cottle this would be scant comfort. Once again it was proved that all that glitters is not gold. The circus, booked ahead for 30 towns, lost too much too soon and retired hurt to winter quarters in record time.

No doubt the circus will emerge again, for it is clear that those people have stamina. Mr Glitter has, too. I reckon they will survive — separately.

Survivors and what to do about them was the subject of Thames's TV Eye, worthily peeking at senior policemen and local government officers taking part in a war game at the Home Defence College, Easingwold, Yorkshire, a kind of nuclear management course with simulated fall-out.

These four-day courses are held for 11 months of the year for those local authorities who accept an assumption that anyone might survive and consider planning for such an eventuality worthwhile. At such a speed it will take some time to reach a state of preparedness for the admittedly unpredictable but Mr Brezhnev or whoever may wait till we have padded up before bowling an over.

The players are bombarded with a series of difficulties concerning unburied dead, shortage of food, armed raids on food stores and civil riots. They make their dispositions which are then assessed. Operation Hot Seat, it was called, and the players, after preliminary lectures, got down to it on hard chairs where the seriousness of the exercise would make itself felt.

They were engrossed but not perspiring and some, I noted, continued smoking. Why not? I was puffing pretty hard, too.

On BBC1 we went Behind the Scenes with John Wells, who told us how his writing and acting, currently in *Who's for Denis?*, had enabled him to get his propensities together. Mr Wells's accomplishments were quoted as schoolmastering, acting, novels, essays, translation and playwriting, difficult to encapsulate in 30 minutes. In fact it proved impossible but it was funny in parts.

Dennis Hackett

Rock

Tito Puente

The Venue

Salsa, the hot dance music played mostly by Cuban and Puerto Rican expatriates in the United States, is being touted as the next flavour to join the great bouillabaisse of rock and roll. London bands like Cayenne and Blue Rondo à la Turk use it in the way that rhythm and blues, reggae and funk were annexed by their predecessors, as a reference point which confers style, exlusivity and a danceable beat.

Tito Puente, a timbalero of great experience and reputation within the Latin music community, is not quite salsa's first ambassador to Britain; half a dozen years ago, unsuccessful attempts to establish a beachhead were made by Hector Lavoe's orchestra and by the Fania All-Stars. In the current climate, however, Puente was welcomed by an expectant crowd made up equally of delighted Latins and worried fashion-mongers.

Confusingly for some, Puente hardly plays salsa at all. His seven-piece band, with its flautist and its violinist, is a variation of the suppler, gentler charanga music, although his choice of textures (deep flute, strident electronic violin) is a conscious attempt to modernize the idiom by giving it a tougher edge. Unfortunately, he also relieves charanga of much of its charm: the montuno sections, in which a soloist plays over hynotic see-sawing chords, lost their essential easy sway, becoming instead vehicles for virtuosity.

The percussion work was, of course, remarkable. Puente and his conga-player, Carlos "Potato" Valdes, enjoy a complex relationship, and the interplay of their polyrhythms was at times delightful. No less rhythmically acute was the work of the pianist, Jorge Dalto, who supplied the bright, crabwise figures so characteristic of Latin piano.

In the end, though, the music's intrinsic blandness spoke of too many compromises. A younger, harsher band might have made better messengers.

Tres, a Latin band from London, opened the show and made the most of their opportunity with an eclectic set of some skill and much promise. Too close at times to the clichéd Latin-rock fusions of Santana and Malo, they nevertheless used their front-line of soprano saxophone and trombone with imagination, and kept the beat flowing. It is difficult to believe, however, that British dancers will ever adjust themselves en masse to the sensuous click of the clave rhythm. British hips simply are not built like that.

Richard Williams

Cinema

The contrasting crafts of horror

An American Werewolf in London (X)

Odeon, Leicester Sq.

Wolfen (X)

Warner West End

Citizens' Band (AA)

Paris Pullman

Marilyn, the Untold Story (A)

Classic, Oxford St.; Scene, Leicester Sq.; Odeon, Kensington

The War at Home

I.C.A.

Montenegro, or Pigs and Pearls (X)

Selected Classics; Screen on the Green



Sentimental fantasy: Paul Le Mat and chum in "Citizens' Band"

John Landis directed *National Lampoon's Animal House*, which was awful in the intended style of a students' rag magazine; and *The Blues Brothers*, which was just awful. An American Werewolf in London is a horror film that shows a marked advance. Its special quality is to maintain a light sense of parody, a comic distance from the conventions of the genre, and at the same time to give the story the serious weight and conviction of real characters and feelings, palpably real settings and real shocks of terror.

Landis's hero David (David Naughton) and his buddy are young Americans (recent graduates, no doubt, from Animal House) hiking on the Yorkshire moors. They chance upon a pub called The Slaughtered Lamb, whose Cold Comfort matches its name. The dark hints of something nasty under the full moon are quickly fulfilled; and David, the surviver, wakes up in hospital in London all covered in claw marks.

While police and doctors suggest rational explanations, David learns the truth from his deceased friend, now one of the Walking Dead and getting deader and more putrefied with every spectral social call. Thereafter Landis builds up real pathos in the horror experienced by this funny, extrovert, affectionate young man in realizing that by night he is transformed into a ravening werewolf, ranging the streets of London.

There is a tribute to Val Lewton's *Cat People*, as well as an echo of Ken Russell's *Altered States*, in the scene where, still unaware, David wakes up to find himself in Regent's Park Zoo, stark naked and curiously observed by the wolves in whose cage he has found refuge; and a classic Beauty and the Beast dénouement where the werewolf is momentarily torn between the killing instinct and his love for the girl who tries to the end to save him.

Landis effectively uses contrast: romantic juxtaposition of the nightmares of physical deformation and putrefaction with frequent images of the naked David; constant alternation of pathos, horror and broad comedy (like David's plight in getting from Regent's Park to W2 with no clothes); above all in the siting of this extreme fantasy in the most familiar locations. The werewolf roams the Central Line, Trafalgar Square and Piccadilly. The Jekyll-into-Hyde metamorphoses (engineered, with awful conviction, by Rick Baker) take place in the plainest of Paddington pads, and in the Eros Cinema, Piccadilly, with a dim soft-core movie rambling on the while on the screen. The climactic scene of mayhem in Piccadilly Circus, with cars and policemen's severed heads flying in all directions, is a small masterpiece in itself.

Meanwhile, in Wolfen, something hairy and savage is killing and dismembering New Yorkers, with only detective Albert Finney, looking strangely like some old Indian squaw, to defend the city. Michael Wadleigh's film is a great deal more pretentious and a great deal less effective than John Landis's. Its main problem is that its flimsy plot and slight idea (the notion of a prehistoric order reasserting itself on the site of the decaying city is far too close for comfort to Peter Weir's *The Last Wave*) are fatally weighed down with technical effects.

Hardly a minute goes by without tricky electronic sounds or visuals; and for good measure Wadleigh fills the film with red-herring shocks and bizarre camera angles. As a bonus, he is inclined to make his actors speak their lines through mouthfuls of filled rolls. This excess of fancy work has already begun to pall even by the first showy five minutes and three killings.

Jonathan Demme, like John Landis, brings a very superior talent and sentiment to the exploitation film. Citizens' Band was made just before his admirable *Melvin and Howard*, and has the same Renoiresque generosity and faith that "tout le monde a ses raisons".

The film is a sentimental fantasy about a small mid-West community, with the premise that citizens' band radio, the universal craze, gives people the opportunity to adopt new and more fulfilling secret personalities. "Everybody in this town", reflects the hero Blaine (Paul Le Mat, who was Melvin in *Melvin and Howard*, and has messy hair, a Huck Finn look and wonderful innocence) "is being someone they oughtn't to be".

Demme indulges the audience with a Capraesque finale of idealist optimism: Blaine's efforts and a real-life emergency bring the community back to reality and mutual support. Demme's overflowing innate kindliness, affection, faith and humour oblige you to share his optimism and belief in all his gallery of larger-than-life characters.

In the case of Marilyn, the Untold Story, the Trade Descriptions Act should perhaps be invoked, since the story has been told so many times before, and never more profitably than by Norman Mailer, on whose book the film is based. The film was made for television, and has been cut down to a convenient theatrical length of two hours. This kind of bioplay, dutifully rather than imaginatively recreating the climactic moments of the subject's life and casting look-alikes (or, more often, look-rather-better-thans) has become the peculiar preserve of American television.

Marilyn is played by Catherine Hicks, who gets the voice and the flakey anxiety right, but misses the air of invulnerable innocence that gave the special quality to Marilyn's devastating *dicta*. For the other people, dead or living, in Marilyn's life, the impersonations accorded them are a matter of luck.

As historical commentary, The War at Home outdoes *The Deer Hunter* or *Apocalypse Now* in impact. Focusing on events of ten years in Madison, Wisconsin, and its campus — "the Athens of the West" — it is a compilation of documents on the escalation of hostility to the war in Vietnam, to a point near civil conflict. There are frighteningly close-in film records of the police beatings which for many proved the most vivid sort of political enlightenment; and official film of Nixon, Johnson and the politicians, bringing to the nation, with saintly sincerity, messages which the hindsight of history has shown to be lies. The directors, Glenn Silber and Barry Alexander Brown, do not conceal their own sympathies; but their record of this strange decade in American history is sober, exactly documented, and undeniable.

Dusan Makavejev came to prominence with a series of brilliant films, culminating in the outrageous application of Reichian principles to modern political history, *W.R. — Mysteries of the Organism*. In the ten years since departing from his native Yugoslavia, where *W.R.* caused an understandable commotion, he has until now succeeded in completing only one film, *Sweet Movie*, made seven years ago on Canada.

His new film, Montenegro, shows him happily unrepentant, if very slightly mellowed, in his plea for liberation of the spirit. It is dedicated to "the new invisible nation of Europe . . . eleven million immigrants and guest workers who moved north to exploit rich and prosperous people, bringing with them their filthy habits, bad manners and a smell of garlic".

Susan Anspach plays the bored and frustrated American wife of a Swedish businessman, who has the luck to fall in with a gang of untamed Serbian immigrants. There is no turning back from the new, uninhibited way of life they reveal to her. The old Makavejev mixture of anarchy, irony, farce, eroticism and cheerful death is uncompromised.

David Robinson

Concerts

Orff laid bare

Collegium Musicum of London

Queen Elizabeth Hall

I used to think that *Carmina Burana* was the mass-production version of Stravinsky's *Wedding* but now I know better. On Wednesday the Collegium Musicum chose to present it in Orff's alternative instrumentation for piano and percussion, which should have brought out any connexion with the similarly scored Stravinsky ballet. In the event, though, we just heard how deaf this monster is to all the dualities that make its prototype interesting: the pull between repetition and exception, comedy and solemnity, individual and crowd, voice and instrument, sacred and profane.

One had to sympathize with the attempts of Howard Shelley and Hilary Macnamara to phrase the most banal piano ideas beautifully, and of the soloists, especially Richard Jackson, to find some freshness and life in their contributions. One had to admire, too, the alacrity and, heaven help us, enthusiasm of the Collegium Musicum under Laszlo Heltay, but this was not a pleasant experience.

Gordon Crosse's *Dreamcannon I*, given its first performance here, was expressly designed to contrast with the Orff, though I could have done with something a good deal more dissimilar still. Even if it happily lacked the unbearably jolly impetus of its companion piece, instead drifting in clouds of canonic inference, the new piece hardly strove for sophistication. Rather this was a long, slow meditation on an utterance of Kathleen Raine's, a vision of infinity that might well gain from being crystallized out of its dream.

Paul Griffiths

RPO/Groves

Festival Hall

However irritated one may be by the neglect of American music, the best of it does sound fairly strange in European concert venues. Roy Harris's Symphony No. 3 conveys an impression of wide, far distances, of lands as yet unspoilt by the detritus of man that made the Festival Hall seem too small on Wednesday. The orchestra was the Royal Philharmonic, the conductor Sir Charles Groves, and they shaped the initial long cello melody, out of which the whole work grows, very well, even though taking it just a little fast.

They were responsive, also, to the extreme plasticity of Harris's phrases, the fluidity of his harmonic rhythm. The four linked sections which underline the structure were clearly defined without any loss of linear momentum, and even if the character of this great composition was not fully delineated, the rough vigour of the wide-spaced fugal passages was finely communicated.

There was, on the contrary, a certain lack of force in the opening tutti of Brahms's Piano Concerto No. 1. The threads were pulled together with remarkable quickness, though, by Claudio Arrau in his opening statement, and this settled into an excellent performance.

It is a particularly good piece to display the variety as well as the richness of the soloist's tone, and to match this there was some beautiful playing in the orchestra — from the first oboe, for example. Mr Arrau's most characteristic moments, however, came in the delicately spun slow movement, one of Brahms's most revealing early statements.

Max Harrison

● Detective work by the cellist Julian Lloyd Webber has unearthed an "unknown" Haydn concerto, which he will perform with the London Mozart Players under Harry Blech at the Queen Elizabeth Hall on November 25.

According to scholars, Joseph Haydn wrote six cello concertos, of which only two are familiar, and even one of those, in C major, was discovered as recently as the 1960s. Three are still missing, presumed lost for ever, leaving one in D major, rumoured to have survived in manuscript.

Theatre

Wedding Belles

Glasgow Theatre Club

Scottish playwrights are regularly looking for a home and complaining that they can find none in Glasgow. With the appearance of the Glasgow Theatre Club, in a bar and restaurant complex called the Tron, they may have found one. Marcella Evaristi is a Glaswegian; half Jewish, half Roman Catholic, of Italian descent and fundamentally a feminist. She is very much a Scottish playwright and is well on the way to becoming an important one. Her latest play can only help build the Tron's reputation as a theatre.

Wedding Belles and Green Grasses, to give the play its full title, takes the lives of three women from childhood through the ravages of marriage, It begins all in innocence, with three actresses pretending to be children playing in a park. The two older girls are at the stage where they will exchange their fragments of adult knowledge, giving each other clues to the mysteries of becoming women, and beginning to take seriously the games of marriage and divination: "rich man, beggar man, tinker or thief?"

The mere inkling of sex and sin reduces that scene to tears, and then the girls are in full trauma of adolescence, measuring out, through guesses, the points that sexual experience can earn on a scale of a hundred. Ten is for kiss, 20 for a French kiss, 80 is all the way and Janice Laurie is adamant that 100 is impossible.

Certainly, by the time the girls are adults, 100 does seem impossible, blocked by jealousy, unfaithful men, even unfaithful sisters, and Miss Evaristi's characters are playing disappointed roles that have been determined for them by the letters pages in women's magazines. What lifts them thoroughly above the bonds of the ordinary is the way in which she views their lives as something complete, with cultural, religious and family forces always evident in her writing.

There is no raging optimism in the play, but the sadness of it is balanced by a determination to survive and by crackling, thoughtful comedy. Miss Evaristi's observant lines find rich expression in Tim Fywell's production from the Traverse Theatre. Simply staged, with only changes of costume to carry the women forward in their lives, the deepening implications of the childhood games are given force by the fluid, detailed performances of Miss Laurie, Sarah Collier and Valerie Fyfer. In the fullness of their lives as women, they evoke the girls they were.

Ned Chaillet



Robyn Archer in "A Pack of Women": Brecht as well as blues singer

Welcome fringe addition

A Pack of Women

Drill Hall

Three is not much of a pack, but the title of this feminist revue begins making more sense when you see the trio (Margo Random, Jane Wood and the powerful Australian, Robyn Archer) dealing the cards to the refrain "How do you stick at a game when the rules keep changing?"

This is a loose anthology show, reflecting all kinds of attitudes, past and present, and held together only by the metaphor that, either through patience, old maid, poker or some game yet to be devised, women deserve a new deal. It takes rather a long time to get going, owing to the unhappy idea of stating a point didactically and following it up with a number on the same theme. "William was working all the morning; I shelled peas" confides the uncomplaining Dorothy Wordsworth, only to be blown off-stage by Miss Wood's "Wife of a Rock 'n' Roll Star". Rosa Luxembourg, Marie Curie, and Alexandra Kollontai are other ladies with strong things to say, but the sense of female solidarity only takes possession of the house during a roof-raising "Menstruation Blues", with a powerful saxophone riff from Irita Kutchmy.

That piece is the work of Miss Archer, who dominates the evening as a Brecht as well as a blues singer and author of another feminist anthem, "The Gool Old Double Standard." By half-time the company can do no wrong and nervous preliminaries give way to stage-seizing incidents such as Miss Random's mini-skirted routine, and Miss Wood as a leftist newsvendor revolting at her pornographic sales ("It's not just old men in macs . . . but Comrades as well"). Pam Brighton's production might have done more to keep stage traffic flowing more fluently, but the theatre — the Old Action Space refurbished as a large, well-equipped room — is a welcome addition to the central London fringe.

Irving Wardle

Music in America

British Pittsburgh

A British festival, led by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, has just opened in this Allegheny steel town with speeches from the British ambassador and Mr H. J. Heinz II, the orchestra's benefactor, and with a small but vocal demonstration by the Irish. It rained on the Irish.

The first orchestral programme contained music by Vaughan Williams, Walton and Tippett. An exhibition of British naif painting has opened at the Carnegie-Mellon University and one of graphics and constructions by Joe Tilson at a downtown gallery. In addition local dramatic and operatic societies are presenting works by Gilbert and Sullivan, Pinter and Goldsmith. The William Penn Hotel is serving Devonshire cream teas, and Froggy's — a local pub — is selling British beer.

Mostly, however, it will be British music that dominates the festival. The orchestra is playing under the direction of André Previn, whose understanding of and affection for English music has made him a sensitive interpreter and staunch advocate.

The project began when the British Council started planning a tour by a London orchestra to play English music in New York and Washington. When the cutback in public spending hit, the tour was cancelled. André Previn and the managing director of the Pittsburgh Symphony had the idea that they could do the festival tour at a good deal lower cost, and the M.D., Mr Marshall Turkin, went to London to sell the idea to the council.

The council offered a grant of $65,000, and Mr Turkin set about raising additional cash from British corporations and from American corporations with roots in Britain. So far an additional $150,000 has come in.

The first concert was well enough received. Vaughan Williams's Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis got the occasion off to a solemn start and was followed by a ravishingly langorous interpretation of Walton's Violin Concerto by Kyung-Wha Chung, producing an appropriately warm Mediterranean tone. But Tippett's Triple Concerto, for violin, viola and cello, written last year, and with the orchestra's three principals as soloists, got a very cool response from the audience.

The new British music on display is to include Oliver Knussen's third symphony. "Knussen will make Tippett sound like Ivor Novello," threatened Mr Previn. The other composers will include Elgar, Britten and McCabe. The orchestra will then take its programme to Carnegie Hall, New York, and to the Kennedy Centre, Washington.

The Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, which plays in a magnificent auditorium, once an elaborate cinema but now lavishly converted as the Howard Heinz Hall for he Performing Arts, enjoys the largest endowment of any musical organization in America. It was not always so, for after foundation in 1894 the orchestra faltered financially and closed down for 16 years. The Pittsburgh steel barons were reported as considering that symphony orchestras produced only expensive noise.

After its rebirth it was brought up to international standard by Fritz Reiner, who was succeeded by William Steinberg. Mr Previn took the musical direction over in 1976, while he was still principal conductor of the London Symphony Orchestra. He moved the orchestra into the television age with his widely acclaimed "Previn and the Pittsburgh" series. "People say that it has a European sound", he says, "but I have no idea what they mean by that."

Michael Hamlyn

Stock Exchange Prices

Firm at the close

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9, Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23. Settlement Day, Nov 30

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY BELL'S

BRITISH FUNDS

1980/81 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
96½	88	Treas	8¼%	1980-82	95½	+1/32	8.604	14.972
97¼	81½	Treas	3%	1982	97¼	+⅛	3.085	13.797
102¾	90½	Treas	14%	1982	99¾	+1/16	14.026	14.433
96½	85½	Treas	8¼%	1982	96¼	..	8.571	14.502
96½	85¼	Exch	8¼%	1982	95⅞	+⅛	8.654	14.484
95⅞	84⅛	Exch	8¾%	1983	95¼	+½	9.187	13.290
92	76½	Exch	3%	1983	89⅞	+⅛	3.338	14.548
99¾	85⅝	Treas	12%	1983	97¼	+⅛	12.339	14.332
94½	84½	Treas	9¼%	1983	93⅛	+⅛	9.933	13.953
102½	94¼	Exch	13½%	1983	98	•+⅛	13.776	14.589
94¾	84¼	Exch	10%	1983	92⅞	•+¼	10.825	14.394
88	76⅞	Fund	5½%	1982-84	85⅞	..	6.443	13.445
97¾	86⅞	Exch	11¼%	1984	93¼	+⅛	12.065	14.817
104¾	94½	Exch	14%	1984	99⅛	•+⅛	14.123	14.454
83¼	69¼	Exch	3%	1984	78⅜	• ..	3.826	12.939
99⅞	88	Treas	12%	1984	94¼	+⅛	12.734	14.508
109¼	95½	Treas	15%	1985	99⅜	+½	15.091	15.209
98⅞	89½	Exch Cv	12%	1985	91⅞	+½	13.079	15.231
78	63¾	Treas	3%	1985	72¼	•+⅛	4.151	13.085
98¾	83⅞	Treas	11½%	1985	88⅞	+½	12.959	15.584
103¼	87¼	Exch	12¼%	1985	91⅞	•+½	13.352	15.072
97⅛	84⅞	Exch	11¼%	1986	85⅞	+½	13.241	15.400
88¾	65¾	Treas	3%	1986	68⅞	• ..	4.385	12.346
97⅞	84⅞	Treas	12%	1986	89¾	•+½	13.373	15.210
MEDIUMS								
89⅞	78⅝	Treas	8½%	1984-86	81¼	..	10.463	14.127
108⅞	90⅞	Exch	13¼%	1987	97½	+½	14.183	15.094
81⅞	70¼	Fund	6½%	1985-87	74⅞	+⅝	8.735	13.222
99⅝	81½	Treas	12%	1987	86⅞	+1	13.851	15.555
83	71⅞	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	76¼	+⅛	10.410	14.039
65⅝	54⅞	Trans	3%	1978-88	62	+⅜	4.937	11.629
98	78½	Treas	11½%	1989	85	+⅞	13.949	15.690

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Money Market Rates

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

RECENT ISSUES

RIGHTS ISSUES

Business News

THE TIMES Friday November 13 1981

BL and Honda share names for new model

From Peter Hazelhurst in Tokyo and Edward Townsend in London

The car to be manufactured jointly by BL and Honda in the late 1980s—initial agreement on it was announced in Tokyo yesterday—will be an 1800cc model pitched in the market just below BL's Rover saloon range.

Design and development of the car, code-named Project XX, has yet to start, but sophistication and fuel economy will be key elements.

The car will be built simultaneously in Britain and Japan and sold through the companies' existing dealers. For a relatively low investment, BL will get a car complementary to the Rover, but not encroaching on the Jaguar luxury sector, and Honda will add a badly needed executive-class model to its range.

Top of the Honda fleet at present is a luxury version of the 1600cc Accord, which sells in Britain for £6,400.

Mr Raymond Horocks, chairman of BL Cars, said in Tokyo that the venture would be one of the most significant influences on the motor industry in the late 1980s and 1990s. He was confident that the British unions would support the project because it would protect as many as 2,000 BL jobs and many more in component manufacturers.

The car would be based on the design philosophy of BL's LC10 range of medium-sized saloon cars, the first of which is due to be launched in Britain early in 1983. Mr Horrocks added: "It wil combine the very best of British and



Honda's top car, the Accord Executive, above, and BL's Rover 2600, below.



Japanese automotive skills and will be produced on their respective strengths in different parts of the world."

BL executives in Tokyo said that by combining financial and technical resources over the next few years, Honda and BL would establish a joint research and development programme that would "carry the industry into the 1990s."

Under the terms of the deal, still only at letter-of-intent stage, BL will make both its own and Honda's versions of the car in Britain then deliver them to the appropriate dealers. BL said the cars would be similar in design but each would have distinctive features.

Honda will do the same in Japan, thus providing BL with its own "home-produced" model for the Japanese market.

The cars will also be on sale throughout Europe and North America, where it is seen by the partners as a competitor for tahe Volkswagen Audi.

Of the proposal by Nissan, maker of Datsun cars, to establish a manufacturing base in Britain, Mr Horrocks said: "Our arrangement is a more secure way of securing jobs than any other arrangements.

The joint venture was different because it would not be set up by an investor from outside Britain. "This leaves all the options in the hands of British and Japanese nationals respectively."

British Ministers, particularly those in the Departments of Trade and Industry, are certain to approve the project, which fits neatly with the Government's hopes of increasing industrial collaboration between Britain and Japan while promising a high domestic level of labour and components.

Whitehall officials have been told that the project will not involve more public money. BL still has to draw £500m of the £990m of state finance provided by the Government for this year and next.

□ Nine British MPs who toured a Japanese "car plant of the future" yesterday emerged with renewed optimism that the Nissan company will invest in a multimillion-pound manufacturing plant in Britain (Paul Routledge writes from Tokyo). The all-party delegation spent two hours seeing robots which have displaced hundreds of assembly-line workers at the factory near Tokyo, and they urged the firm to go ahead with its plan to invest in one of Britain's economically-depressed areas.

Mr Harold Walker, MP, a Labour front-bench spokesman on employment, said: "I am optimistic. In conversation with Ministers and senior government officials, we have emphasized the contribution this project could make towards redressing Britain's trade imbalance with Japan".

The MPs met Mr Keichi Kanao, executive vice-president of Nissan, who told them that a feasibility study team is now in Britain and will report back next month. He confirmed that an announcement would be made in the new year.

A final decision has yet to be taken by the Nissan board.

Rivalry between the Transport and General Workers Union and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers as to who would represent workers at the British plant, and problems over the cost and supply of components, are understood to be the chief reasons for delaying a verdict.



Smiles and handshakes: Mr Horrocks and Honda's Kiyoshi Kawashima announce agreement.



Scrap for Africa—from old Suez veteran

Suez veteran, HMS Diamond, the last of the Royal Navy's Daring class of fleet destroyers, made its last voyage yesterday—under tow to Medway Secondary Metals, Gillingham, Kent, to be broken up for scrap metal. Scrap from the Diamond is likely to be sent to Africa, with which the ship has links, having been adopted by the De Beers diamond mining group.

Diamond was laid down at John Brown's Clydebank yard in 1949, launched in 1950 and completed in 1952.

The destroyer saw service in the Home and Mediterranean Fleets, was present at Suez in 1956 and cruised the world in several commissions before retiring to Portsmouth in 1969 where she has been used as a naval training ship.

France to end pay link with inflation

The French Government is proposing a new method of fixing wages in an attempt to bring the country's annual inflation rate of 14 per cent down to 10 per cent by the end of next year.

Wages would no longer be adjusted automatically every three months to take into account inflation of the previous period under proposals by Mr Jacques Delors the Finance Minister. Instead, new wage levels will be set at the beginning or in the middle of every quarter on the basis of expected price increases.

It is hoped to change the practice under which wages are automatically adjusted to earlier price increases thereby triggering offf further increases leading to further wage rises.

Wage increases under the new system would reflect the declaration of prices planned by the Government and companies would know how high their their wage bill would be during the next quarter. Industry is expected to respond to moderate wage rises with price restraint.

The Government claims that the proposals would not tamper with the free bargaining process of negotiations between unions and employers. However, once the parties in a wage negotiation are expected to take into account the Government's inflation targets for the coming quarter, pressures can be exercized if their settlements ignore the targets.

Equally, the failure of companies to moderate price increases will not go unnoticed by the Government which is no longer willing to accept the laisser faire policies of the past.

It remains to be seen whether the unions will accept the new formula. In spite of assurances from the Government that wages would be adjusted if there was a fall in real purchasing power unions are likely to see the new system as another form of incomes policy, especially when it is applied to the public sector.

Few orders for civil engineers

By Baron Phillips

Small and medium civil engineering companies are feeling the squeeze from a lack of orders, according to the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors' latest survey.

Order books have improved slightly since July, but more than half the firms polled continue to report fewer orders than six months ago. This implies localized or specialized improvement rather than a complete reversal of the trend.

There has been a marked increase in the number of invitations to submit tenders but the federation reports an increased number of abortive tenders

Contract values appear to have remained static with the market becoming fiercely competitive

Unemployment has worsened with more than two-thirds of companies employing fewer operatives than a year ago.

PRIVATE AUDIT FOR COUNCILS

The Department of the Environment has appointed the first five of 14 private sector district auditors to English local authorities.

Opposition to bringing private auditors into the public sector has come from the majority of local authorities which have opted to continue to be audited by the district audit service. Only 27 local authorities in England and Wales out of more than 400 have agreed to private sector audit so far.

The five local authorities affected by the first appointments are: the Westminster City Council, London Borough of Kingston, Tyne and Wear Metropolitan Council, Durham District Council and Oldham Borough Council.

Living standards 'on the decline'

UK lags in pay and perks league

By Rupert Morris

A continuing decline in real living standards in the United Kingdom, comparing very unfavourably with most other countries, is forecast for 1982 by PA Management Consultants.

Overall, the survey shows that the United Kingdom is at the bottom of the pay and benefits league.

PA's International Pay and Benefits survey published yesterday, shows growing pressure, particularly in Europe, to limit or reduce fringe benefits, and to follow the United States's example in introducing more results-based incentives.

Social security costs, which vary widely from country to country, are seen to be increasing rather more slowly.

The United Kingdom survey shows average pay rises of between 8 and 11 per cent in 1981, comparing with increases in living costs of 11 per cent. Next year is expected to leave people worse off, with average pay increases of 6 to 7 per cent lagging well behind a forecasted cost of livnig increase of 9 per cent.

Of the other countries surveyed, the majority show pay

The following table shows average pay rises compared with cost of living increases in six major countries in 1981/2.

Country	1981 Pay rise	1981 Cost of living increase	1982 Pay rise	1982 Cost of living increase
				(percentage)
U.K.	8-11	11	6-7	9
U.S.	9.5-9.8	11.5	9.5-10	9.5
France	13-16	14.5	14-15	13
W. Germany	4.5-6	5.8	6-7	6
Italy	21-23	21	18-18.5	20
Japan	7.68	7.8	8.5	5.5

keeping more or less level with the cost of living. Only Spain, Eire, Thailand and Italy prefer pay lagging behind during 1982.

Employers' contributions towards social security vary from nothing in Finland—where the state bears the total cost—to more han 40 per cent of the basic wage in Italy and Sweden.

In Italy, where the employer's contribution is 40.08 per cent, state social security costs cover the provision of a state pension, national health scheme, state sick pay, unemployment pay, redundancy (for companies with more than 500 employees) and severance pay.

In the United Kingdom, the employer's contribution is 13.7 per cent.

The survey of private benefits, which in Britain and the United States are coming increasingly under the taxman's scrutiny, seems to show that an American secretary is valued on a par with a top financial executive, whereas in Britain the secretary recived only half

Company cars continue to be a popular perk in most countries, but British company cars the benefits tend to be smaller and cheaper.

Pressure for a reduced working wek from unions in Britain and Australia has coincided with increased use of "flexitime" in the United States where a 40-hour week is still the norm.

Overall, the survey indicates that, while countries like Spain and Belgium may be suffering at least as badly from recession, the United Kingdom is more or less bottom of the pay and benefits league.

The British Government might, however, be comforted by PA's view that, in spite of posible union unrest this winter, settelements for manual workers in the private sector will not average more than 4 to 7 per cent.

£80m RIG ORDER FOR CLYDESIDE

By Clive Cookson

A £80m deep water rig, capable of drilling for oil and gas under 4,500 ftet of ocean, is to be built at British Shipbuilders' Scott Lithgow yard on Clydeside.

The British National Oil Corporation in partnership with the drilling contractor Ben Odeco, yesterday placed a letter of intent for the semi-submersible rig, to be named the Ben Ocean Ranger. It is due for completion at the beginning of 1984.

BNOC will use the rig to explore north and west of Shetland, where the water is too deep for conventional rigs.

The Ben Ocean Ranger order should ensure the future of the 5,000 jobs at Scott Lithgow for at least two more years. Clydeside can expect more good news on Monday, when the Corporation is likely to announce that Govan Shipbuilders has won a £30m order for two bulk carriers.

North Sea services, page 16

Argyll withdraws from Linfood bid

Argyll Foods has withdrawn its bid for Linfood Holdings because of a referral to the Monopolis Commission announced on Tuesday.

The company which has made a small loss on its 29.9 per cent stake in Linfood yesterday placed its holding of 13.27 million Linfood shares at 156p raising £20.7m, mainly with institutional shareholders.

The sale price compared with an average cost price of 152.8p a share. But this excluded financing costs and Mr David Webster the director of Argyll said that in overall terms the group had made a smal loss on its stake.

Argyll, the food manufacturing and retailing group built up by Mr James Gulliver by a series of deals since 1978, launched a bid for Linfood on October 9. Argyll was valued in the stock market at £37m while its takeover terms put a price of £91m on Linfood. The bid came a fortnight after Argyll paid Guinness Peat £12.6m for a one-fith stake in Linfood.

Mr James Gulliver said yesterday that he was surprised the Office of Fair Trading thought there could be grounds whereby the merger would be against the public interest.

"An opportunity has now been lost to create an important new food distribution group which would have been able progressively to compete with the major multiples and which was also committed to support and strengthen the independent grocer," he said.

Argyll decided to withdraw because of the uncertain outcome of a Monopolies Commission investigation and because of the cost in time and money.

The referral of the bid to the Monopolies Commission was announced by the Department of Trade on Tuesday, the first closing date and Argyll said it was disappointed as the level of acceptances received had left it confident of gaining control. The company is understood to have gained control of about 42 per cent of the shares including its 29.9 per cent stake.

Exco issue 75 times oversubscribed

By Ronald Pullen

Investors appear to have put up at least £1,500m in one of the most sought-after new issues on the London stock market. Application lists for the offer for sale of 14.5 million shares in Exco International, the holding company for two of London's leading money brokers, closed the statutory few minutes after they opened yesterday.

Barclays Bank's new issue department in London Wall was snowed under with applications from an estimated 40,000 eager investors even though stockbrokers had been warning their clients that, with Exco employees getting preferential treatment on special pink application forms, they stood little chance of getting shares

N. M. Rothschild the merchant bank handling the issue said with a touch of understatement that the issue had been "heavily oversubscribed".

Best guesses in the market were that investors had offered at least 75 times more than the £20m for which Exco had been asking, and some estimates ranged as high as 100 times.

Barclays had opened its doors at 6 am for the large crowd of personal applicants with police outside and stewards inside to handle the throng. Helping Exco has been the recent Cable and Wireless offer for sale which left a number of investors disappointed, and the publicity about the profitability of money broking.

When dealings in the shares begin next Wednesday, they are expected to go to a quick premium on the offer price of 140p, with some talk yesterday of them opening at over 200p.

Financial Editor, page 17

■ **Stock Markets**

FT Index 518.2 up 10.0
FT Gilts 63.26 up 0.60
FT All Share 308.52 up 3.04
Bargains 21,084

■ **Sterling**

$1.8950 up 1.60 cents
Index 89.4 up 0.2

■ **Dollar**

Index 106.7 down 0.3
DM 2.2137 down 8 pts

■ **Gold**

$410.50 down $2.25

■ **Money**

3 mth sterling 15⅞-15
3 mth Euro $ 13¾-13⅝
6 mth Euro $ 13¾-13⅝

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

British & Comm	10p to 318p
De La Rue	25p to 655p
Empire Stores	8p to 72p
GEC	10p to 757p
Hammerson 'A'	10p to 640p
Hill Samuel	9p to 160p
Inchcape	27p to 280p
Land Securities	10p to 326p
M & G Group	17p to 305p
Mercury Secs	15p to 285p
Polly Peck	12p to 365p
Smiths Ind	12p to 365p
Standard Tel	12p to 445p
Unilever	10p to 643p
Valor	7p to 55p

Falls

Anglo Am Corp	12p to 706p
Bracken Mines	9p to 121p
Elsburg Gold	6p to 148p
Grootvlei	16p to 423p
Hampton Gold	10p to 135p
Husky Oil	22p to 600p
Kinross	16p to 642p
Kwik Fit	7p to 48p
Linfood	9p to 155p
Marievale	6p to 148p
SA Breweries	6p to 198p
SA Land	17p to 219p
Vlakfontein	9p to 121p
Western Mining	5p to 240p
W Rand Cons	17p to 113p

Japan plans tariff cuts

Japan is expected to announce new measures at the end of this month to reduce friction with the EEC over its trade surplus.

They are likely to include an emergency programme of imports, a reduction in import tariffs and simplification of import procedures, and further liberalization of service industries.

Mr Zenko Suzuki, the Prime Minister, has asked a ministerial committee to draw up a package of measures.

Printing dispute costs contract

East Midland Allied Press has lost an important contract because of industrial action which has halted all printing at the works at Peterborough, Cambridgeshire.

A spokesman said that Newman Turner Publications of Byfleet, Surrey, was moving the printing of the magazine Here's Health elsewhere because of delays in publication. Some 200 members of the National Graphical Association are in dispute over negotiating rights.

Hume side oil

BP has discovered oil in the village of Howsham, near Brigg, on South Humberside. Although it is expected to be only a small well, it is thought to be worth developing.

Union merger

The Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and the National Union of Blastfurnacemen have begun talks which are expected to lead to a merger of the two unions, the journal *Metal Bulletin* reports.

BUSINESS BRIEFING

Time for sterling to join the EMS, Jenkins says

Mr Roy Jenkins said yesterday that Britain should delay no longer in joining the European Monetary System, which links the various EEC currencies (Frances Williams writes). He urged the Government to announce its intention to join by the end of the month, when the European Council of Ministers meets in London.

Mr Jenkins, a former President of the European Commission and joint leader of the Social Democratic Party, attacked successive governments for their "semi-detachment" from Europe, and committed a future Social Democratic-Liberal administration to the EMS and Europe. He was speaking at a conference in London organized by the British section of the European League for Economic Cooperation.

His remarks come at a time of intense debate within the Government on the merits of joining the European currency mechanism. Neither the Chancellor nor the Prime Minister are convinced that the time is right and there is no prospect of a decision being made until early next year, perhaps at Budget time.

Full report, page 16

Sweden to get £150m loan

The National Westminster bank said it has been asked to raise £150m for the Swedish Government by a 10 year eurocredit.

The loan will carry interest of ¼ per cent over London Interbank offered rates, for the first five years, rising to ½ per cent. The terms are similar to those on the $800m (£414m) credit Sweden signed in April.

TODAY

Retail prices index; tax and prices index; building societies' monthly figures. Companies reporting their results today include Stothert and Pitt (final); John Beales, De Vere Hotels and F. H. Lloyd (half-yearly).

Shrinking pound in your pocket

The purchasing power of the pound is now less than a fifth of what it was 17 years ago. In a Commons reply yesterday Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne, for the Treasury, gave the following real values for the pound in September each year, using 1964 as a base.

1964	100p
1965	95p
1966	92p
1967	91p
1968	86p
1969	82p
1970	76p
1971	69p
1972	65p
1973	59p
1974	51p
1975	40p
1976	35p
1977	30p
1978	28p
1979	24p
1980	21p
1981	19p

Opening for exporters

Egypt should remain a good market for British exporters in the next few years, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said on his return yesterday from five days of talks in Cairo.

Exporters could expect changes in Egypt under its new leadership, with greater emphasis being placed on investment in infrastructure and agricultural development. Egypt is Britain's second biggest market in the Arab world.

Good pointers for British interests, Mr Biffen said, were Egypt's new willingness to allow repatriation of profits and accept more partnersihps involving foreign capital.

Mobil in new takeover deal

Mobil Oil is negotiating an agreement with the Federal Trade Commission that would leave Marathon Oil intact and separate if the commission disapproves Mobil's proposed merger with Marathon.

Mobil proposes to acquire Marathon for £5,100m, but Marathon officials urged stockholders to reject the offer and have sought a court injunction to halt the takeover bid.

□ French foreign echange regulations are being relaxed from today to allow the purchase of foreign currency on a forward basis for financing imports of various commodities.

□ Royal Dutch Shell is to rationalize its refining and petrochemical operations in The Netherlands, involving the possible closure of some factories and the loss of about 900 jobs.

Rolls strike goes on

Strikers at the Rolls-Royce aero engine plant at Hillington, Glasgow, voted narrowly yesterday to continue their unofficial strike now in its fourth week. At a stormy meeting 670 voted to continue the dispute and 610 to return to work.

The factory employs 6,000 people and 2,500 workers have been laid off because of the dispute over revised work times. Mr Don McLean, Rolls-Royce Scottish director, has said that the long-term future of the plant is being jeopardized.

£13m loan for Nigerian state

The Export Credits Guarantee Department is guaranteeing a £13m loan with Williams and Glyn's Bank, acting on its own behalf and for Charterhouse Japhet, has made available to the Anambra State Government in Nigeri. The loan will help finance a £16m contract awarded to Elco Power Plant of Bradford for the supply of United Kingdom-manufactured equipment.

Camera group owes £1.6m

Debts of £1,616,448 were revealed at a creditors' meeting in London yesterday of Rollei (UK), the Wellingborough-based distributors of German-made cameras.

Assets totalled only £541,194, Mr Peter Phillips, who was appointed liquidator, said. The biggest creditor is the German parent, Rollei Werke, Franke and Heidecke which is owed £1,507,229.

Steelmen seek cheaper fuel

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Britain's steelmakers yesterday urged the Government to bring in new measures to cut the industry's £500m a year fuel bill.

Although prices for most fuels have moved more closely into line with those paid by the industry's European competitors, there are still big differences in prices paid by steelmakers for electricity and fuel oil

The British Steel Corporation and members of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association claim that present energy price disadvantages being faced by the industry in the United Kingdom amount to about £56m.

The corporation spends about £400m a year on electricity, gas and oil and a further £400m, on coking coal, while the private sector companies spends about £100m a year, mainly on electricity for electric are steelmaking furnaces. The energy task force of the National Economic Development Council estimated in its report this week that the steel industry was paying up to 30 per cent more for its power compared with French steelmakers and up to 25 per cent more than German companies.

Through an intensive energy conservation programme, the BSC expects to achieve savings of about £60m this year on its fuel bill with further savings of about £30m likely next year.

The Iron and Steel Sector Working Party of the National Economic Development Office yesterday called on the Electricity Council to reconsider its thinking towards big industrial customers and warned that the present pricing structure could threaten the future of steelmaking companies.

In a shopping list drawn up by the working party, the industry called for the abolition or substantial reduction, of the present £8 a tonne ful oil tax, and said that the British Gas Corporation should base its prices to large customers on heavy fuel oil prices rather than gas oil prices as at present. British Gas has also been urged to introduce other changes aimed at reducing overall tariff levels to the steel industry.

On electricity, which was the area highlighted by the NEDC task force, the steel industry working party said that the Electricity Council and area boards should introduce a positive tariff incentive to steel works to improve their load factors by means of larger discounts for bulk consumption

BSC aid gets conditional go-ahead

From Peter Norman, Brussels, Nov 12

The European Commission today gave the British Government the go-ahead to pay a final £360m pound tranche of aid to the British Steel Corporation in its present financial year. The new aid payment is subject to conditions. These are:

- Whitehall must ensure that BSC's crude steel production does not exceed 13.9 million tonnes in 1981/2.
- It must submit BSC's next three year plan for joint examination before London can take a decision about it.
- The Commission will also investigate the British Government's policy towards BSC over the next three years.

The funds, which are part of a total of £730m pounds being paid to BSC in the accounting year to the end of next March, were held up by the Commission in July pending a thorough examination of the BSC's restructuring plan.

The Commission said it was allowing payment because of the major efforts undertaken by BSC to restructure and assure its future viability

The Brussels authorities have been particularly impressed that BSC has reduced its finished production capacity by 1.4 million tonnes and carried through its plans for workforce reductions and plant closures.

The conditions are expected to raise the difficult problems of BSC's mothballed capacity. Mr Frans Andriessen, the commissioner responsible for competition policy, is known to be concerned that more than five million tonnes of productive capacity could be lying in reserve because of short-time working or mothballing.

The fear in Brussels is that this capacity could be brought back into use, creating an oversupply, a new slump in prices and new huge losses for the industry throughout Europe.

Time to join EMS, Jenkins says

By Frances Williams

Mr Roy Jenkins yesterday urged the Government to delay no longer in taking Britain into the currency mechanism of the European Monetary System. The time was now right on both economic and political grounds, he said.

He committed a future Socialist Democratic/Liberal government firmly to the EMS and to Europe.

Mr Jenkins, a former president of the European Commission in Brussels and an ardent proponent of closer monetary integration, said the EMS had been a substantial achievement in its 2½ year history proving an island of exchange rate stability in a volatile world.

Mr Jenkins, who was speaking at a conference organised by the British section of the European League for Economic Cooperation, was scathing about what he called "the endemic British error of semi-detachment from Europe." Mr James Callaghan, when Prime Minister, had declined to join the EMS because he feared it would hurt unemployment by keeping the pound's rate too high. Mrs Thatcher had declined because she feared it would hurt the fight against inflation by keeping the rate too low.


John Manning

Backing the EMS: Mr Roy Jenkins (left) with Lord Lever yesterday

"Since them", Mr Jenkins said, "we have had a worse combination of unemployment and inflation than almost any of the eight fully participating countries and have suffered more than any of them from the disadvantages of a sharply fluctuating exchange rate."

Mr Jenkins told an enthusiastically pro-EMS audience of European politicians and businessmen that Britain should announce its adhesion to the EMS "no later than this month's London meeting of the European Council of Ministers".

This would be warmly welcomed by the other members, including the French, he said. The key Deutsche mark/sterling rate looked about right. Entry would benefit industry. And it would be a useful political gesture, while Britain still held the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Earlier the conference was told by Lord Lever, a former Labour Cabinet minister with responsibilities for international money policy, that the EMS was the key to economic prosperity in Europe.

He said Britain's failure to join the joint float mechanism represented a continuing repudiation of the country's responsibility as an EEC member. Until it did so, the united Kingdom would carry little political weight.

Lord Lever said that the Chancellor could not achieve his inflation objectives in a world of currency instability. A serious pledge on inflation must include a pledge to guarrantee the value of the currency.

M Frederic Boyer de la Giroday, director of monetary affairs at the European Commission, said British arguments against joining did not hold water.

This comment was echoed by M Jacques van Ypersele, former chairman of the EEC's Monetary Committee and one of the authors of the EMS. He claimed that the EMS had worked well, protecting more than 50 per cent of the trade of member countries from currency instability.

He argued that the petrocurrency problem could be dealt with by giving the pound a wider margin of fluctuation around its central rate, analagous to the 6 per cent margins which apply to the lire. Other currencies have a 2¼ per cent margin of fluctuation.

M Ypersele called for moves towards setting up the European Monetary Fund, orginally envisaged as the second stage of monetary integration after the EMS. This would pave the way for a bigger role to be given to the European Currency Unit and for coordinated intervention on foreign exchange markets against the dollar and other currencies.

£7m boost for ICL services

The ICL computer company yesterday announced a £7m reequipment programme for its bureau operations in Britain, Australia and South Africa. The intention is to take advantage of an expected upsurge in on-line services, which allow businesses to have terminals in their offices attached to the substantial power of a large computer in a central bureau.

About £4m will be invested in ICL's three Baric bureau operations in Britain, owned jointly with Barclays Bank. Each operation will establish its own national network and provide access to specialized services for ICL bureaux abroad.

The Baric bureaux, which have 3,000 customers, expect on-line services to catch up within three years with the more traditional batch system, where files and tapes are processed at the bureau, away from the user's office.

Brandy and Coke

☐ Coco-Cola is negotiating the purchase of the Osborne company, which produces about 35 per cent of Spanish brandy, according to soudces in Madrid. Earlier the Spanish Coca-Cola company had comtmplated acquistion of Pedro Domecq, an Osborne rival, but thir project was abandoned.

Irish exports cheer

☐ Irish exports will rise by 3 per cent in 1981 and will continue upwards next year, according to the Irish Export Board in Dublin. Agricultural exports would fall by 5 per cent but foreign sales of manufactured goods would increase by 8 per cent.

OECD price rise

☐ Consumer prices in the 24 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development member countries rose 1.1 per cent in September after a 0.6 per cent rise in August, bringing the year-on-year increase to 10.8 per cent, the OECD said in Paris.

Coal equipment deal

☐ A contract worth DM23m (529,000) has been awarded to Krupp Industrie-und Stahlbau by Skodaesport of Czechoslovakia, to deliver soft coal processing and feeding equipment for an electric gererating plant in Turkey.

Libyan contract

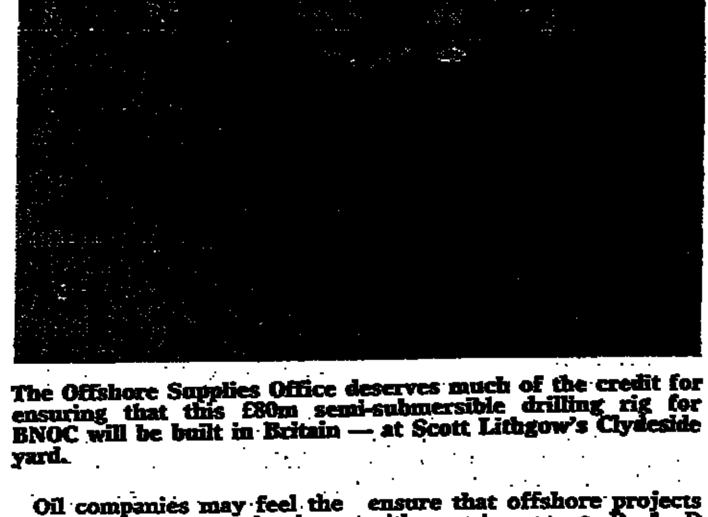
☐ The electronics division of Standard Telephone and Cables (STC) based in Newport, Gwent, has won a contract worth £500,000 for the supply of telecommunications equipment to Libya.

Pay rise 'clawback'

☐ The American Motors Corporation has suggested to its 14,000 employees that they invest 10 per cent of their pay rises for the coming two years in the company's development programme.

Pressing home British interests in N. Sea

Over the past seven years the Department of Energy's Offshore Supplies Office (OSO) has been waging a quiet but remarkably effective campaign to make sure that British industry gets as much business as possible from the development of North Sea oil and gas. For example, it deserves — but will not publicly accept — a lot of credit for yesterday's announcement that the British National Oil Corporation, (BNOC) is placing an £80m order with Scott Lithgow.


The Offshore Supplies Office deserves much of the credit for ensuring that this £80m semi-submersible drilling rig for BNOC will be built in Britain — at Scott Lithgow's Clydeside yard.

Technology

Delicate footwork has been necessary to put the maximum pressure on the oil companies to buy British without contravening the Treaty of Rome and Britain's other international obligations to free trade. OSO staff also say privately that their efforts are sometimes hampered by the extraordinary reluctance of some British firms to seize the opportunities held out to them, while foreign competitors with more entrepreneurial spirit do not hesitate.

Nevertheless, British companies now provide about 70 per cent of offshore equipment and services for the North Sea — a £2,500m a year market ranging from geological consultancy to oil rigs. In 1973, when the OSO was set up, the equivalent proportion was below 30 per cent.

Mr John d'Ancona, the energetic under-secretary who became director-general of the Glasgow-based OSO last July, believes that the office has accomplished the first phase of its mission — to establish the credibility of British firms as offshore suppliers, by influencing the oil companies' procurement decisions (though there are still some exceptions, like undersea pipe-laying, where British industry is not involved).

"Now we're ready to start what I regard as the more important second phase," he said. That is to work with the oil companies to strengthen the *technological* base of the British offshore industry, so that it will be able to compete throughout the world for contracts a decade or two into the future, after development of the North Sea and the British continental shelf has run down.

"We were conscious from the beginning that the real problem was that the core technology belongs mainly to the United States and to American companies," Mr d'Ancona said.

"If the industries that have grown up depending on (the British continental shelf) as a market are to survive into the twenty-first century, they are going to have to draw on the world offshore scene; and to do that they are going to have to match their American competitors' technology", he went on. "That is not going to be easy."

Oil companies may feel the new emphasis on technology during the next eighth or next-but-one round of offshore oil licensing. Mr d'Ancona is pushing the Department of Energy to change the system to take acccount of companies' research and development intentions. Licensees would then be required to help their suppliers to build up technological capabilities in the United Kingdom, and the department would monitor their R & D performance as well as their procurement record.

The OSO's engineering branch acts as an intermediary between offshore operators and potential suppliers, ensuring that United Kingdom firms get a fair chance to bid for all contracts and that orders go abroad only if the British bids are clearly uncompetitive.

"Only yesterday I had a case cross my desk in which a bid from Japan for some bits and pieces of equipment came out at £8.5m and the best United Kingdom bid was £14m", Mr d'Ancona said. "That was that. There was no way of closing the gap."

When the margin is closer, the OSO is often involved in detailed negotiations with the ordering company, concentrating on the most favourable aspects of the British bid. If the company insists that the foreign bid is clearly superior and accepts it, the Government cannot overrule it. But it knows that if the office finds the decision unreasonable, the Energy Department may give it a black mark which could affect its future as a North Sea operator.

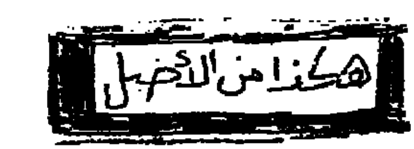
With the new emphasis on technology, the OSO will work particularly hard to ensure that offshore projects with an important R & D component come to Britain. For example, Conoco's decision last summer to give several British companies an important role in the development of its Tension Leg Platform for the Hutton Field is the sort of deal that is welcome.

United Kingdom subsidiaries of American companies count as British in the OSO's eyes if their parent allows them to build up their own technological expertise, which they can use to bid independently for export orders. Several Houston-based giants, including Brown & Root, Gray Tool and Hughes Tool, do give their British offshoots the necessary independence, but others treat their operations in this country merely as branch plants for assembly and production, keeping the "know-how" in the United States. "Those chaps are not terribly welcome," Mr d'Ancona, says.

The offshore supplies office also developes British offshore tedhnology directly through its own R & D branch, which spends about £4m a year in collaborative research projects with industry. Much of the activity is directed toward new techniques that will be needed to produce oil and gas under far deeper water than the few hundred feet of the present North Sea fields.

Yesterday, for example, the OSO started a new series of trials of unmanned robot submarines in the Loch Linnhe. These remotely operated vechicles should eventially take the place of human divers for maintaining undersea oil production systems.

Clive Cookson



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Green light on interest rates

How rapidly the mood of financial markets can change! Less than a month ago it was all gloom as markets focused their attention on the collapsing credibility of the Reagan budget strategy. Now the markets have shifted their attention to the deepening United States recession and the idea that the Fed, either of its own accord or under pressure from the administration, will allow interest rates to ease off further to prevent serious undershoot on the narrower monetary aggregates.

Just how far this downward process will be allowed to go remains to be tested, just as it remains to be seen how long rates will stay down. Certainly the time will eventually come when markets will once again start to ask just how the Federal deficit and economic recovery are to be accommodated within a disinflationary monetary framework.

Meanwhile, the easier trend in United States rates allowed the Eurobond market to continue its rally yesterday and the new-found health of the market was soon borne out by the blockbuster $400m seven year issue from Du Pont — the biggest industrial bond issue ever on the eurobond market, and one of the largest deals this year.

For the moment, though, there seems to be the promise of Christmas coming early this year. Treasury bill rate will be sharply lower again at today's weekly tender, and it will not need money market rates to fall a great deal further for borrowers to look forward to a further cut in base rates.

● *The sheer volume of applications indicates that the Exco new issue is going to be a stag's delight. The rush for shares yesterday virtually assures a handsome premium when dealings begin next Wednesday — 60-80p over the 140p issue price is already being talked about unless the miners threaten to shut down British industry. A key factor in the development of the after market in the shares, however, will be the scale of institutional involvement; and there are already some signs that the level of institutional interest has not been what would normally be expected in a new issue. For one thing there are simply not enough shares being made available to make the whole exercise worthwhile for some, while other fund managers have remarked that in a lottery like this it does not make sense to tie up money for a week when there is precious little chance of success in any case.*

So there could be some two-way business on the day dealings start as the stags rush to take their profits. Whether institutions will now decide that with three quoted money brokers it is sensible to build up a sector exposure remains to be seen although it is worth pointing out that Mercantile House has not built up as big an institutional profile as for shares generally with around 35 per cent of the equity (excluding Britannia Arrow's near 12 per cent stake) in big hands, and despite the lush profits money brokers have made over the last three years there is still some residual suspicion of this volatile business. A strong opening price could also tempt some of the employee shareholders to take their profits (excluding the directors who have agreed to hold on for at least a year) and with them getting preferential treatment, selling from this source could be a substantial steady tap.

Ultramar

Not quite perfect

Ultramar is almost the perfect oil share. Nearly all the income is in strong dollars. It is in the happy position of buying most of its crude and making money from refining, which is the right way round while crude remains plentiful and price influenced by the Saudis; it will soon get half its money from Indonesia, increasingly viewed as politically stable, and from where the consortium of which Ultramar is a member sends liquid natural gas to Japan, one of the world's strongest and fastest growing economies. It also plans to double gas capaacity in the next two years. Finally, Ultramar yesterday produced reasonable figures for the nine months to September, seeing that they took in a seasonally quiet third quarter.

However, it is not quite the perfect oil share. The price eased 1p to 500p yesterday and it is 36p down on the level after the strong first result. The trouble could be that too much of the good news is already known while the whole oil sector labours under the knowledge that the Government is officiay bent on raising £800m or more from selling ENOC and its British Gas oil holdings.

Pretax profits in the nine months almost stood still in dollar terms. But in sterling terms pretax profits rose from £94m to £141.7m. A once for all rise in the Canadian tax rate left net profits at £68.3m, but an operational cash flow of £113.2m looks good against a market capitalization of £540m.

If all goes well, this year's net profits could go up from £74m to more than £90m, consolidate in 1982, and race ahead in 1983 and 1984. But adverse currency moves could still remove the gloss, and the gorup will soon be spending more on capital account than cash flow. It will need a profits explosion to put that right.

● *In some respects the decision by Argyll Foods to take a small loss on its investment in Linfood rather than endure a Monopolies Commision investigation is hardly surprising. Argyll is capitalized at only £42m and it would have had to wait six to nine months before getting a decision while having over £20m tied up in Linfood shares.*

Even so, it is hard to have much sympathy with Argyll. The decision to refer the bid may come late in the day but anyone who took the trouble to read the Monoplies Commision report issued in May on discounts retailers must have known that a referral was highly likely. "We consider that it is important to keep a particularly close watch on future mergers in the distributive trades," the Commission said and went on to talk of the need for closer scrutiny of any mergers which might reduce competition in retailing on a national or even regional level.

Seen in this light, Argyll's protestations of surprise at the referral seem rather unconvincing. Equally, given the high claims Argyll has been making for this merger and the great benefits it would have, it would surely have been worth its while persuading the Commision of the merits of its case.

British & Commonwealth

Plain sailing

Shares in British & Commonwealth Shipping are not going to set any portfolios alight. Certainly the company has suffered the problem of the recession, but is now managing to stage something of a recovery from a difficult period in 1980 and the shares will be unlikely to cause the sort of worries that have afflicted those of other shipping groups.

For the first six months of 1981, operating profit increased by £2.4m to £9.4m. The contribution from the shipping side rose from £607,000 to £2.1m, but this is unlikely to be repeated given current trading conditions. Air transport put on an extra £1m for a contribution of £2.5m and profits from aviation support services increased from £1.6m to £2.2m, although the other activities like office equipment did not fare as well. Trading profits ran out at £7.6m and were boosted by £1.9m on sale of ships.

The interest payable is down a little at £5.6m and the share of profits from associates comes out at £3.5m against £6.5m. After lower interest charges and reduced associate profits pretax figure for the first half of £13.1m compares with £11.4m last time.

Michael Prest

Sand and shale: oil for the next century

Between now and the end of the century the fastest growing new energy source is likely to be oil from shale, tar sands, and coal. Confusingly called synthetics by the oil industry, these often remote and always expensive sources could supply 9 million barrels of oil a day — roughly Saudi Arabia's present production — or about 4 per cent of estimated energy needs around the year 2000.

To call synthetics the fastest growing marginal energy supply is a little deceptive because oil production from coal, shale and tar sands is minute at the moment. But as oil prices have risen fifteen-fold in the 1970s and are expected to continue rising at least in line with inflation, and as conventional oil reserves are running out — even though they are still considerable — oil and mining companies, as well as governments, have shown increasing interest in synthetics.

The principles of synthetics have been known for years. Almost any hydrocarbon — or material containing hydrocarbons — can be changed into oil. The Germans made oil from coal during the last war, and the Lurgi process they employed has been developed into a substantial industry by the South Africans, although it is widely believed in the oil industry that the Republic's Sasol plants are more strategic than commercial operations.

Oil from shale has similarly been a possibility at least since the First World War, if not before. Part of the Piceance Basin, the huge shale reserve which cuts through the Rocky Mountains in America, was designated a naval oil reserve over 60 years ago. Interest in the tar sands of Athabasca in northern Alberta, Canada, dates back to when the first European traders and trappers saw local Indians caulking their canoes with the tar that oozed from the banks of the North Saskatchewan River.

While cheap conventional oil was readily available, however, from the United States and later the Middle East, such sources seemed uneconomic. Not only that, they also posed formidable technical problems. Attempts to make oil from shale and tar sands, for instance, were frequently defeated as much by the inherent difficulties of extracting the hydrocarbons as the cost.

What has changed is not the approach but the understanding of the chemistry of hydrocarbons, the engineering of huge plants, and the management and organizational skill demanded by these huge projects. At the Syncrude Athabasca project, one of the world's few producers of oil from tar sands, is designed to move 45 million tonnes of overburden and 92 million tonnes of tar sand each year. The processing plant, in which Imperial Oil, the Canadian arm of Exxon, is the biggest shareholder, at present delivers about 129,000 barrels of oil a day.

Imperial oil and its partners have so far sunk more than C$2,300m (£1,022m) into Syncrude. But the projects now under consideration around the world, in both shale and tar sands, will in all probability cost twice as much — give or take the odd billion.

The Canadian tar sands, of which Athabasca is part, are one of the richest and biggest such reserves. They amount to an estimated 852,000 million barrels of oil, with another 100,000 million barrels lying at depths of up to 1,000 feet. How much of this huge reserve can be recovered is another question. Mining is concentrated at present on those deposits nearest the surface, where bitumen satuation of the host material averages 10 per cent.

Tar sands of similar quality are to be found in the Soviet Union, Venezuela and Madagascar. Poorer reserves have been located on every continent. In every case, however, the approach is the same. The hydrocarbon-bearing material, a mixture of tar and sand or other rock which has the consistency of grainy putty, has to be separated so that the tar can be processed, usually by the addition of hydrogen, into a less viscous, upgraded oil capable of being transported by pipeline.

The magnitude of the operation necessary to exploit oil shale is no less daunting. Exxon's Colony shale mine in Colorado will move 66,000 tonnes of rock a day from the heart of a mountain 7,000 feet up in the Rockies to produce 47,000 barrels a day of oil. The Rundle project in Queens- land, Australia, which is half owned by Exxon, will be even bigger if the present studies come to fruition.

Shale and tar sands are the first generation of synthetics. The half dozen projects on the drawing board in the United States, Canada and Australia will not come into production before the middle of the decade, and will not reach capacity for about 10 years. By that time, assuming oil prices are still favourable, oil from coal will have become practicable.

The difficulty with coal, ironically, is that it can be turned into either oil or gas. The choice will depend on several factors, among which the most important are the type of coal, the availability of transport, the energy balance in a particular region, and the technology of the corporation or government concerned. Exxon, which has invested heavily in coal research and technology recently, is to build a coal gassification pilot plant near Rotterdam

Methane is the most important product from gasification. But that only leads to a further complication. Methane can be turned into liquids such as methanol suitable for use as oil substitutes. Brazil, for instance, is becoming a major methanol manufacturer. So the product options from coal are much broader than just making oil. Since coal is abundant, however, and since many countries want to diversify their energy sources, it is likely that coal liquefaction plants will come into production in the 1990s.

Synthetics are therefore finally realizing their long recognized potential. But for all the many billions of dollars being invested, and for all the high-powered research and development, conventional oil will remain the biggest single energy source well into the next century.

Synthetics are necessary to meet projected energy demand, and for strategic reasons. But their cost, the availability of suitable shale, tar sand and coal reserves, and the long lead times still mean they are the fuel of the future.

Blacks who are making their way to the top in Zimbabwe's business world

'Government policy is clear, that companies must be seen to be making a sustained effort to promote blacks. Organizations which have shown reluctance to adjust to new conditions have been subject to unannounced and frequently embarrassing visits by Ministers'

The stinging attack earlier this week by Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister, on white industrialists and businessmen who, he said, had exploited black employees must be set against the advances made by blacks at senior levels of the business world.

In an address to a political rally in Gatooma Mr Mugabe denounced employers who failed to recognize that their prosperity had been born of "the blood and sweat of their workers."

At the same time smartly-dressed black customers sat in the comfortable surroundings of a cocktail bar in Salisbury's top hotel. A British visitor who was last in Zimbabwe just before independence in April last year commented a few days ago:

"You never saw a black in here before apart from the waiters. What do these chaps do for a living?"

The answer is that the majority were members of a growing body of black executives who have emerged in the past year amid Zimbabwe's white-controlled business community.

It is arguable that blacks have made greater advances at the top than at any other level of the private sector. Under previous administrations executive positions were almost exclusively held by whites, whereas at other levels, notably in the skilled trades, blacks had already made some advances.

Mr Abner Botsh, who earlier this year became the first black president of the country's associated chambers of commerce, is among those who believe that much progress has been made. Some government ministers on the other hand are not satisfied and have alleged that many of the changes are cosmetic, particularly at boardroom level.

Government policy is clear — that companies must be seen to be making a sustained effort to promote blacks. Organizations which have shown reluctance to adjust to new conditions have been subject to unannounced and frequently embarrassing visits by ministers.

One of the difficulties in assessing precisely what progress has been made is a dearth of statistics. The Government embarked on a manpower survey earlier this year precisely to gain such information and to tailor training courses for future needs, but so far no details have been made public.

Mr Lawrence Vambe is one of the country's most experienced black businessmen, the owner of a business consultancy and a member of the boards of nine companies. His rise followed his appointment to a senior position in the public relations department at Anglo-American in 1962.

The period was the last years of the Central African Federation, comprising the Rodesia and Nyasaland. With independence around the corner in Northern Rhodesia (Zambia) and Nyasaland (Malawi), the mining companies with cross-border interests had realized the need for adjustment.

His appointment still came as something of a shock to Mr Vambe. "That sort of thing just was not done then. All business outside the mining industry was holding to a line of keeping blacks out of positions of responsibility."

Nevertheless, he believes that more could have been done earlier when, in the 1950s, a comparatively liberal attitude to race characterized the federation's policies. With the break-up of the federation opinions in Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) hardened and with UDI the government started actively discouraging companies from advancing black employees.

Many of those who have since risen to senior positions agree that from the time of UDI opposition came more from government than from employers, a number of whom were keen to train and promote promising staff, if for no other reason than that it made commercial sense at a time when increasing numbers of whites were leaving the country.

Mr Botsh, who is 45, says "that really is one of our main problems. So few blacks were permitted to rise that there was — and still is — a shortage of those with the necessary skills. When change came, the majority of companies were just not in a position to do anything."

Mr Botsh, the chairman of two companies, says that before independence any company which was training blacks for executive positions "was being pretty daring.

"There was no actual legislation barring black promotion but the government could be pretty discouraging."

Mr Botsh started his first business venture, a laundry company, in Salisbury in 1972. Energy and a sharp business sense quickly gained him respect in the business community and in 1976 he became probably the first black to be invited on to the board of a white-owned company — a hardware concern named Champions.

"I was apprehensive and so were they — not only about the politics but the reaction of the white staff. But it worked out and, when the word got around, a few other companies did likewise."

He sees a similar pattern having an effect today. "There are companies which are realizing that their competitors have benefited from training blacks and so a new climate is created."

He is pleased with the achievements of the past year and mentions blacks who have been appointed chairmen of companies, directors, general managers and chief accountants.

"Nothing ever happens fast enough in business. But I think that people must accept to a certain extent that if they want to get to the lift they have to walk there themselves", he says.

Black aspirations have not been helped by the absence of any institutions of business studies. Given previous constraints, it is hardly surprising that only a limited number of Africans have the qualifications or experience to equip them for a rapid rise.

Many of those who do have the relevant background and abilities have been snapped up by a government which is anxious to Africanize the Civil Service as quickly as possible. A growing number of ministries have black permanent secretaries, men who would obviously be equally able to rise to the top in business.

In discussions about which companies have made the most contribution some names recur — Turnall Holdings, an industrial holding company for Turner and Newall; Lever Brothers, the British-owned food and toiletries company; Randall Holdings, another subsidiary of a British company; and Lonrho.

One local company stands out among all others and is cited by members of the government as a model — Nedlaw, a private investment company. The managing director is Mr Norman Walden, a white Zimbabwean, and the chief executive is Mr George Nyandoro, a veteran of nationalist politics.

"What they have done is unique in this country", Mr Vambe says. That includes training schemes, the appointment of worker directors, the creation of a workers' committee which attends management meetings and incentive and profit-sharing schemes.

Conversely, he says, there are still too many companies which are either making no attempt to adjust or which are shying away from translating words into action.

"It is shortsighted of these managements to try to keep blacks in the wings. Whether they like it or not they are going to be forced by political and economic circumstances to hasten their pace. The sensible thing to do would be in the meantime to develop training schemes so that those blacks who do rise do so on merit."

Even companies in which progress appears to have been made are not exempt from criticism. Morale is reported to be low among black executives at a major mining house, who feel that they have been taken on as window dressing, with impressive titles and good salaries but no solid responsibilities.

MW Botsh is dismossive of such complaints. "Any man worth his salt will use any opportunity he is given to show his ability. The moaning about cosmetic appointments comes often from people who are not doing enough to justify their advance", he says.

Stephen Taylor

Business Diary in Denmark: Toy Town Tale

Billund

About 50 kilometres east of the North Sea port of Esbjerg and off Jutland's main north-south, east-west net of trunk roads, this is a town easy to miss.

None the less, Billund is a Danish boom town, for it is in this unassuming place (population 2,500) tucked away amid the flat, windswept heaths of mid-Jutland that Lego — the manufacturer of Lego bricks-sets of interlocking plastic construction blocks or automatic binding bricks for children — has its headquarters.

When Lego was first set up in 1932, Billund was little more than a huddle of houses on the heath, unknown even to most Danes. Today Lego is the town's single biggest employer, having eight plants and Legoland, the children's amusement park built in Lego bricks.

Lego put Billund on the map literally building an airport there in 1961. Today Billund has the second biggest airport in Denmark, after Copenhagen International Airport, and is especially active in freight and charter operations.

Four flights a day link it with the Danish capital, Billunds central position in Jutland drawing traffic to and from a large catchment area.

It was master carpenter Ole Kirk Christiansen who set the Lego story in motion, designing and selling tasteful wooden kiddies toys in the depressed 1930s.

The Lego name, by the way, is derived from two Danish words meaning "play well". Today the Christiansen family is still at the helm of Lego, a third generation overlording a vast international operation and owning a family group concern which must be ranked among the fastest developing and most successful and efficient in recession ridden Denmark.

In 1980 Lego was able to increase its manpower by 150 at home and almost 400 overseas. Today it employs 2,500 in Denmark and 1,500 in over 20 foreign countries. The Lego group, which is made up of some 30 Danish and foreign companies, has infiltrated 130 markets worldwide. Since the 1950s, when the plastic interlocking bricks known by a world of children today were introduced.

The company proudly estimates that it today produces in half a day the equivalent of an entire year's production in the 1950s. It is even more proud — not without reason — that 98 per cent of its total output is sold outside Denmark, making Lego a big force in the international toy market and still doing well despite stagnation in the field and generally poor economic and trading conditions. Rivalling other leading Danish exports like butter, bacon and cheese, Lego bricks are played with by more than 50 million youngsters (mostly boys between one and 14) worldwide for an average 30 minutes a day, Lego statistics claim.

Of total Lego production, 69 per cent goes to Western Europe and 18 per cent to the United States. West Germany remains the group's largest



Exploring the Lilliput park of Legoland in Billund.

single market. But the United States, which increased its purchases of Lego bricks by 22 per cent in 1980, is one of the most dynamic and promising markets.

Other important sales increases recorded in 1980 were in Italy, Spain, Canada and Australia, while Japan, along with African and Middle East markets, are showing a 50 per cent increase in sales.

In Singapore, a new sales company — Lego's seventeenth outside the home country — was opened last year. Over and above its sales companies, Lego has four factories abroad, two in Switzerland, one in West Germany, and one in the United States.

Lego's main sellers are its so-called basic boxes and product sets. Space and train sets are among Lego's newest successes. Lego also has an educational side. This year a series of 22 construction boxes for use by kindergartens and junior schools were launched.

For competitive reasons the Lego group does not publish details of its turnover or consolidated accounts. However, an analysis in the normally reliable Danish business magazine *Management* recently put the company's 1980 pre-tax profit at around 400m kroner (£29m) with a net capital of over 1,200m kroner (£87m).

Management magazine claims — against a wall of silence from the Christiansen family — that since the first oil crisis in 1973, Lego has in fact never had it so good, registering an annual increase in turnover of at least 15 to 20 per cent, with profits doubling each year recently.

If these estimates are accurate, as all evidence suggests they are — the company has not commented on them — Lego must be ranked among the top 10 most profitable industrial operations in Denmark today. All is not success at Lego though.

Ironically enough Legoland — Lego's showcase 100,000 square metre amusement area in Billund, which was opened in 1968, and is Denmark's answer to Disneyland — runs at a deficit, due to high running costs (it is staffed by 300 in the summer season) and more recently, due to a slump in the number of Swedish holidaymakers visiting Denmark.

The park area abounds in a dizzy array of Lego reconstructions including Lilliput Amsterdams, Copenhagens, dolls' houses, fairytale tableaux and even Legoredo; Lego's own version of the Wild West, dominated by a huge 12-metre-high copy of the Mount Rushmore Monument in South Dakota, with four American presidents formed out of 1.5 million Lego bricks.

Over 10 million tourists have nonetheless visited Legoland — Billund's toy town within a toy town making one of Denmark's main tourist attractions on a par with Copenhagen's Tivoli Gardens.

Christopher Follett

EMAP dispute follows tough half

By Margareta Pagano

East Midland Allied Press, the newspaper and national magazine group, yesterday reporte da decline in profits from its provincial newspapers and gave warning of continued difficult trading.

The results for the six months to October were released with the group in the middle of a dispute.

Talks today between EMAP and the National Graphical Association are being held in an attempt to solve the dispute which has halted production of some 60 provincial newspapers and national magazines since last Friday.

The disagreement at EMAP's Peterborough headquarters, is over the group's refusal to recognize its advertising staff's decision to join the NGA in an otherwise non-inon company.

Mr Frank Rogers, EMAP's chairman, said yesterday he believed the talks would lead to some form of recognition in what he describes as an inter-union dispute. The TUC's Printing Industries Committee, is examining the issues, he said.

An NGA spokesman said it had presented EMAP with a formula for settling the dispute at talks on Wednesday adjourned until today. He also said that as a special concession the NGA had allowed the group to print *Time Out* because of the magazine's own recent troubles.

Mr Richard Winfrey, managing director, said one of its larger customers, *Here's Health* magazine, had already withdrawn business because of the dispute, "I fear this is but a foretaste o fthings to come",

Mr Rogers said that trading was unlikely to pick up until next year. Last year the group made £4m.

Trading profits fell from £1,86m to £1.6m, but were boosted at the pretax level from £1.8m to £1.9m because of interest received from cash on deposit. Interest increased from £34,000 to £311,000.

Competition for advertising space, particularly free sheets, is blamed for the 9.7 per cent fall in advertising volume. Income rose, however, by 6 per cent because of higher rates, but overall costs increased by 9 per cent.



Mr Frank Rogers, chairman of EMAP.

Common Brothers profits fall by 65pc

By Paul Maidment

Stock market reaction to a fall of 65 per cent in profits at Common Brothers, the Newcastle shipping group, was to knock 10 per cent off the share price yesterday and send it to a low for the year at 233p.

The group reported a fall in pretax profits for the 12 months to June 30 to £629,000 from £1.8m the previous year. There was a trading loss of £2.6m against a profit of £1.5m a year earlier.

This was caused partly by heavy start-up costs for the group's Bahama Cruise Line, according to Mr Alan McMullen, a director. There had also been a downturn in the product tanker market, a main area of the group's activity, he said.

The figures include a £3.4m surplus on the sale of ships, against a loss of £28,000 the previous year, and exchange gains of £162,000, against losses of £404,000.

Common Brothers is passing a final dividend, leaving 7.14p gross. Last year's total was 20p gross.

Stock markets

Prime rate cut lifts shares

It was a day of fluctuating fortunes in the market yesterday, culminating in another strong rally at the close after the latest reduction in United States prime rates by ½ per cent to 16½ per cent.

Confirmation that the miners had received an increased pay offer and hopes that the tanker drivers' threatened strike may be called off saw equities open more strongly, although turnover was said to be disappointing.

Most of the activity appeared to be centred up the road in London Wall, where last-minute applications for the Exco launch were being delivered. Barclays Bank's New Issues Department opened its doors at 6 am and saw a steady stream of investors making their applications until the doors closed at 10 am. One official said it was the most popular issue ever handled by Barclays and is likely to be at least 75 times oversubscribed. The shares are expected to open at 220p when dealings start on Wednesday—a premium of 80p.

Back in the market, dealers were encountering a few sellers on news that the miners' executive had rejected the latest offer of 9.1 per cent from the Coal Board.

However, news that Chase Manhattan had cut its prime rate to 16½ per cent soon produced a rally with most prices closing at their high point for the day.

The *FT* Index, which opened 11.0 up at 10 am before retreating to 3.5 up at 2 pm, eventually closed 10.0 up at 518.2. Jobbers were in a cautious mood last night and felt that many of the rises may soon start to boil over.

The continuing search for good news also affected gilts, where a bright start gave way to a few sellers because of the miners' news before closing near the top on the latest reductions in US interest rates and the strength of sterling. Rises of up to £1 were seen in longs, with shorts about £⅜ better.

Another large seller of KCA International appeared on the scene yesterday, disposing of 1 million shares at 131p. The shares were quickly taken up and the price closed unchanged at 137p.

The continuing buoyancy of the gilts market has led dealers to expect the introduction of a new tap today after the exhaustion of Exchequer, 15 per cent, 1997, earlier this week.

Blue chips advanced with the market and most shares managed to close near the top in thin trade. Courtaulds put on 2p to 64p ahead of figures in a couple of weeks which are expected to point to a recovery. Elsewhere, ICI rose 2p to 286p, Glaxo 6p to 436p, Blue Circle 4p to 478p, Distillers 3p to 185p, Hawker Siddeley 4p to 332p and Lucas 4p to 203p.

Awaiting figures next week, Beecham rose 4p to 228p, Unilever 10p to 643p, and Boots 4p to 208p. Some speculators managed to increase the price of P & O D'fd 8p to 131p, amid renewed bid talk in the wake of last week's rumours of a dawn raid from the Far East.

Foods remained a dominant feature with Argyll announcing that it was pulling out of the £94m bid for Linfood, following the Monopolies Commission reference, and had placed its entire stake of 29 per cent with various institutions. Shares of Linfood fell 9p to 158p, but Argyll recovered to close 7p higher at 100p.

Northern Foods slipped 1p to 146p, still on reflection of its recent £41m rights issue, while suggestions of a sell-off of the Mario & Franco chain of restaurants lifted Dalgety 7p to 302p. Contemplating recent figures, Associated British Foods rose 1p to 156p, with British Sugar, still caught up in its bizarre battle with Ranks Hovis McDougall, down 2p at 66½p, 2p lighter at 278p after recent figures. Unigate remained steady at 99p on bid hopes with speculative attention lifting Amos Hinton 8p to 222p.

Shares of Aesis Jewellery made a quiet debut to the USM market, rising 3p over the offer price of 70p.

Better-than-expected profit news was good for 6p on Allnatt London Properties at 190p, 5p on Charles Hill of Bristol at 133p, 7p on Valor at 55p.

Equity turnover on November 11 was £103.222m (12,548 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Ultramar, Grand Met, BP, P&O, Legal & Gen, Argyll Foods and Thorn EMI.

Traded options: Total contracts amounted to 1,441, with Racal on 186.

Traditional options saw calls in Howard Tenens on 7p, BHS on 13p and ICL on 5½p while a double was made in Grand Met on 22.

C Clifford plans £1.7m rights issue

Charles Clifford Industries is to reorganize its corporate structure to make a rights issue to raise about £1.7m. A company to be called Telfos Holdings has been formed and will acquire the capital of Clifford on the following basis: For every two 6 per cent preference shares, three ordinaries in Telfos; for each 12 per cent convertible preference, two Telfos shares and for each ordinary share, one Telfos share. Telfos will make a rights issue on a one-for-one basis at 25p as well as £1 or 12 per cent unsecured convertible loan stock, 1991, for every two Telfos shares.

Squibb-Nabisco

The New York-based Squibb Corporation has agreed to sell Life Savers—Squibb's confectionery offshoot—to Nabisco Brands. The price will be cash and notes worth about $250m (about £133m) and the assumption of some outstanding liabilities of Life Savers.

Evode-Postans

Evode Holdings is to buy Postans Ltd, a manufacturer of powder coatings, stoving enamels and plastic dispersions, for £2m cash. A further £400,000 cash is payable on November 12, 1983.

Burmah Oil

Burmah Oil is setting up an investment division with effect from January 1. The new division will comprise the following subsidiaries: Burmah Engineering Services, Flexibox, Kerry Ultrasonics, Rawplug, and Tabbert Wohnwagenwerke,

Staveley down 38pc but dividend held

By Our Financial Staff

A drop in profits at the half-way stage of 38.5 per cent and a fall in sales of 12.5 per cent at Staveley Industries, the electrical and mechanical services group, was inadequate but a reasonable achievement in the face of extremely adverse trading conditions, Dr Adolph Frankel, the chairman, said yesterday.

Pretax profits for the six months to September 26 were £2m, against £3.3m for the corresponding period a year earlier. Sales dropped to £73m from £83.4m. Trading profits fell to £3m from £4.5m, but the interim dividend is being maintained at 6.83p gross. The shares fell 3p to 200p on the news.

Staveley is to close its pig-iron plant at Darlington with the loss of 130 jobs. In the last 12 months, the group has reduced its workforce by 25 per cent to about 5,500, according to Mr Brian Kent, managing director.

LWT ahead of forecast

London Weekend Television made more money last year than forecast, but said yesterday that the still unkown start-up costs of Channel Four will inevitably hit profits over the next two to three years.

In the year to July, LWT reports that pretax profits rose by 39 per cent at £4.26m. This is mainly due to a much lower Exchequer levy of £3.8m against £4.9m and reduced interest charges of £727,000, against £821,000.

Mr John Freeman, chairman, says the higher-than-expected profits came from a good performance from television and halved losses from its Hutchinson publishing subsidiary. Losses there were £2m last year and should be further cut this year.

Valor raises payout

Britain's only independent gas appliance maker, Valor, has increased its half-year pretax profit by 30 per cent to £698,000. Turnover rose to £26.03m in the six months to October 2, up from £2.99m for the same period last year and an increased dividend, up 10 per cent at 12.13p gross, has been declared.

Mr Michael Montague, the chairman, said yesterday that the increase in dividend was an indication that the improvement would be maintained in the second half.

During the period, the company re-entered the market for electric fires after an absence of over 10 years. The first signs that this has been successful have come from the favourable reaction of the major mail-order houses to the product.

Charles Hill optimistic despite loss

By Our Financial Staff

Charles Hill of Bristol, the ship repairing and civil engineering group, which was taken over by a consortium of local businessmen in July, has reported widening losses for the six months to June 30. However, the new chief executive, Mr Alastair Milne, who headed the consortium, forecast yesterday that the group would be back into profit within 12 months after changes that are making the company less dependent upon ship servicing.

Pretax losses were £319,000 against a loss of £265,000 for the corresponding period a year earlier, on turnover up from £6.13m to £6.4m. The loss per share was 25.6p against 22.1p a year earlier. The group is not declaring an interim dividend for the fourth successive year.

The company says that the first-half results were principally affected by the substantial downturn in the requirement for ship repairing and the reduction of general shipping activity in the Bristol Channel earlier this year. These conditions continued into the third quarter. However, the group's building subsidiary has continued profitably despite a difficult trading background.

Mr Milne says that the group has seen a very significant improvement since his consortium took over. The ship repairing business has been reorganized and the group's activities extended.

He said the company expected to announce an acquisition within the next week

The shares rose 5p to 133

Business appointments

New group chief executive for Midland Bank

Mr Geoffrey W. Taylor, at present a director and deputy group chief executive of Midland Bank, is to succeed Mr Stuart T. Graham as a director and group chief executive when Mr Graham retires next April. Mr Graham will continue to be a director of the bank. Mr John A. Brooks, who is also a director, will be the sole deputy group chief executive.

Mr Jeremy Pope, chairman of the Confederation of British Industry's Smaller Firms Council, has been appointed a member of the National Economic Development Council.

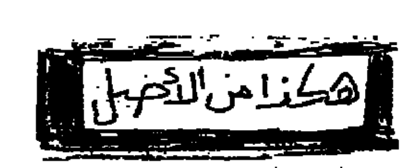
Mr D. J. Ewart has been appointed to the board of Morgan Grenfell & Co. He will join the corporate finance division of the bank as an executive director.

Mr Maurice Phelps, who joined British Shipbuilders as director of personnel and industrial relations last year from a senior personnel post with Leyland Vehicles, has been appointed a full-time board member for a three-year term. His appointment increases the strength of the British Shipbuilders' board of full and part-time directors to 14,

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Amber Ind (I)	2.32(2.42)	0.12(0.02)	2.85(0.43)	1(—)	7/1	—(2.5)
Aquascutum (I)	11.5(11.3)	0.39(0.34)	—(—)	0.7(0.7)	6/1	—(2.05)
Allnatt Props (I)	—(—)	3.49(2.83)	—(—)	1(1)	4/1	—(4.4)
Anglo-Indonesian (I)	1.9(1.67)	0.13(0.27)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(3.32)
B & C Ship (I)	155(163)	13(11)	—(—)	6(5.5)	6/1	—(12.5)
Common Bros (F)	—(—)	0.63(1.8)	9.07(17.04)	—(9)	—	5(14)
Caledonia Inv (I)	4.85(3.89)	2.29(2.1)	8.64(7.74)	6(5.5)	7/1	—(13.5)
EMAP (I)	24.7(20.8)	1.88(1.87)	4.6(5.3)	1.1(1.1)	6/1	—(3.5)
Electra Inv (I)	—(—)	3.09(2.83)	—(—)	1.4(1.1)	29/1	—(2.68)
Anglo Scottish Inv (F)	—(—)	1.4(1.46)	2.72(2.97)	1.5(1.5)	5/1	2.4(2.8)
Herman Smith (F)	9.88(8.1)	0.73(0.51)	14.8(3.16†)	0.3(0.2†)	6/1	0.5(0.36†)
Chas Hill (I)	6.36(6.12)	0.31*(0.26*)	25.6*(22.1*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
LWT (F)	99.4(80.5)	4.26(3.06)	19.2(24.6)	5.9(5.9)	2/1	10(10)
Nat B of Austlsia (F)	—(—)	101‡(75.8‡)	68§(50.9§)	11§(9.5§)	—	22§(18§)
Nthn Secs Tst (I)	—(—)	0.072(0.1)	—(—)	1(1)	21/12	—(4.4)
Oil & Assoc Inv (I)	—(—)	0.33(0.37)	—(—)	1.05(1.05)	11/1	—(3.5)
P of W Hotels (I)	4.34(3.19)	0.02(0.04*)	—(—)	0.7(0.7)	18/12	—(1.75)
David Scott (I)	3.75(4.54)	0.36*(0.09*)	—(—)	—(0.5)	—	—(2.1)
Staveley (I)	73(83.4)	2(3.3)	—(—)	4.5(4.5)	4/1	—(13.0)
Sungei Bahru Rbr (F)	0.79(0.95)	0.12(0.21)	3.28(3.26)	1.6(1.6)	18/12	2.3(2.3)
"Times" Veneer (I)	2.43(2.55)	0.04*(0.12*)	0.61*(0.87*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Ultramar (9 mths)	1,079(657)	141(94)	63.5(50.4)	5(4)	—	—(12)
Valor (I)	26.03(22.99)	0.69(0.52)	3.77(2.96)	0.8(0.7)	21/1	—(2.66)
Alfred Walker (F)	4.25(2.81)	0.24(0.12)	6(4.1)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Wilshaw Secs (F)	1.35(1.12)	0.019*(0.1*)	0.7*(5.9*)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Whittington Eng (I)	0.52(0.6)	0.012(0.024)	—(—)	1.4(1.4)	—	—(3.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News, dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. *=loss. †=adjusted for scrip issue. ‡=Australian dollars. §=Australian cents.



MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street

New York, Nov 12.—Stocks closed higher after displaying strength throughout the session although the Dow Jones industrial average finished below its best level of the day.

The Dow Jones closed 3.42 up at 860.54. The gain had extended to 7 points at one time.

Chase Manhattan started the day off with a cut in the prime rate to 16 1/2 per cent. A few banks followed that cut and several trimmed the broker loan rate.



Commodities

[illegible]

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot 51.50-52.50. Cifs, Dec, 50.50-51.00; Jan, 51.50-52.00.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Nov, 1,152-1,154; Jan, 1,147-1,148; March, 1,147-1,149; May, 1,146-1,150; July, 1,145-1,149; Sept, 1,145-1,148; Nov, 1,140-1,160. Sales, 1,740 lots including 154 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,126-1,128; March, 1,154-1,155; May, 1,151-1,155; July, 1,156-1,158; Sept, ...

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

Index numbers for industrial production seasonally adjusted released by the Central Statistical Office yesterday (1975 = 100)

	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries
1976	102.0	101.4
1977	105.9	102.9
1978	108.8	103.9
1979	112.6	104.4
1980	105.2	95.2
Seasonally adjusted		
1980 Q1	108.9	100.3
Q2	106.6	97.1
Q3	103.5	93.6
Q4	100.7	89.7
1981 Q1	99.6	88.8
Q2	98.9	89.5
Q3	99.6	89.9
1980 Sept	101.7	91.9
Oct	101.2	90.7
Nov	100.7	89.6
Dec	100.2	88.7
1981 Jan	99.1	88.4
Feb	100.0	89.3
Mar	93.9	88.7
April	98.8	88.3
May	98.2	87.8
June	99.6	89.8
July	99.5	89.6
Aug	99.4	89.8
Sept	99.8	90.2
% rise in latest 3 months over previous 3 months	+0.7	+1.5

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crdts	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13¼%, over £50,000 14%.

Tennis

Mayer's dream match proves to be a nightmare for Smith

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

There was an instinctive preliminary grope for one's passport—to check the validity of the United States visa—before going to Wembley yesterday for the Benson and Hedges tournament. The order of play for the five singles and two doubles indicated that Jonathan Smith of Exeter and Stanislav Birner of Pilsen (where the beer comes from) would be the only European interlopers. Nor, frankly were they particularly intimidating interlopers.

Smith, though gave one of the week's most amusing interviews after Alexander Mayer had beaten him 6—3, 6—0. What a pity it is that the three British competitors in the singles—Smith, John Feaver and Richard Lewis—are not better players. They are delightful chaps to have around and they talk of this and that with a candour in which there is neither conceit nor false modesty.

"I have never seen anybody play like that" Smith said. "I don't see how anybody can. It was unbelievable. He only had to look at the ball—go over here, go over there—and it whizzed past me. I was playing well but only when I had a chance to hit the bloody ball. And I wasn't getting to hit many. He returns very well. I've never seen anybody hit the ball so early, so perfectly. I'm pretty quick but he made me look as if I was standing there like a statue. I think he was asleep in his hotel room, dreaming that he was playing like that. But last week he beat Connors 3 and 3."

Mayer, still decorated in the startling battle kit of turquoise shorts and matching shirt, was prostrated on the massage table but beaming. He had, it seemed, discovered an unorthodox route to the summit of his personal Everest. After Wimbledon some perverse sciatic nerve had kept him out of action for three months. Usually, he said, he was "lost" for a while after such a long break. But on this occasion, two weeks of exhibition play had encouraged him to cast his inhibitions aside hit out, and "beat a few guys".

Yesterday's match was a stimulating experience for both players, though Smith—who held his service for 3—4 in the first set, but was to win only five more points—would doubtless have preferred to take a different conversational topic during the inquest.

Brian Gottfried then beat Tim Wilkinson, who had his chances in both sets but was not allowed to exploit them. Gottfried continually kicks imaginary shale off the base lines. He reached the French final in 1977 and has a long memory.

Connors then beat Tony Giammalva 6—3, 6—0. Giammalva is 6ft 3in tall, weighs 14 stone, and has the muscular presence of those saloon bar brawlers (the amiable kind) who keep popping up in Westerns. He likes hunting, which is bad news for the wild life of Texas. But he is not in the Connors class as a tennis player. Connors, of course, is as much fun off court as on it. His subsequent exchanges with the press had all the makings of a good party but, on the whole, would have delighted those tennis politicians who are always talking about the game but are seldom visible when it is actually in progress.

What Connors said, basically, was that the regulations for the existing grand prix circuit were too restrictive, that they asked players to commit themselves to tournaments too far in advance ("How do I know if I'm going to be healthy?"), and that the rival circuit to be launched by WCT next year would be good for the players.

John McEnroe beat the Czechoslovak Birner and then made a few forthright comments about tennis politics in general, and Wimbledon in particular. He obviously thinks Wimbledon want to twist the knife in last summer's wounds. He is wrong. McEnroe's behaviour at Wimbledon caused much resentment and a few people (only a few) feel a burning hostility towards him.

What with Connors and McEnroe, it was easy to ignore the fact that a British Davis Cup player, Lewis, had a remarkably good 7—5, 6—3 win over Victor Amaya. Maybe, these British players are better than they thought they were.

SECOND ROUND: A Mayer (US) beat J Smith 6—3, 6—0; B Gottfried (US) beat T Wilkison (US) 6—4, 6—3; J Connors (US) beat T Giammalva (US) 6—3, 6—0; J McEnroe (US) beat S Birner 6—2, 6—3.

Britain's doubles triumph

Tokyo, Nov 12.—Australia and Britain, seeded fourth and fifth respectively, today reached the semi-final round of the Federation Cup Women's international team championship. Australia beat the Netherlands, seeded seventh, by 3—0 in the quarter-finals and Britain defeated the Soviet Union 2—1.

RESULTS: Britain 2, Soviet Union 1: V Wade lost to J Salnikova 4—6, 6—7; S Barker beat E Eliseenko 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Wade and Miss Barker beat O Zaitseva and S Chernova 6—3, 6—1.

CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT: Second round: Spain beat Denmark 3—1; Yugoslavia beat Taiwan 3—0; Belgium beat Israel 2—1; Italy beat Greece 3—0; Brazil beat the Philippines 3—0; Czechoslovakia beat South Korea 2—1; Hungary won by default over France; China beat Japan, 3—0.

TAIPEI: Grand Prix tournament: Second round (US unless stated): P McNamee (Australia) beat M Cahill 6—2, 6—4; M Edmondson (Australia) beat B Gilbert 5—6, 6—4, 6—3; I du Pasquier (Switzerland) beat C Lewis (NZ) 7—6, 6—4; T E Gullikson beat L Stefanki 6—4, 6—0; P Dupre beat C Dunk 6—3, 6—4; R Frawley (Australia) beat V Winitsky 5—7, 6—4, 6—4; R van't Hof beat M Davis 6—3, 6—2; M Estep beat W Scanlon 6—3, 6—2.

Motor racing

Two men at the wheel with but one thought

By John Blunsden

Niki Lauda's return to grand prix racing was confirmed at the McLaren International headquarters at Woking yesterday by the team's joint managing director Teddy Mayer. Lauda, who has an initial contract for one year, will be joining John Watson, the 1981 team leader, who recently declined an offer to switch to the Williams team.

"I was flattered to receive the offer from Frank Williams", he said yesterday, "and I gave the matter a great deal of careful thought, but I believe that McLaren are on the verge of great things and I want to be a part of this success.

Watson's reaction was: "I am delighted that Niki is joining us because I have always felt that the right way for a team to go grand prix racing is to have two experienced drivers who are both potential winners. There is no question of a number one or a number two. We shall have the same equipment—two cars each—and the same standard of preparation; and though we'll not be fighting each other we shall certainly be spurring each other on, because naturally each of us will want to be faster than the other. This has to be good for the team, and for ourselves. It also helps that we are great friends and have always got on extremely well together."

Lauda has been in strenuous fitness training for the past month, and is determined to be 100 per cent fit for the South African Grand Prix in late January, the opening race of the 1982 calendar.

Next Monday the two drivers will begin a full week's testing in France beginning with two days at the Michelin tyre test track in Clermont-Ferrand and followed by three days of tests at the Paul Ricard circuit. Other tests will follow a week later, and by early December the team will make a final decision on which company's tyres they will use next year.

For the first part of the new season the McLaren team will race a revised version of this year's Ford-powered Marlboro MP4/1, with a new aerodynamic configuration based on the results of recently-concluded wind tunnel tests and incorporating various dimensional changes called for by the latest FISA regulations. Later in the year, however, they will have a new car to be powered by a brand new Porsche 1½ litre V-6 turbo charged engine currently under development at Stuttgart. Nevertheless, it is not envisaged available exclusively to McLaren for an indefinite period, will take part in a race before 1983.

New Ferrari signing

Maranello, Nov 12.—Ferrari, Italy's most distinguished Formula One racing team, have signed a three-year contract with Goodyear to obtain tyres for their racers from the US group, discontinuing an agreement with France's Michelin after four seasons.—AP.

Football

Arsenal given the task of loosening grip of League Cup holders

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Arsenal and Liverpool, who wrestled with each other for 420 minutes in the longest of FA Cup semi-finals two seasons ago, were thrown into the same ring, the fourth round of the League Cup, again when the draw was made yesterday. At least Arsenal will know their own ropes at Highbury but they will not relish the task of forcing Liverpool, the holders, into submission.

They triumphed against their old adversary in the third replay in 1980 only to lose to West Ham United in the final, a fate that also befell them in 1969 when they lost to Swindon Town in the League Cup final after dismissing Liverpool in the fourth round. Strangely, when Liverpool beat Arsenal in the semi-final of the League Cup in 1978, they too failed in the final, albeit a replay.

Ghosts, though, now haunt both clubs. Arsenal's attack has been unusually feeble since the departure of Stapleton and Liverpool's defence has been unusually wary since the arrival of the erratic Grobbelaar in place of Clemence. The meeting, which will be anything but an open affair, will take place, like the others, in the week beginning November 30.

Theirs will be the only contest between first division clubs unless Ipswich Town improve on "the worst performance" as Bobby Robson described their display against Bradford City of the fourth division. Whoever wins the return at Valley Parade will go through to meet Everton at Goodison Park. So the minnows, whose chances of progressing on two legs were so slim, have been given a glorious opportunity to survive on one.

Wigan Athletic for instance have home advantage against the most successful of League Cup campaigners; Aston Villa, who should remove Leicester City in their replay at Villa Park. That may yet prove significant. Wigan the conquerors of Chelsea on Wednesday night, have lost only one game at Springfield Park this season and that was their first against the current fourth division leaders Sheffield United.

Barnsley are growing accustomed to facing the elite, their victims include Swansea City, and Brighton and Hove Albion and they will not fear the visitors, Manchester City who were far from convincing winners over lowly Northampton Town in the last round. Barnsley's manager Norman Hunter predictably called for his players to ignore the future prospects and concentrate on the next match.

Tranmere Rovers have only once before reached such heights, in 1961 when they entertained Everton and lost 4-0. The result is likely to be the same when they travel to Nottingham Forest who have been defeated in this competition by only Watford and Wolverhampton Wanderers in the the last four years. Nevertheless Brian Clough sees the game as a test of Forest's professionalism.

The remaining three ties are still wrapped in uncertainty but they could all turn out to be London derbies. Tottenham Hotspur, the new favourites, Crystal Palace and Queen's Park Rangers await the outcome of replays to see whether they meet Fulham, West Ham and Watford respectively.

League Cup, fourth round:

Arsenal v Liverpool
Crystal Palace v West Ham or West Bromwich
Nottingham Forest v Tranmere
Wigan v Leicester or Aston Villa
Tottenham v Oldham or Fulham
Barnsley v Manchester City
Watford or Lincoln v QPR
Everton v Ipswich or Bradford City
Matches to be played week beginning Nov 30.



Down memory lane: Billy Wright (right) and Puskas leading the teams out at Wembley in 1953.

Wright's Hungarian rhapsody

It was a Wednesday in November when England played Hungary that first, fateful time, back in 1953, and the match was at Wembley, just as it will be next Wednesday. This time it will be an evening game. In 1953, it took place in the afternoon. Floodlighting had not come in.

Billy Wright, who was captain that day, has gone through life ever since with people constantly reminding him of what happened. As if he needs it. He can recite, word for word, Geoffrey Green's description of the game. And does so quite frequently in after dinner speeches.

It always brings the house down, so he says, particularly the bit about Wright "coming in for the intended tackle like a fire engine going to the wrong fire". Puskas sold him a dummy, pulled the ball back with the sole of his boot, and scored a brilliant goal while W. Wright was still lying on his back side.

He can take it in good humour today, but at the time, wow, it seemed the end of the world. England's humiliation was all the more terrible for being so utterly and completely unexpected. England had ruled for so long, give or take an occasional upset at the hands of those Scottish fanatics, who were quite good chaps really, that it was assumed it was our game which no foreigners could ever hope to play better.

The reason why he can remember few of the peripheral details of that day was that it seemed to be just another international. When you've played for England 105 times, and been captain 90 times, then looking back, all the games run into one another. "It wasn't like getting ready to play against Scotland. That was never a normal match. You always rolled up your sleeves for Scotland."

"We'd heard of the Hungarians, as they'd won the Olympic Games in 1952, but we knew nothing about them, or their tactics. Nobody was interested in tactics, not in those days: Walter Winterbottom had never seen them play. We got a report a few days before that they'd beaten a French team 10—0, but that didn't worry us either. We'd never heard of the team they'd beaten.

"By God, it just took us a minute to realise what we were up against. Budai went down the wing and crossed on the run and Hidgekuti had scored before Merrick in goal had moved. Their ability was unbelievable. I've never seen such football since."

Hungary won 6—3, as even today's schoolboys know; the first time in the history of the Universe that England had been beaten at home by a foreign side.

"We played them again the next year, 1954, in blooming Budapest and got hammered 7—1. What a run around they gave us. We were all sweating like the cobblers. It must have been 93 degrees. What I remember of that match is Ron Staniforth taking off his boots after the game and saying: 'No bugger touch these, they're red hot'."

It is surprising that none of our three most successful England players, Bobby Moore, Bobby Charlton and Wright has made it as a manager. Wright, however, surprised most people by going on to create a career for himself in a different sphere, one where the failure rate can be just as high as football management. In 1966, only a day after he was sacked by Arsenal, he joined ATV in their sport department, appearing and then producing, finally becoming Head of Sport.

He has just been promoted once again, becoming Controller of Sport for ATV, his staff and duties being doubled, ready for the company's change of name to Central TV in January, and its expansion in the East and West Midlands.

His wife Joy admits she has been surprised at how well he has done as an administrator. "He must have hidden talents," she says. "Physically, he's a dead loss. You wouldn't believe how lazy he is. I have to force him out into the garden. The other day, I was watching from the window and I saw him drive the car to the front gate in order to open it. . ."

"Oh, that's not true, Joy," he said, but could hardly get a word in, as she was on to his trophies which litter the house. "I've taken them all down, I'm just fed up. The cups go all rusty. I've had enough. You clean them, and they're just as bad in two months." His England caps are now in a plastic sack in the spare room, though he says they're going up again when they've decorated.

Everybody who was alive in the 1950s will not only remember Billy, the Golden Boy of Football, but the sensation caused by his marriage to glamorous Joy of the Beverley Sisters. Few thought it would last, the solid, but rather slow and worthy football player getting mixed up with the flashy world of show business. Twenty-three years later, it is obviously a happy, and lively, marriage.

They met when she came to do a show in Wolverhampton. Her nine-year-old son Vincent was a mad football fan and wanted to meet Billy, and see his trophies, so a mutual friend introduced them. It must be nice to have your mum marry your hero.

He is a fit if rather hefty looking 57-year-old, weighing 13½st, a stone more than in his playing days. He doesn't smoke and has recently given up sugar, at long last, at his wife's insistence. He is 5ft 8½in, smaller in real life than he ever appeared on the pitch, which is what people are always telling him. "I was always good at jumping".

His hair has lost its blondness and is now grey. It's fairly thick, though his wife teases him that he is losing bits of it. "When he is washing his hair", she says, "I pull the curls over to one side and say to him, 'Use the Empty Spaces'."

That old football phrase has passed into their family folk lore, along with "Get stuck in." He hopes England will get stuck in on Wednesday.

"I think we'll win 1—0, but I'd like it to be 4—0 and win in style. I am depressed about England's football these days. We haven't got the individual talent. Ray Clemence and Shilton, and Kevin, that's about all our real stars, but other countries are in just as bad a state."

"The best thing for English football is, of course, England doing well. It won't be easy on Wednesday. People don't realize that for Hungary, 1953 was also a dramatic time. That team is still famous, so the present team wants to do as well, but whoever wins on Wednesday, they'll still remember 1953. . ."

Hunter Davies

Rackets

Old heads prove too good for young limbs

By Roy McKelvie

The match between Geoffrey Atkins and Tom Pugh whose combined ages exceed 90, and Peter Begg and Christopher Ohlson comparative youngsters, in the amateur rackets doubles championships at Queen's Club last night, posed the question of old heads versus young limbs. The answer, in this case was that Atkins and Pugh won by 9—15, 15—5, 15—17, 15—6, 15—9, 15—10, after two hours and several diversions, to reach the semi final round of this event, sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers.

The divertissement concerned Begg getting cramp early in the fifth game and Pugh calling for a large rum (he claimed it was in case of a seventh and final game). It was a splendid game, played in the best of spirits and, at the end, the elder pair thoroughly deserved their win.

Begg who can be very good or very bad, was largely responsible for winning the first game. He hit everything very hard and low. For a couple of games Ohlson tended to hit the ball too high though he managed to keep it in play. This pair's concentration lapsed in the second game, as it did later.

The last three games, all won by Atkins and Pugh, were well fought. Though Ohlson played as well as he has ever done, hitting the ball much lower and truer than previously, his final effort in giving his side a 9—4 lead in the sixth game, evaporated when Pugh—he had not yet drunk his rum—made a run of 10 points to reach match point. Atkins, of course, finished it off.

SECOND ROUND: J A N Prenn and C J Hue Williams beat R L O Bridgeman and J A S Edwardes, 15—8, 15—3, 15—3, 18—16; G W T Atkins and C T M Pugh beat P F C Begg and G M Ohlson, 9—15, 15—5, 15—17, 15—6, 15—9, 15—10.

Cerne's wait is worthwhile

From John Hennessy
The Hague, Nov 12

Rudi Cerne, a German member of the Carlo Fassi Figure Skating Academy in Colorado, won the short programme, the first element, of the Ennia ice international here today. There are no compulsory figures in this competition. James Santee, younger brother of last year's runner-up in the world championship, was an unexpected second for the United States after achieving the triple loop in combination, and Dennis Coi of Canada, third.

Cerne, skating first of the 18 competitors, had to wait until the last to know how he had fared, since his presumed principal challenger, Konstantin Kokora from the Soviet Union, brought up the rear of the field.

Although he had not been quite at his best, Cerne made no mistakes, but his marks, ranging narrowly between 5.3 and 5.5, left a way open. In the event Kokora needed two feet to land his triple toe loop in combination with the statutory double flip (toe salchow). There are no British competitors in this competition.

MEN'S SHORT PROGRAMME: 1, R Cerne (WG) 0.4 pts; 2, J Santee (US) 0.8; 3, D Coi (Canada) 1.2; 4, K Kokora (USSR) 1.6; 5, D Monge (France) 2.0; 6, T Dickson (US) 2.4.

PAIRS: Final: 1, K Underhill and P Martini (Canada) 1.4 pts; 2, L Selezneva and O Makarov (USSR) 2.8; 3, V Hensley and P Oppergard (US) 5.0; 4, M Kunhegyi and Johnston (Canada) 5.8; 5, ... Miller and W Fauver (US) 6.2; 6, B Haga and S Zins (WG) 8.4.

Table tennis

Yugoslav experience tells against young England

Yugoslavia were much too strong for a youthful England side in a friendly international at Hertford last night. They won 5—2, England's only success coming from the men's doubles team of Graham Sandley and Doug Johnson, and Linda Jarvis, the most experienced member of the squad. Sandley and Johnson saved a match point before beating Dragutin Surbek and Zoran Kalinic in three games.

Even though Yugoslavia were without their top woman player Gordana Purkucin, who flew straight home for a university examination after the European League win at Southend on Wednesday, they swiftly built up a 3—0 lead.

Anita Stevenson, the Leicester lefthander, gave promise of a home success when she won the first game against Branka Batinic. But she could not sustain her attack and lost the next two games.

Johnson, of Birmingham, lost the opening men's singles and Ken Jackson of Essex was beaten by Dragutin Surbek who has represented his country over 500 times.

England delayed the inevitable with a win for the men's doubles team of Johnson and Graham Sandley followed by another success when Linda Jarvis, the former European doubles champion and the most experienced member of the side, beat Miss Batinic in three games.

But Yugoslavia took the two final men's singles in straight games to win 5—2, exactly duplicating their European league victory 24 hours earlier.

RESULTS: D Johnson lost to Z Kalinic, 9—21, 8—21; K Jackson lost to D Surbek, 17—21, 16—21; Miss A Stevenson lost to Miss B Batinic, 21—12, 18—21, 12—21; G Sandley and Johnson beat Surbek and Kalinic, 21—14, 13—21, 22—20; Mrs L Jarvis beat Miss Batinic, 21—8, 8—21, 21—18; Jackson lost to Kalinic, 17—21, 18—21; Johnson lost to Surbek, 7—21, 24—26.

Squash rackets

Barrington's injury clears way for top two seeds

By Richard Eaton

Jonah Barrington Britain's leading player for 15 years, is unable to contest next month's British championship, sponsored by Thorntons at Abbeydale Park, Sheffield and is not included in the seedings announced yesterday. He has not recovered from two painful knee operations since early summer, although the indications are that he may now do so, perhaps returning to competitive play early next year.

Gawain Briars, the stroke-making England No 1 from whom Barrington took the title last season, principally by dint of superior fitness, and the England No 2 Phil Kenyon, who trained himself to the point of breakdown earlier in the year, are thus likely to match their contrasting styles against each other in this year's final.

Even so one cannot be sure the younger men's era has finally arrived. Anyone other than Barrington, 41 in April, would be calling it a day. Earlier in the season he was still beating players in the world's top 10, something Briars and Kenyon both find hard to do and despite a depressing absence his fiercely competitive attitude remains unchanged.

"When I saw how popular Hashim was and how well he was playing in his sixties I decided I wanted to do the same" he said recently. Barrington was training the top half of his body in a canoe in his garage even before he could walk properly and if the bottom half still permits the spirit is more than willing. That could yet make him dangerous.

SEEDINGS: 1, G Briars (Norfolk); 2, P Kenyon (Lancashire); 3, D Pearson (Lancashire) and I Robinson (Yorkshire); 5, J Lievre (Guernsey), A Naylor (Yorkshire), B Pearson (Yorkshire) and G Williams (Sussex); 9, S Bateman (Kent), A Dwyer (Sussex), J Easter (Hampshire), B O'Connor (Kent), D Thomas (Middlesex), P Verow (Durham), B Watkins (Lancashire) and C Wilstrop (Yorkshire).

CUMBERLAND CUP: First division: Ealing 3, Cumberland 2; Coolhurst 1, Herga 4; Grafton 4, Wanstead 1. Second division: Connaught 1, Beckenham 4; Hampstead 0, Finchley Manor 5; Oakleigh Park 5, Hornsey 3.—

LORD'S Bath Club Cup, first division: MCC 2, RAF 1 (RAF names first): N Giffin lost to R J S Weir 1—9, 9—7, 9—7, 1—9, 6—9; J Cunningham lost to P Fuente 6—9, 2—9, 6—9; T Coldicott beat C J Swallow 9—5, 9—6, 6—9, 9—6.

Boxing

Board remind Johnson

Bunny Johnson may be in danger of losing his British light heavyweight title, without a contest. The British Boxing Board of control have written to Johnson in Australia, where he has been for the past year, drawing his attention to their regulation which states that a licence holder must be normally resident in Britain and asking him for his comments.

Johnson has also been told that in view of his performance in his last contest in Australia, when he was beaten by a local boxer, Steve Aczel, he would not be given further permission to box abroad again until he appears before the board.

Johnson, who is 34 and has been a professional since 1968, last defended his British title in February 1980. He went to Australia without the Board's permission but was later given clearance for one contest there.

The Board has also written to the middleweight champion, Roy Gumbs, pointing out the residential clause in the regulations. Gumbs moved to Toronto earlier this year because he thought he had more chance of making progress there, but came back to defend his title in Glasgow last month.

Steve Sims of Newport is the official challenger for Pat Cowdell's British featherweight title. Since Cowdell is due for a world title contest on December 12 and has a European title bout imminent, he may give up the British title, in which case Sims will meet the winner of an eliminator between Vernon Penprase (Devonport) and Terry McKeown (Glasgow).

Scots' anti-smoking deal

The Scottish Football Association have announced their first big sponsorship deal in connection with the forthcoming World Cup finals in Spain. They will receive £75,000 from the Scottish Health Education group as a sponsorship payment in return for their leading players' involvement in a "Smoking and Health" campaign to be mounted early next year.

The campaign will feature members of the current Scottish squad in a series of television, radio, press and poster advertisements in which they will oppose smoking.

Nottingham Forest's manager Brian Clough yesterday reiterated his determination to beat hooliganism and restore football as a family entertainment. He said he was fed up with bad behaviour and foul language at the club's notorious Trent End, and reaffirmed a previous threat to close that terraced area of the ground.

The problem came to a head last Saturday when there was crowd trouble during and after the match.

Wales will make their first appearance in the European Under-21 championship next year. The Welsh FA have announced that they are to enter a team for the first time in the 1982 to '84 competition in an effort to bridge the gap between youth and senior international football.

Peters in FA XI

Martin Peters, a member of England's World Cup winning team in 1966 and now with the Town and Country League side, Gorleston, plays for an FA XI against Cambridge University, at Cambridge United's ground next Wednesday.

Swansea pay director

Malcolm Struel, the Chairman of Swansea City, today became the second paid director of a Welsh football club. His appointment as executive director follows the appointment two months ago of Ron Jones as Managing Director of Cardiff City.

Rugby League

Leeds find a bargain on their doorstep

By Keith Macklin

The search by Leeds for new forward strength has sent their scouts far and wide throughout the League. But yesterday they found a signing within a few miles of the Headingley ground. Tony Burke, a promising 19-year-old forward from Bramley, who has been watched by several first division clubs, was snapped up by Leeds for £25,000, a low figure by today's inflated transfer fee standards. Burke has been the outstanding forward for Bramley this season, and his signing will help to ease Leeds's disappointment at their failure to sign bigger names like Peter Smith, the Featherstone Rovers forward.

Mike Coulman, the former England Rugby Union forward who recently took a testimonial with Salford, returns for Salford's John Player Trophy quarter-final round tie with Swinton on Sunday. Coulman, who has scored 120 tries in his career with Salford, has been suffering from a thigh injury. The Salford stand-off half, Francis, is to have a check on a torn hamstring, but hopes to be fit.

Widnes have three doubts for their quarter-final home match against Hull Kingston Rovers. Lockwood (prop), Burke (full back) and Gregory (half back) are all under treatment for injury. This tie is the pick of the round.

Another side badly affected by injuries are St Helens, who are attempting to climb the table and who will be without Pinner, their skilful loose forward, for the visit to Bradford Northern.

Cricket

Dilley rediscovers his rhythm as he warms up for crucial test

From Richard Streeton
Bombay, Nov 12

Graham Dilley and Paul Allott, the newcomers to India in England's fast bowling resources, make their first appearance of the tour tomorrow at Poona in the opening three-day match against an Indian Under-22 team.

Having placed such a heavy emphasis on pace in the touring party, it will be important that Dilley and Allott quickly come to terms with their arduous role. It was heartening, therefore, that both men bowled with fire and spirit today as England practised on the pitch used in yesterday's one-day match.

Dilley in particular gratified Bob Willis, who was in charge of the practice. "By the time Dilley finished he was certainly bowling a lot better than he did in last summer's Tests before he lost his place", Willis said. "His rhythm was right back to where it was before the West Indies tour. He was bowling really quick with a good line."

Everyone in the touring party who missed yesterday's game plays at Poona, though Emburey's spinning finger is still sore. Tavaré opens the innings with Boycott but there was no significance to this, Fletcher, the captain, said. He wanted to make sure Tavaré played an innings. Underwood is named twelfth man but might play if the conditions suit him. Apart from Dilley's bowling, the side hope for regular runs from him and he bats No 7 tomorrow.

Five years ago Greig's side opened the 1976-77 tour at the Nehru Stadium, Poona. West Zone were then the opposition and England reached 585 for five declared, with Fletcher and Greig scoring centuries and Brearley making 202. England had no option but to take batting practice as Willis, Selvey and Old all finished the game ill.

With only three days set aside for the first class games outside the Tests, every touring team that has come to India tends to become resigned to the games being drawn. This time Fletcher has said publicly that he hoped the three-day matches would not be as boring as they often had in the past.

It would be something of a miracle if he really can bring this about, requiring as it does the cooperation of the home players who are used to matches being settled on first innings.

The Indian Under-22 side has several players who toured England last summer with their Under-19 team. Ravi Shastri, the captain in England, was due to have led the team at Poona but Polly Umrigar, the chairman of the Indian Test selectors, has asked him to stand down.

The Indians suddenly realized that Shastri is already in the Board President's XI at Nagpur and then plays for West Zone at Baroda. For Shastri to play in all four of England's fixtures before the one-day internationals and Tests start is considered over-exposing his wiles to the England batsmen. Srikant, who failed in yesterday's pipe opener, is expected to take over the Under-22 side's captaincy.

Runs are expected from Khandkar and Rajesh Dani, who were both in England. The brunt of the bowling will be shared by Maninder Singh, yet another slow left-arm spinner, who was second to Shastri in wickets taken in England, and also Gopal Sharma, an off-spinner, who is on the fringe of representative selection.

The sundry administrative problems which have occupied Raman Subba Row, the manager, are slowly disappearing. The legal closure of the Delhi Test ground will not apply to any fixtures already scheduled and this includes the third Test with England from December 23-28. Our friends in Bangalore, the Civil Rights Vigilance Committee, have lost their High Court application to have the entry visas of Boycott and Cook revoked. The discussions about the price to be charged for England's charter flights continue but some kind of compromise is anticipated.

INDIA UNDER 22 (from): K Srikant, S Khandkar, Lalchand Rajput, Rajesh Dani, Gursharan Singh, S Viswanath, R S Ghai, Viswajit Sinha, Sunil Cudde, Gopal Sharma, Deepak Sharma, Maninder Singh, Abdul Azim, P Pradhan.

ENGLAND XI (in batting order): G Boycott, C J Tavaré, K W R Fletcher, D I Gower, M W Gatting, I T Botham, G R Dilley, J E Emburey, C J Richards, P J W Allott, R G D Willis. 12th man: D L Underwood.

Golf

Hole-in-one wins home with a view for Somers

Brisbane, Nov 20.—Vaughan Somers of Australia won a home worth $185,000 Australian (£115,000) by holing in one in the first round of the Brisbane international tournament today.

His ball dropped into the cup after one bounce from his six iron at the 180 yards 17th hole, a par three. His reward was a home unit at a multi-million dollar complex overlooking the Tweed golf course, where he recorded his feat.

Somers finished the first round on 69, three under par and four strokes behind the joint leaders, Gary Player of South Africa and Stewart Ginn of Australia. With a little more luck on the greens, the 46-year-old Player could have broken the course record of 64. He missed putts for birdies at the sixth, 14th and 17th which he later described as "holeable".

Ginn, recovering from a bout of hepatitis, attacked the course from the first tee, was four under par at the turn and notched further birdies on three consecutive holes from the 12th.

Wayne Grady, of Australia, and Tim Graham, of the United States, shared third place on 66.

BRISBANE: International tournament (first round) (Australian unless stated): 65, G Player (South Africa), S Ginn; 66, W Grady, T Graham (US); 67, J Newton, G Vines; 68, S Reese (New Zealand), C Tickner, J O'Leary (Ireland), S Owen (New Zealand), R Shearer, J Victorsen; 69, R Charles (New Zealand), N Ratcliffe, V Somers, T McDonald, W Dunk; 70, R Shaw, G Norman, I Mosey (Britain), G Wolstenholme, A Jackson (US); 71, B Devlin, S Torrance (Britain), J Anderson (Canada), M Thomas (Britain), G Marsh; 72, A Miskolcze (Canada), D Walters (US), D Robertson (US), C Mason (Britain), J Lister (New Zealand), B Heins (US).

Racing

'Wedding' horse keeps the honeymoon going

By Michael Seely

A magnificent afternoon's racing entertained a good crowd at Wincanton yesterday. Golden Vow gave a lightning display of jumping when comprehensively beating Sea Image and Applalto in the Mendip Hills Novices Steeplechase. Sea Image's jockey, John Francome, gave another superb example of his artistry when riding Rathconrath to an easy victory over Bideford in the Badger Beer Handicap Steeplechase.

Nick Coleman, another young rider trained by David Nicholson, gave a stylish and courageous exhibition of horsemanship when bringing Captain John MacDonald-Buchanan's Shermoon home 20 lengths clear of El Cardo in the Daily Mirror Conditional Jockeys' Championship Handicap.

Yet another product of the Nicholson school, James Davies, had no difficulty in persuading British Crown to sprint home 12 lengths clear of his nearest attendant in the Remembrance Poppy Handicap hurdle.

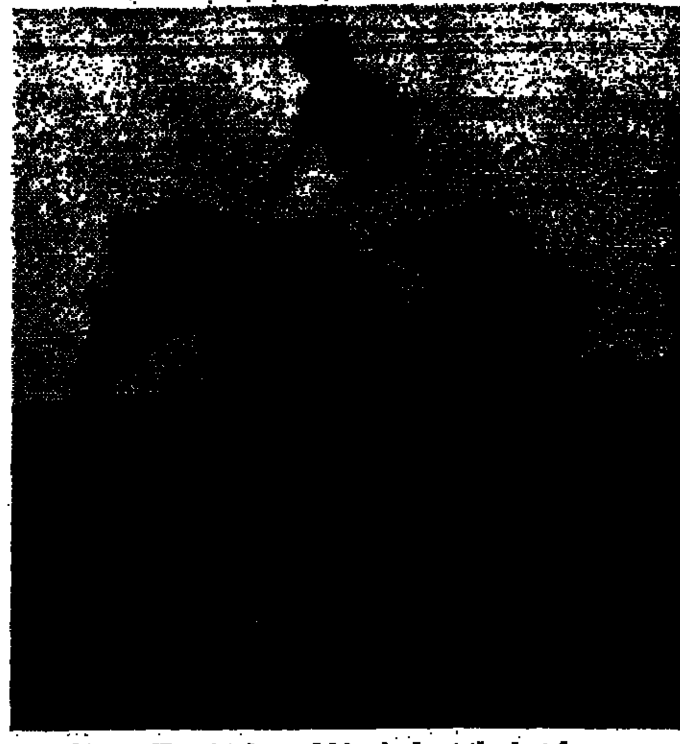
British Crown was winning his fourth race in succession for David Elsworth and will now be aimed at the Mecca Bookmakers Handicap Hurdle at Kempton on December 5. Elsworth added that Heighlin was now fully recovered from his fall at Kempton Park and that the Champion Hurdle candidate would now be aimed at the Berkshire Hurdle at Newbury.

Golden Vow was winning his third consecutive steeplechase for his trainer, Bob Hartop. The seven-year-old, as usual, made the running but the issue looked in doubt when Sea Image and Applalto closed on the favourite at the final turn. But Golden Vow is as quick and clever as well as being extremely courageous and after shaking off Sea Image at the second last, fairly flew the final jump before quickening away for a three-length win.

Golden Vow is owned in partnership by Roger Dowsett, Carl Burgess and Peter Gorell. All three owners hail from Cheshire, and Golden Vow had the unusual experience of travelling north from Gloucestershire to attend Mr Dowsett's wedding reception last Saturday. Golden Vow may have one more race this year, in the £10,000 Freebooter Steeplechase at Doncaster on December 19, before being rested prior to an attack on the Arkle Challenge Trophy at the National Hunt Festival.

Francome has the genius of the art which conceals art. Last year's champion jockey always makes it look so easy, and Rathconrath was produced to challenge Bideford in the straight without knowing that he had been involved in a race up till that point. As a four-year-old, Rathconrath started favourite for the Triumph Hurdle in which he finished fourth to Meladon. Horses of his speed and class can go on winning handicap steeplechases indefinitely, providing that they can be kept sound in wind and limb. "Rathconrath was never quite right last season", said Di Winter who was representing her husband, Fred, "but he is now really well, and enjoying himself as you saw, today."

The other two riding performances of the day were those of Mark Floyd on Golden Vow, and that of young Coleman on Shermoon. Coleman has already ridden two winners over hurdles on Walmari, but yesterday's success was his first on his only attempt over fences. Like many young riders, Coleman spent his formative years in the hunting field and show jumping, and this experience showed as he asked Shermoon to stand back and attack his jumps.



Golden Vow is clear of his rivals at the last fence.

☐ Galway Blaze, a stable companion of the Mackeson Gold Cup favourite, Fairy King, easily won the Archie Scott Memorial Gold Cup at Stratford yesterday, the Press Association reports. It was a first success on the course for the Malton trainer, Jimmy Fitzgerald, and a winner with his first ride on the course for Tony Charlton, who always had enough in hand to toy with the opposition in this handicap hurdle.

Kevin Mooney's marvellous run continued on Glen Berg in the Hawkes Bay Trophy Handicap Steeplechase. The fine young jockey has now won on seven rides in a row for Fulke Walwyn. Mooney, who is retained by Walwyn, was apprenticed to Barry Hills and rode winners on the flat.

Pakistan recall Mansoor as Zaheer rules himself out

Perth, Nov 12.—A late attempt by Zaheer Abbas to prove his fitness failed and Pakistan have been forced to give the No 3 batting spot to Mansoor Akhtar in the first Test against Australia, starting at the WACA ground tomorrow.

Zaheer received ultra-sound treatment for almost an hour today to lessen the pain in his chest before testing his fractured rib in the nets.

He wore a special chest protector but looked tentative and uncomfortable against the fast bowling of Sikander Bakht. "It's too sore to play", said Zaheer.

Mansoor, aged 24, who was selected ahead of the 18-year-old Saleem Malik, has played in only two Tests, against the West Indies in Pakistan last year, scoring 36 runs from four innings. He was overlooked for Pakistan's opening two tour games, in Perth and Brisbane, and played in the match against Victoria in Melbourne last weekend when he scored 33 and 30 as an opener. Saleem, who has been made twelfth man for the Test, scored 62 and nought.

The experienced Mudassar Nazar will open the Pakistan innings with Rizwan-Uz-Zaman, aged 19, who will be playing his first Test. From five First-Class innings on tour Rizwan has scored 132 runs at an average of 26.4. Doubts about the fitness of the batsman Majid Khan (strained thigh) and the fast bowler Imran Khan (strained Achilles tendon) were dispelled when both successfully completed a three hour practice session.

The captain, Javed Miandad, said the loss of Zaheer was serious, but he had faith in the ability of Rizwan and Mansoor. "Both have proved themselves against fast bowling and we are looking to them to perform well", Miandad said.

AUSTRALIA: B Laird, G Wood, G Chappell (captain), K Hughes, G Yallop, A Border, R Marsh, B Yardley, D Lillee, G Thomson, T Alderman. 12th man: G Lawson.

PAKISTAN: Mudassar Nazar, Rizwan-Uz-Zaman, Mansoor Akhtar, Javed Miandad (captain), Majid Khan, Wasim Bari, Imran Khan, Wasim Bari, Sarfraz Nawaz, Iqbal Qasim, Sikander Bakht. 12th man: Saleem Malik.—AP.

West Indians pick best on hand

Adelaide, Nov 12.—The West Indians have chosen almost a Test team for the first match of their Australian tour against South Australia beginning here tomorrow.

It is not surprising, as they have only one other fixture, a one-day game in Victoria, before their first world series cup game against Pakistan in Melbourne on November 21.

A notable absentee tomorrow will be the West Indian captain, Clive Lloyd. He remained in Manchester, to be with his wife, who recently underwent surgery for a back ailment. Lloyd is expected to join his team here tomorrow.

Australian cricket administrators will watch with interest the over rate of the West Indian attack. They are concerned that the visitors may not bowl more than 12 or 13 overs an hour. There will be no penalties for a slow over rate in Tests, but they will apply in the one-day matches.

No batsman will attract more attention than Richards who has played 44 Tests. Many good judges rate Richards as the best since Sir Donald Bradman.—Agence France-Presse.

Graham lets his advantage slip

Hongkong, Nov 12.—David Graham, of Australia, won the second leg of the Benson and Hedges international golf series in Hongkong today, beating Raymond Floyd of the United States by two strokes.

Graham, this year's United States Open champion, had six birdies and three holes one over par to complete the 6,787 yards course at the Royal Hongkong Golf Club in 68, three under par.

The Australian started strongly with birdies on the first four holes and had a three-stroke lead over Floyd at the turn with 31, four under par.

But Graham went one over par at two of the last three holes which cost him the overall lead as the match continues in Indonesia on Saturday. Floyd won the first leg of the series in Nagoya, Japan, by three strokes and leads Graham by one stroke.

Prayukta can prolong Winter's content

By Michael Seely

Most of the leading contenders for the Champion Hurdle will be on view this weekend. Sea Pigeon, the reigning champion, Birds Nest, Pollardstown and Gaye Chance are all intended travellers to Newcastle for the Fighting Fifth Hurdle tomorrow. This afternoon, our best four-year-old, Broadsword, will be showing his paces in the Lansdown Hurdle at Cheltenham.

Doubts exist whether Broadsword will be up to championship standard, as many shrewd judges believe that last season's younger generation were below standard. However, they may be reckoning without the improvement inherent in this lightning jumper. David Nicholson's horses are in fine form, at present, and the Gloucestershire trainer made little secret of the fact that he considered Broadsword to be in need of the race before the Tote Autumn Hurdle at Newbury.

Under the circumstances, Broadsword ran extremely well when finishing runner-up to Ra Tapu. He looked beaten at the last flight of hurdles, but then rallied to such purpose that he was only two and a half lengths behind the winner at the line. Considering that Ra Tapu went on to chase home Celtic Ryde at Kempton, none of this afternoon's opponents look capable of troubling Broadsword.

Fred Winter's team are also in fine fettle, and Prayukta can carry on the good work by winning the John Mickleton Steeplechase. The 1980 Imperial Cup winner has a useful turn of foot, and should be all the sharper for his first run of the season when third to Tsuru on this track in October. Beacon Light would be an obvious threat if he can find the ability that has won him so many races. But Bob Turnell's 10-year-old never showed with a chance behind Anaglog's Daughter and Artifice at Ascot and Prayukta is preferred.

Northern trainers can take two of the televized races. Peter Easterby is sending Angelo Salvini south from Malton for the Philip Cornes Novices Hurdle Qualifier. Phil Bull's useful stayer put up a sound performance when winning over two and a half miles at Wetherby at the end of October, and should be too good for Jarvis Bay.

On two occasions last spring, George Fairbairn sent Sugarally down from Northumberland on successful southern raids. The eight-year-old won first at Newbury, and then slammed Royal Judgment by 12 lengths in the Tote Pattern Steeplechase at Kempton. Sugarally ran respectably when fourth behind Fortina's Express at Wetherby, and in an open race, may just have the edge over Doddington Park and Sparkie's Choice.

Angelo Salvini's trainer, Easterby, can provide the best bet at Newcastle, with Raconteur, who runs in the second division of the Felton Novices Hurdle. Raconteur was only narrowly beaten by Garth Boy at Sedgefield with this week's Bangor-on-Dee winner, Gun, three lengths away in third place.

STATE OF GOING (official): Cheltenham Good; Newcastle good. Tomorrow: Windsor good.

Big Cheltenham chase to lose sponsor

This year's Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup at Cheltenham on December 12 will be the last. After 17 years of sponsorship, Massey-Ferguson are pulling out of the event and switching their support to a series of maiden point-to-points, run for the first time last season.

A spokesman for the company said: "We feel very sad at leaving Cheltenham after so many happy years. But we now wish to cultivate a closer relationship with our distributors and farmer friends on a nationwide basis."

Better news for Cheltenham is that Intasun Holidays are to sponsor two races there on New Year's Day. The company, who are entering sponsorship for the first time, are backing the £10,000 Grand National trial (four miles) which will now be known as the Intasun Holiday Chase, and the £7,000 Air Europe Novices Chase (two and a half miles).

For the record

Basketball

EUROPEAN CUP WINNERS CUP: Second round, second leg: Crystal Palace 98, Nyon (Switzerland) 89. Palace win 188-182 on aggregate.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Milwaukee Bucks 100, New Jersey Nets 88; Boston Celtics 115, Kansas City Kings 100; Philadelphia 76-ers 117, Chicago Bulls 90; Los Angeles Lakers 96, Houston Rockets 93; Seattle Supersonics 107, Dallas Mavericks 79.

EUROPEAN CLUB COMPETITIONS: Korac Cup, second round second leg: In Athens: Aris Salonika, Greece 88, Limoges, France 77 (Limoges won on aggregate, 183—165); In France: Orthez (France) beat Royal Anderlecht (Belgium) 83—72 (Orthez won 169—165); In Zbrojovka: Zbrojovka Brno (Czechoslovakia) beat Latte Sole (Italy) 60—59 (Latte Sole won 161—146). Ronchetti Cup: Second round second leg: In Salonika: Lokomotiv Sofia (Bulgaria) beat Apollon Salonika (Greece) 91—45 (Lokomotiv won 175—83); In Budapest: Tungsram (Hungary) beat DBB Vienna (Austria) 108—30 (Tungsram won 199—80); In Sofia: MTK Budapest beat Slavia Sofia, Bulgaria, 79—69 (MTK Budapest won 138—107). Czechoslovakia: Kralovopolska Brno, Czechoslovakia beat SP Muraliese, Malta, 98—20 (KS Brno won 198—60).

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Minnesota North Stars 15, Winnipeg Jets 2; Chicago Black Hawks 5, Detroit Red Wings 5; Montreal Canadiens 9, Colorado Rockies 0; Edmonton Oilers 4, Hartford Whalers 4; New York Rangers 7, Buffalo Sabres 3; Pittsburgh Penguins 3, Washington Capitals 2; New York Islanders 4, Toronto Maple Leafs 3; Vancouver Canucks 6, Quebec Nordiques 5.

Volleyball

Hillingdon's "away" day

By Paul Harrison

It could be just like playing away when Hillingdon, the leading women's team in England, play their second leg in the European Cup on Sunday at Brunel University, Uxbridge. They are expecting a crowd of up to 500, but at least half will be vociferously supporting the visitors, Eczacibasi, of Turkey, who won the first leg 3—0.

When Hillingdon played in Istanbul last weekend, the noise and passion of the 1,500 Turks undoubtedly intimidated the English girls and although they got better in the course of the match against a side containing nine internationals, the outcome was never in doubt. They must fervently hope their supporters shout as least as loudly as the visitors, who, on Sunday, will mostly be drawn from the ranks of Turkish students at the university.

Like Hillingdon, the two men's teams in Europe face difficult second legs after losing in the first. Speedwell Rucanor, of Bristol, who lost 3—1 in Switzerland against Servette, had a tough baptism in the European Cup. For the return tomorrow in Bath, Speedwell will be hoping for good things from the country's outstanding player, Steve Pincott, who has been released from playing in Belgium for the cup matches. Kelly Girl Internationals also went down, in the Cup Winners' Cup, 3—1 at home to Tromso, of Norway. England's most experienced European team, having taken part in two previous tournaments, Kelly Girl play beyond the Arctic Circle tomorrow, each player having contributed £250 for the privilege.

English hopes of getting a team beyond the first European hurdle still look slim. Better news, however, is the announcement that the English Volleyball Association have signed a sponsorship deal worth £10,000 over the next three years with a sports goods company.

WINNIPEG: Canadian Cup: Canada beat Cuba 15—10, 5—15, 8—15, 15—11, 15—5.

Hockey

Midland counties in opposition

By Joyce Whitehead

Midland counties feature strongly in championship matches this weekend. So far, Leicestershire, Warwickshire and Staffordshire have already won one match, and Northamptonshire and Derbyshire drew last Saturday.

Tomorrow there is not likely to be much change except that Warwickshire have a friendly with the Bedford CPE and Worcestershire are away to Bedfordshire. Staffordshire, who meet Shropshire at Lilleshall, have the same players who took them into first place in the county championship last season. But last week opportunities went begging because of haphazard shooting against Nottinghamshire.

Leicestershire may find the Northamptonshire defence difficult to penetrate at Loughborough and if they are to score Kim Gordon, their international forward, must make the most of every possible chance. Nottinghamshire might give Derbyshire a shock at Nottingham.

Rugby Union

Show of strength in spite of anxiety for injured

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The Australians, as expected, have chosen what they must regard as their strongest available combination to meet Ulster, in Belfast tomorrow — seven days before they play Ireland in the first international of the tour. The most notable omissions are Michael O'Connor (centre), who sustained a broken finger in the Wales B fixture on October 31, and the hooker, Chris Carberry, who still nurses a strained achilles tendon.

It clearly has been decided that Shaw, the captain, can make his best contribution at lock, rather than at flank forward. His partner at Ravenhill will be Williams, who has been preferred to McLean as their No 4 jumper. Williams locked the Australian scrummage with Hall in their two internationals against France last summer. Over the past week or more of the present tour, it has seemed probable that McLean would get the vote in their best side.

The qualities of Cornelsen, as a ball winner at the tail of the line-out, may have enhanced the claims of Roche for the other flank forward position, at the expense of Poidevin. Roche makes up for lack of inches with his speed, his tackling and an important ability to graft for the loose ball. Pilecki has been chosen instead of Curran at tight head prop.

There is some anxiety in the Wallaby camp whether Carberry will be fit in time for the first international. To play in Dublin, he would need a run against Munster in Cork, next Tuesday. The same applies to O'Connor, who has not yet had a real chance on this tour to confirm the exciting reputation that preceded him here.

One of the three wings, Martin, also remains out of action, after a shoulder injury at Pontypool. Grigg might anyway have been selected for their strongest team. The other wing playing next Saturday, Moon, has scored seven tries in seven matches. In one of those he came on as a replacement.

In all circumstances it would not be surprising if the Australian back division chosen for the Ulster encounter, were picked again to take on the Irish a week later.

AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; P Grigg, M Hawker, A Slack, B Moon; P McLean, J Hipwell; A D'Arcy, L Walker, S Pilecki, C Roche, A Shaw (captain), S Williams, G Cornelsen, M Loane.

Moseley make it easy for North Midlands

The Thorn-EMI county championship semi-final between North Midlands and Middlesex on November 28 is to be played at Moseley, whose home fixture with Leicester that day will be switched to Welford Road.

Moseley have stated they will not guarantee the availability of their ground for county rugby next season, when matches are to be played on Saturdays under the new league set-up.

But the North Midlands play-off victory over Notts, Lincs and Derbyshire on Wednesday night has created no dissension between club and county and Leicester have also been sympathetic.

Moseley are sure to be well below strength for the match at Leicester as 13 players are in the North Midlands team, though only seven are current first-teamers. The Leicester stand-off, Les Cusworth, is also in the county side and indeed scored the winning try in injury-time against the three counties.

Moseley's return match against Leicester, at home on April 24, will now be for Midland merit table points.

Nuneaton's match against Coventry next Wednesday has been brought forward to Tuesday to avoid a clash with the televised England-Hungary football international at Wembley.

Equestrianism

Broome too fast for the Irish

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris
Dublin, Nov 12

David Broome, riding his Irish-bred Tabac Original (formerly Heatwave) won the four-horse barrage for the Cradley Boilers International competition at the Dublin International show jumping championships this afternoon.

He and Nick Skelton were the only visiting riders to qualify for the barrage and Broome finished with a second clear round in 31.19 seconds, to beat Jack Doyle on Hyland Serpent (32.31). Skelton, riding Carat, had one fence down in 33.53.



CRADLEY BOILERS INTERNATIONAL: 1, Tabac Original (D Broome, GB) two clear rounds, 31.19sec; 2, Hyland Serpent (J Doyle, Ireland) two clear, 32.31; 3, Maigh Cullian (Captain J Roche, Ireland) two clear, 35.11.

Wednesday

BANK OF IRELAND GREEN POUND AGRI STAKES: 1, Sunora (S Hadley, GB, clear, 34.41sec); 2, FMS Barbarella (Lesley McNaught, GB, clear, 35.42); 3, Mr Ross (D Broome, GB, clear, 36.65); 4, Up Winnston (E Wauters, Belgium, clear, 36.45); 5, Towerlands Chainbridge (M Pyrah, GB, clear, 37.65); 6, Forever (Liz Edgar, GB, clear, 38.34).

IRISH BOARD WELCOME STAKES: 1, Coldstream (D Ricketts GB, clear, 41.92sec); 2, Carat (N Skelton, GB, clear, 42.80); 3, Rainbow (C Power, Ireland, clear, 43.61); 4, Mandingo (Jean, Germany, clear, 45.33); 5, Kerrygold Island (J Doyle, Ireland, clear, 45.80); 6, Cool Customer (G Fletcher, GB, clear, 45.63).

Prop suspended for a year

Gareth Chilcott, the Bath and Somerset prop forward, has been suspended for a year by the Somerset Rugby Union disciplinary committee. Chilcott was sent off by Welsh international referee, Clive Norling, during Bath's match with Bristol last month, when he was alleged to have aimed a kick at an opponent.

Chilcott was automatically banned for 30 days after his offence, but his case has been reviewed by Somerset and they have decided to add an additional suspension of 11 months.

Chilcott, aged 24, who was sent off once during his days with a Bristol junior club more than five years ago, says he will appeal to the Rugby Union against the sentence, which is already the longest ever inflicted on a Bath player. Chilcott's appeal is to be supported by his club, who consider the sentence too severe.

Stone's first cap

Toulouse, Nov 12. — Murray Mexted and Bernie Fraser, who have been injured, are back in the New Zealand line-up for the first international against France here on Saturday. Arthur Stone wins a first cap at centre.

NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, A Stone, J Salmon, B Fraser; B McKechnie, D Loveridge; J Spiers, A Dalton, R Ketels, G Mourie (captain), A Haden, G Whetton, M Shaw, M Mexted.

Athletics

Long distance competitors

Teams from United States, Belgium and Norway have accepted invitations to run in an international cross-country event, sponsored by Provincial Insurance, at Crystal Palace National Sports Centre on December 12, Norman Fox writes.

The race, organized by the International Athletes' Club and the English Cross-Country Union, is expected to have up to 12 teams, including the home countries and the Republic of Ireland. Each country will field a team of four, with the first three scoring. There will also be a women's international event and an inter-area race.

Two former world cross-country champions, John Tracey, of the Republic of Ireland, and Leon Schotts, of Belgium, have entered the Gateshead international race on November 21. Britain's leading hope is Julian Goater, who won last season's national championship.

Today' fixtures

FOURTH DIVISION (7.30): Colchester United v Scunthorpe United; Stockport County v Halifax Town.

OTHER MATCH: Republic of Ireland v Liverpool (Tolka Park, Dublin, 8.0).

RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Salford v Batley.

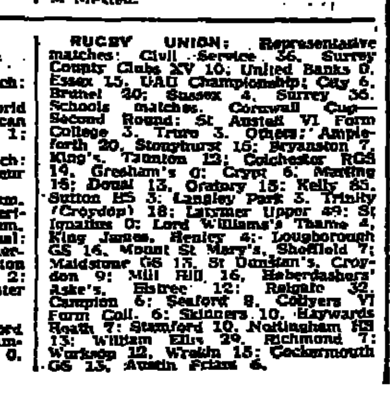
BADMINTON: RAF Championships (RAF St Athan).

LAWN TENNIS: Benson & Hedges tournament (Wembley Arena, 12.0).

SQUASH RACKETS: Redwood Lodge Event (Redwood Lodge, Bristol); British Veterans Championships (at Squash Leicester); Sophia Garden Championships (at Cardiff); Midland Open Championships (Nottingham).

SWIMMING: Welsh Schools Championships (Carmarthen).

Football



BUENOS AIRES: International match: Argentina 1, Czechoslovakia 1.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras: World Cup: Central and North American qualifying group: Haiti 1, Mexico 1; Cuba 0, El Salvador 0.

FOOTBALL: Representative match: London University 1, Southern Amateur League XI 4.

SCHOOLS MATCHES: County Championship under-19: Bedfordshire 1, Hertfordshire 3; Northants 2, Buckinghamshire 1. Baird trophy: Quarter-final: Wilson's G.S. 0, St Andrew's, Leatherhead 1. Others: Hampton 7, Kimbolton 0; Highgate 2, Burlington Danes 2; King Edward's, Witley 1, Chichester H.S. 0; Repton 1, Shrewsbury 2.

HOCKEY: London League: Oxford University 3, Spencer 1. UAU championship: South West: Southampton 0, Reading 1.

RUGBY UNION: Representative matches: Civil Service 36, Surrey County Clubs XV 10; United Banks 0, Essex 15. UAU Championship: City 6, Brunel 20; Sussex 4, Surrey 36. Schools matches: Cornwall Cup—Second Round: St Austell VI Form College 3, Truro 3. Others: Ampleforth 20, Stonyhurst 16; Bryanston 7, King's, Taunton 12; Colchester RGS 14, Gresham's 0; Crypt 6, Malling 15; Douai 13, Oratory 15; Kelly 85, Sutton HS 3; Langley Park 3, Trinity (Croydon) 18; Latymer Upper 49, St Ignatius 0; Lord Williams's Thame 4, King James, Henley 4; Loughborough GS 16, Mount St Mary's, Sheffield 7; Maidstone GS 13, St Dunstan's, Croydon 9; Mill Hill 16, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 12; Reigate 32, Campion 6; Seaford 8, Collyers VI Form Coll. 6; Skinners 10, Haywards Heath 7; Stamford 10, Nottingham HS 13; William Ellis 29, Richmond 7; Worksop 12, Wrekin 15; Cockermouth GS 13, Austin Friars 6.

Cheltenham programme

[Television (BBC 2): 1.5, 1.40, 2.15 and 2.50 races]

12.30 DERMOT DALY CHASE (Novices: Amateurs: £2,341: 3m)

101 2-p010f Foxbury (CD), Mrs C Richards, 7-12-2 ...... Mrs L Sheedy
102 31uf1f Superbreaks, J Gifford, 7-12-2 ...... J Ewing 7
103 022-041 Mr Kilrulla, J Edwards, 5-12-0 ...... Mr O Sherwood
104 010-023 Anitacat, J Webber, 6-11-11 ...... P Webber
105 f3p-0 Bonum Omen, F Walwyn, 7-11-11 ...... M Bradstock 7
106 0000-p0 Callinazo, D Nicholson, 6-11-11 ...... Mr J Fanshawe 7
107 00000-0 Glenlade, N Wheeler, 6-11-11 ...... H Wheeler 7
108 40000-4 Jacko Boy, Miss S Morris, 6-11-11 ...... Mrs R Vickery
109 f3p-f24 Masterful, E Courage, 8-11-11 ...... T Thomson Jones
110 2-3pfp3 Oatley Pride, P Pritchard, 6-11-11 ...... J Pritchard
111 106-003 Wait and See, Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-11 ...... A Sharpe 7
112 53000-0 Williamson, Mrs M Easton, 7-11-11 ...... A Jones 7
113 20032/0 Yaki, K Bailey, 8-11-11 ......
114 0444-p4 Yellow Coil, J Bosley, 8-11-11 ...... M Bosley 7

15-8 Mr Kilrulla, 3-1 Wait and See, 5-1 Bonum Omen, 7-1 Superbreaks, 8-1 Foxbury, 10-1 Masterful, 12-1 others.

1.5 PHILIP CORNES HURDLE (Qualifier: Novices: £1,599: 3m 1f)

201 1 Angelo Salvini, M H Easterby, 5-11-5 ...... A Brown
202 20/pp Alba Rotter, I Wardle, 8-11-0 ...... R Rowe
204 4/00-0f0 Culham, W Sheedy, 6-11-0 ...... Mrs L Sheedy
206 Ellendune, B Venn, 9-11-0 ...... Mr B Venn
207 Ferrari Parks, A Hollingsworth, 7-11-0 ...... Mr R Woolley
210 00324-2 Jarvis Bay, F Winter, 5-11-0 ...... J Francome
212 00/0-3 Manhattan Island, M Naughton, 6-11-0 ...... P Scudamore
216 40004-0 Paragon Square, Mrs E Kennard, 6-11-0 ...... S May
219 0f000-p Porcupine Basin, J Edwards, 6-11-0 ...... P Blacker
220 0p-0 Red State, J Howell, 7-11-0 ...... W Worthington
221 102/000- Rich Encounter, Mrs M Babbage, 7-11-0 ...... Mr N Babbage 7
222 00000-0 Roman Bistro, J Gifford, 5-11-0 ...... R Champion
223 000-0fu Rosemary Tile, R Parkins, 6-11-0 ......
224 02/0232- Silver Sovereign, Miss L Aitken, 8-11-0 ...... S Shilston
225 0-00000 Tarwhita, G B Jones, 9-11-0 ...... G Jones
226 00100-0 Topaka, M Oliver, 5-11-0 ...... P Hobbs
228 040 Army Scout, D Underwood, 4-10-8 ...... J Redmond 4
230 0000-0 Celtic Laughter, Mrs M Rimell, 4-10-8 ...... S Morshead
231 000 Don Sabreur, D Pearman, 4-10-8 ...... E Jackson 7
233 40202-0 Miss Jubilee, K Lewis, 4-10-8 ...... J Suthern
235 000-000 Pickled Tink, Mrs C Richards, 4-10-8 ...... P Barry
236 3300-03 Revolver, S Woodman, 4-10-8 ...... W Smith
239 p-000 Sweet Koo, J Brennan, 4-10-8 ...... P Newth 7

11-8 Angelo Salvini, 5-2 Jarvis Bay, 6-1 Manhattan Island, 8-1 Roman Bistro, 10-1 Revolver, 12-1 Celtic Laughter, 16-1 others.

1.40 CHELTENHAM 150th ANNIVERSARY CHASE (Handicap: £3,843: 3m)

302 001-304 Master Smudge (CD), A Barrow, 9-11-10 ...... S Smith Eccles
303 3131p-4 Sparkie's Choice (D), N Crump, 8-11-9 ...... J Francome
304 f0u11-4 Sugarally (D), G Fairbairn, 8-11-8 ...... P Scudamore
305 2/3114-2 Doddington Park (D), N Gaselee, 8-11-7 ...... R Linley
307 33012-2 Gandy VI, J Thorne, 12-10-12 ...... R Hoare
308 40p01-0 Owenius, D Barons, 11-10-6 ...... S Carsag 7
309 1311-03 Rapallo, M Scudamore, 11-10-5 ...... A Webber
310 22-000f County Clare (CD), R Cooper, 12-10-0 ...... N Williams

9-4 Sugarally, 7-2 Doddington Park, 4-1 Sparkie's Choice, 6-1 Master Smudge, 8-1 Gandy VI, 12-1 Owenius, 14-1 Rapallo, 25-1 County Clare.

2.15 JOHN SEYFRIED CHASE (£3,685: 2m)

402 11230-4 Beacon Light (D), R Turnell, 10-11-10 ...... A Turnell
403 f1201-3 Prayukta (D), F Winter, 6-11-8 ...... J Francome
404 0114-10 Tsuru (C), L Kennard, 10-10-11 ...... R Linley
406 004-002 El Cardo (D, B), Mrs E Kennard, 11-10-0 ...... R Muggeridge 7
407 14221f3- Casbah (CD), T Forster, 14-10-0 ...... H Davies
409 22-0002 Think Big (D), A Silvester, 8-10-0 ...... R Hyett
410 004-001 Ballybutler (D), V Bishop, 9-10-0 ...... Mr C Cozier

6-4 Prayukta, 4-1 Beacon Light, 6-1 Tsuru, Casbah, 8-1 Ballybutler, 10-1 Think Big, 16-1 El Cardo.

2.50 PRESTBURY PARK 150th ANNIVERSARY HURDLE (Handicap: £4,032: 2m)

502 4001-03 Hill of Slane, A Jarvis, 6-11-10 ...... T Carmody
503 00440-1 Lumen (CD), J Gifford, 6-11-9 ...... R Champion
506 0000-04 Hay Ride (D), W Guest, 8-10-5 ...... J Barlow
508 2100-00 China God (D), W D Francis, 8-10-11 ...... R Davies
509 1110-0 Grey Mate (D), D Kent, 7-10-10 ...... P Haynes
510 040-00f Sir Titus (D), W Clay, 7-10-10 ...... N Clay
511 040-000 Knighthood (D), R Turnell, 6-10-10 ...... A Turnell
512 341-1 Evereft (C), F Walwyn, 6-10-9 ...... W Smith
514 024201 Kintbury (D), D Nicholson, 6-10-9 ...... P Scudamore
515 12/0203- Hadelar (D), M Tate, 6-10-8 ...... C Smith
517 004-000 Mr Mooncaker (D), Miss S Morris, 4-10-0 ...... M O'Halloran

9-4 Evereft, 4-1 Lumen, 9-2 Hill of Slane, 6-1 Grey Mate, 8-1 Kintbury, 10-1 Knighthood, 12-1 Hay Ride, 14-1 others.

3.25 LANDSDOWN HURDLE (4-y-o: £2,410: 2m)

601 11121-2 Broadsword (D), D Nicholson, 11-7 ...... P Scudamore
602 0-02420 Franciscus (CD), A Jarvis, 11-7 ...... T Carmody
603 12-1123 Ayyabaan (D), J Jenkins, 11-5 ...... M Harrington 7
605 f2 Another Generation, J Gifford, 11-0 ...... R Champion
606 30-p0 Classic Rock, P Tory, 11-0 ...... C Brown
607 0- Dumper, F Winter, 11-0 ...... J Francome

1-3 Broadsword, 6-1 Another Generation, 8-1 Franciscus, 12-1 Ayyabaan, 16-1 Dumper, 33-1 Classic Rock.

Cheltenham selections

By Michael Seely

12.30 Anitacat. 1.05 Angelo Salvini. 1.40 Sugarally. 2.15 Prayukta. 2.50 Evereft. 3.25 Broadsword.

Newcastle programme

1.15 FELTON HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £762: 2m 120yd)

1 21 Border Knight (C, D), J Haldane, 6-11-7 ...... R Lamb
3 0/pp43 Blueberry Bush, T Dun, 6-11-0 ...... Mr T Dun
4 332 Bradamante, Denys Smith, 5-11-0 ...... C Grant
7 Master's Boy, W A Stephenson, 6-11-0 ...... Mr E McIntyre 4
8 000-p4p Misty Bay, Mrs S Lamyman, 7-11-0 ...... J Suthern
9 00- No Rebel, F Walton, 5-11-0 ...... Mr M Thompson 7
10 033000- Welcome Sight, M W Easterby, 5-11-0 ...... P Tuck
11 4- Young Ash Linn, R McDonald, 5-11-0 ...... S Holohan 7
12 0 Atholl House, M H Easterby, 4-10-10 ...... Mr T Easterby
15 243022 Czernin, R Johnson, 4-10-0 ...... D McCaskill 4
17 00- Maison D'Or, J Haldane, 4-10-10 ...... Mr J Walton
18 0040- Quiet Cannon, J Berry, 4-10-10 ...... J Hansen 7
19 020- Rag Dancer, W Elsey, 4-10-10 ...... A Flint
20 223 Renrebo, M Naughton, 4-10-10 ...... E Whyte
21 302030 Teesport Boy, G Harman, 4-10-10 ...... P Harman 7

6-4 Bradamante, 3-1 Border Knight, 6-1 Renrebo, 16-1 Rag Dancer, 10-1 Atholl House, 14-1 Czernin, 20-1 others.

1.45 BOLAM HURDLE (Selling: £946: 2m 120yd)

1 000p-20 Corn Belle, Mrs K Bull, 5-12-0 ...... C Grant
2 0/02-14 Sailord, J Berry, 5-12-0 ...... J Hansen 7
3 0r/ppp-p The Solent, D Chapman, 5-12-0 ...... Mr T Walford
4 103-022 Twinacre, A Smith, 5-12-0 ...... A Dickman
6 202032- Gallic-Saint, D Yeoman, 4-11-9 ...... R Barry
7 220-100 Gay Troop, J Berry, 4-11-9 ...... M Barry 7
9 03000p- Arab Merchant, N Bycroft, 5-11-7 ...... P A Charlton
11 00 Great Surveyor, R Johnson, 5-11-7 ...... D McCaskill 4
12 0 Quaker Star, S Lunness, 5-11-7 ...... D Dutton 7
13 00/00-p0 Supreme Lil, W Storey, 5-11-7 ...... S Charlton
14 0 Tilly's Tantrums, T Fairhurst, 5-11-7 ...... C Fairhurst
15 00000-0 Tiptoe Lover, N Tinkler, 5-11-7 ...... N Tinkler
16 Baval, D Yeoman, 4-11-2 ...... C Hawkins
18 Byclough Boy, R Allan, 4-11-2 ...... P Forsyth 7
19 00 Highfield (B), E Carr, 4-11-2 ...... Miss V Carr 4
20 0040- Hiram Tagg (B), J Jefferson, 4-11-2 ...... P Caldwell 7
23 Moni-A-L'Abbe, W Elsey, 4-11-2 ...... G Holmes
24 20-0000 Royal Power, B Richmond, 4-11-2 ...... R Lamb
25 04-00 St Benedict, A Smith, 4-11-2 ...... P Tuck

11-4 Twinacre, 4-1 Gallic-Saint, 5-1 Sailord, 13-2 Moni-A-L'Abbe, 8-1 St Benedict, 10-1 Gay Troop, Corn Belle, 16-1 others.

2.15 JACK BRITTON CHASE (Novices: £2,045: 3m)

2 01 Book of Kells, J Blundell, 6-11-13 ...... P Tuck
3 10-0001 Keep Trying (D), W A Stephenson, 6-11-13 ...... R Lamb
4 020-044 Andy's Gift, Denys Smith, 6-11-8 ...... C Grant
5 0p2-200 Carumba, Mrs L Brown, 6-11-8 ...... P A Charlton
6 0u30-42 Count Vronsky, B McLean, 8-11-8 ...... R Barry
7 30u00-p Ellen Louise, T Robson, 8-11-8 ...... Miss R Lock
8 p22f Foxy Percy, Mrs A Hamilton, 6-11-8 ...... Mr L Hudson 4
9 200p/02 French Feevagh, N Crump, 6-11-8 ...... C Hawkins
10 2010-32 Go On Joe, J Richardson, 7-11-8 ...... D Oldham
11 0004/3f Penoben, J Nelson, 6-11-8 ...... D Atkins
12 34pu2/0 Rageric, S Nesbitt, 7-11-8 ...... C Fairhurst
13 21/0f0p- Royal Pin, Denys Smith, 6-11-8 ...... A Dickman
16 2220-00 Why Forget, W A Stephenson, 6-11-8 ...... Mr E McIntyre 4

2-1 Keep Trying, 3-1 Count Vronsky, 9-2 Why Forget, 6-1 Go On Joe, 10-1 Andy's Gift, 14-1 Book of Kells, 16-1 others.

2.45 PONTELAND HURDLE (Handicap: £1,186: 2½m)

1 131213- Cornering (C), M H Easterby, 5-12-1 ...... D Dutton 7
3 11000-0 Happy Worker (D), J Mason, 6-11-12 ...... S Charlton
4 1-33211 Peter The Butcher (D), S Nesbitt, 4-11-6 ...... D Atkins
6 40210-0 Celtic Tara (D), C Booth, 5-11-5 ...... C Tinkler
7 03124/0- Lochranza (D), E Carr, 10-11-5 ...... Miss V Carr 4
8 001-010- Gala Lad (C), N Bycroft, 7-11-2 ...... A Stringer 4
10 112f/00 Supreme Vista, B Richmond, 8-11-0 ...... G Holmes
12 10410-3 Emerald Emperor, M Naughton, 7-10-12 ...... G Bradley 4
13 010120- Mr Snugfit, M W Easterby, 4-10-10 ...... P Tuck
14 200-002 Little Frenchman (C), E Robson, 8-10-10 ...... C Pimlott
16 240200- Regal Tudor (D), G Lockerbie, 8-10-9 ...... C Hawkins
18 00-1000 Pretty Boy Floyd (D), G Lockerbie, 8-10-6 ...... K Adshead 7
19 031343- Wedded Bliss, D Chapman, 5-10-4 ...... Mr T Walford
21 0p00-00 Fanadix, B Richmond, 5-10-2 ...... R Lamb
25 342214 Beau Brigg (C, D), R Cross, 9-10-0 ...... Miss A Cross 7
27 002p0p- Jean Marjorie, J Kettlewell, 6-10-0 ...... S Kettlewell 7

11-4 Emerald Emperor, 4-1 Peter The Butcher, 11-2 Little Frenchman, 13-2 Mr Snugfit, Happy Worker, 10-1 Cornering, 14-1 Gala Lad, 16-1 others.

3.15 GOSFORTH PARK CUP CHASE (Handicap: Amateurs: £1,775: 2½m)

1 4312/p0 King Weasel (CD), M H Easterby, 9-12-6 ...... Mr T Easterby
4 34-0231 Fortina's Express (D), W A Stephenson, 7-11-5 ...... Mr E McIntyre 4
5 14224-0 Trojan Walk (C, D), Miss C Mason, 10-10-10 ...... Mr R Condell
6 20u-112 Fury Boy (D), D Nicholson, 8-10-7 ...... Mr A Macdonald-Buchanan 7
7 210-02u Lord Provost, Miss H Hamilton, 7-10-7 ...... Mr T G Dun
8 1/p-p421 Van Leer (B), S Leadbetter, 8-10-7 ...... Mr R Shiels 7
11 30342-2 Princess Token, J Gill, 9-10-7 ...... Mr H J Gill 7

5-4 Fortina's Express, 3-1 Fury Boy, 9-2 Trojan Walk, 7-1 King Weasel, 12-1 Lord Provost, 16-1 others.

3.45 FELTON HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £791: 2m 120yd)

1 20-41 Cash In Hand, W A Stephenson, 5-11-7 ...... R Lamb
2 000-021 Green Menelek (CD), B Wilkinson, 5-11-7 ...... C Pimlott
3 20-1 My Uncle Sam, G Thornton, 5-11-7 ...... S Kettlewell 7
6 00020/0 Dolumola, W Storey, 5-11-0
7 0p-00 High Cheviot, G Renilson, 5-11-0 ...... D Atkins
9 0-340 Imperial Amber, M Naughton, 5-11-0 ...... G Bradley 4
10 000000- Justin Thyme (B), V Thompson, 6-11-0 ...... Mr M Thompson 7
12 0 Leather Pants, P Haley, 7-11-0 ...... K Whyte
13 0 Secondary Image, J Fitzgerald, 5-11-0 ...... P A Charlton
15 0-0 Sorrento Blue, Mrs S Lamyman, 7-11-0 ...... J Suthern
18 000000- College Don, V Thompson, 4-10-10 ...... Mr J Walton
20 f Emco, J Wilson, 4-10-10 ...... C Grant
21 0u Go Lightly, N Crump, 4-10-10 ...... C Hawkins
22 0 Instant Freeze, B McLean, 4-10-10 ...... R Barry
23 0 Marabou, T Barron, 4-10-10 ...... S Charlton
24 0 Miss Generous, M Camacho, 4-10-10 ...... D Oldham
26 Preacher Man, R Lunness, 4-10-10 ...... M Conroy 7
27 2 Raconteur, M H Easterby, 4-10-10 ...... Mr T Easterby
28 0 Strathy, P Courage, 4-10-10 ...... M Barnes

5-2 Cash In Hand, 100-30 Raconteur, 5-1 My Uncle Sam, 6-1 Secondary Image, 8-1 Green Menelek, 10-1 Imperial Amber, 12-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely

1.15 Bradamante. 1.45 Sailord. 2.15 French Feevagh. 2.45 Little Frenchman. 3.15 Fortina's Express. 3.45 Raconteur.

Wincanton results

1.0 (1.4) NOVICES HURDLE (Div I: £584)
JOLIFFE'S DOUBLE, b or br g, by Pamroy—Miss Dumoon (P Joliffe Ltd), 5-11-0 .. R Rowe (11-1) 1
Brando ...... H J Davies (7-2) 2
Remainder Imp A Holder (100-30) 3
TOTE: Win, 76p; places, 24p, 14p, 23p. Dual F: £2.54. CSF: £4.73. A Bailey, at Newmarket. 5l, nk. Slicakey 9-4 fav. The County Stone (15-2) 4th. 14 ran.

1.30 (1.31) DAILY MIRROR JOCKEYS' CHAMPIONSHIP CHASE (Handicap: £1,559: 3m 1f)
SHERMOON, gr g, by Pal O'Mine—Raven Queen (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan), 10-10-13
N Coleman (5-4 fav) 1
El Cardo .. R Muggeridge (15-2) 2
Woodham .. C McIlfatrick (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 22p. Dual F: 37p. CSF: £1.06. D Nicholson, at Stow-on-the-Wold. 20l, 25l. Mistic Cade (50-1) 4th. 5 ran.

2.0 (2.3) "BADGER BEER" CHASE (Handicap: £3,346: 3m 5f)
RATHCONRATH, br g, by Wolver Hollow—Kesaela (Mrs M Valentine), 8-11-9
J Francome (2-1 fav) 1
Bideford ...... P Blacker (9-2) 2
Very Light ...... B Davies (9-4) 3
TOTE: Win, 29p; places, 24p, 25p. Dual F: 68p. CSF: £1.09. F Winter, at Lambourn. 4l, 12l. Iron Fighter (25-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Joint Venture.

2.30 (2.33) MENDIP HILLS CHASE (Novices: £4,846: 2m)
GOLDEN VOW, b g by Good Bound—Sunsaly (R Dowsett) 7-11-4
M Floyd (11-8 fav) 1
Sea Image ...... J Francome (9-4) 2
Applalto ...... A Webber (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win, 28p; places, 20p, 15p, 17p. Dual F: 26p. CSF: 49p. R Hartop, at Cheltenham. 3l, 4l. James Seymour (20-1) 4th. 10 ran.

3.0 (3.3) REMEMBRANCE POPPY HURDLE (Handicap: £1,605: 2m)
BRITISH CROWN, ch g by English Prince—Chapeau Bleue (J Sandall) 5-10-3 .. J Davies (5-6 fav) 1
Acapulco Gold ...... R Linley (20-1) 2
Space Ship ...... P Warner (33-1) 3
Bickleigh Bridge C McIlfatrick (9-2) 4
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 12p, 20p, 45p, 13p. Dual F: £1.71. CSF: £1.89. D Elsworth, at Chippenham. 12l, 3l. Bickleigh Bridge (9-2) 4th. 17 ran.

3.30 (3.32) NOVICES HURDLE (Div 2: £578: 2m)
LOAN CHARGE, b g by Lombard—Something Else (Mrs C Williams) 5-11-0 .... Steve Knight (16-1) 1
Seal Condor .. P Haynes (7-4 jt fav) 2
Du Maurier .. M Harrington (14-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.26; places, 40p, 18p, 21p. Dual F: £1.34. CSF: £4.48. R Turnell, at Marlborough. 2½l, hd. London Haze (7-4 jt fav) 4th. 17 ran.
PLACEPOT: £4.50.

Stratford-on-Avon

1.15 (1.18) SOUTHERN CROSS HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £690: 2m)
WARNER FOR SPORT, g b by Royalty—Tudor Image (T Warner Sports), 4-10-6
P Scudamore (7-4 fav) 1
Norfolk Gold ...... J Hansen (20-1) 2
Chequers Girl S Morshead (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 31p; places, 13p, 32p, 19p. Dual F: £7.58. CSF: £5.70. M Tate, at Kidderminster. 5l, 5l. Crowning Moment (33-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Vividus and Laurium.

1.45 (1.46) WARRNAMBOOL TROPHY CHASE (Handicap: £1,295: 2m)
TOM SCOLEY, b g, by Hardraw Scar—O.G. (J Caswell), 8-10-0
P Double (12-1) 1
Princely Mark .. S Cargeeg (7-2) 2
Button Boy M Richards (11-10 fav) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.51. Dual F: £1.65. CSF: £5.08. J Old, at Salisbury. Nk, 2l. Tiltammer Mill (5-3) 4th. 5 ran.

2.15 (2.17) HAWKES BAY CHASE (Handicap: £1,674: 3½m)
GLEN BERG, ch g, by Carlburg—Glen Rambler (C Pilkington), 6-11-6 .. K Mooney (11-10 fav) 1
Hobo ...... C Jones (10-1) 2
Another Prospect P Carvill (25-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 22p; places, 12p, 17p, 32p. Dual F: 35p. CSF: £1.23. F Walwyn, at Lambourn. 1l, 30l. Snow Buck (11-2) 4th. 8 ran.

2.45 (2.46) OSLO TROPHY CHASE (Novices: £1,708: 2½m)
CONNA VALLEY, b g, by Green Shoon—Merry Valley (Quayle Carpets Ltd), 6-11-10
P Scudamore (3-1) 1
Star Member E Waite (10-11 fav) 2
Lollipopman .. R Champion (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 33p; places, 14p, 11p, 10p. Dual F: 29p. CSF: 57p. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 6l, 20l. Tantalize (40-1) 4th. 8 ran.

3.15 (3.16) ARCHIE SCOTT GOLD CUP HURDLE (Handicap: £1,900: 2½m)
GALWAY BLAZE, ch g, by Little Buskins—Graces Gold (Mrs B Formby) 5-10-6
P A Charlton (10-1) 1
Chirp ...... R Hyett (12-1) 2
Great Developer P Scudamore (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.36; places, 38p, 22p, 30p. Dual F: £9.53. CSF: £13.61. J Fitzgerald, at Malton. 5l, 15l. Coolerin Boy, 9-4 fav. Another Breeze (11-2) 4th. 10 ran.

3.45 (3.51) SOUTHERN CROSS HURDLE (Div 2 Novices: £690: 2m)
THURSTON, b g, by Porto Bello—Miss Pandit (Maincrest Ltd) 5-10-5 .... S Cargeeg (10-1) 1
Cantaloupe ...... G Jones (16-1) 2
Lorentine ...... R Crank (7-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £1.87; places, 24p, 40p, 39p. Dual F: Winner or 2nd with any horse 52p. CSF: £23.68. D Barons, at Kingsbridge. 6l, 2½l. Forlaion (100-30 fav) 4th. 16 ran. NR: Behold.
PLACEPOT: Not won. Pool of £1,326.00 carried forward to Cheltenham today.

Law Report November 13 1981 House of Lords

Cargo owners liable for storage of salvaged goods

China Pacific SA v Food Corporation of India

Before Lord Diplock, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Keith of Kinkel, Lord Roskill and Lord Brandon of Oakbrook

[Speeches delivered November 12]

Where salvage services were carried out by professional salvors under the Lloyd's standard form of salvage agreement, and the shipowners parted with possession of goods to the salvors and a few weeks later abandoned the voyage, the salvors as bailee could look to the cargo owners as bailor for reimbursement of the expenses incurred in salvaging the goods, taking them to a place of safety, and preserving them from deterioration until the cargo owners took possession of them; the salvors' remedy in law was not against the shipowners but against the cargo owners.

The House of Lords so held in allowing an appeal by China Pacific SA, salvors of part of a cargo of wheat from a vessel owned by Winson Tankers SA, of Panama, which stranded on a reef in the South China Sea on January 21, 1975. The salvors appealed from the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Megaw, Lord Justice Bridge and Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce) ([1981] QB 403) which held, in an action brought by salvors against the cargo owners, the Food Corporation of India, that the cargo owners were not liable to pay the salvors the sum of $110,982, the cost of preserving the salvaged wheat from February 10 to April 20, 1975, after completion of the salvage services and up to the date when the ship owners abandoned the voyage.

The cargo owners had chartered the vessel Winson to carry 37,000 tons of wheat from the United States to Bombay. On January 22, 1975, the day after the vessel was seriously damaged on the reef, the salvors, the shipowners and cargo owners entered into a Lloyd's standard form of salvage agreement "no cure-no pay". By its terms the salvors undertook to use their best endeavours to salvage the vessel and/or her cargo and take them to a port of safety.

By clause 16 "the master signing the agreement on behalf of the property to be salvaged" entered into it "as agent for the vessel, her cargo and freight and the respective owners thereof" and bound each "to the due performance thereof".

The salvors salvaged 15,429 tons of the wheat in six parcels between February and April 1975, took them in their own barges to Manila, where each parcel was off-loaded and put into store, incurring considerable expense.

The salvage operations were suspended on April 15, 1975, because fighting had broken out between North and South Vietnam; and it never became practicable to resume the salvage operations.

On May 20, 1975, the salvors gave notice of termination of their salvage services. The Winson with the remainder of the wheat on board became a total loss.

The expenses of storage, warehouse and other charges for which the salvors became liable under the contracts that they made as principals with the depositaries, continued to be incurred until the cargo owners had completed taking possession of the salvaged wheat, which they did not do until August 5, 1975.

It was not disputed that storage under cover of the salvaged wheat at Manila was necessary to prevent deterioration, nor that the storage and the charges were reasonable.

The cargo owners paid the storage expenses incurred by the salvors, acknowledging a legal liability to do so; but disclaimed liability to reimburse them for expenses from February 10, when the first load of salvaged wheat arrived in Manila, until April 24, 1975 when, on receipt by the cargo owners of the shipowner's notice of abandonment of the chartered voyage, the contract terminated.

In 1977 the salvors began an action against the cargo owners to obtain reimbursement of the expenses incurred during that period. The amount at stake was agreed at $110,982, either as the cost of preserving the cargo or as a quantum meruit for their services.

The cargo owners denied liability, asserting that the salvors' remedy in law for those charges was against the shipowners. Mr Justice Lloyd ([1979] 2 All ER 35) held that the cargo owners were liable for the period in question. The Court of Appeal reversed his decision.

Mr Anthony Clarke, QC and Mr Jeremy Jonathan Russell for the salvors; Mr Gordon Pollock, QC, and Mr Simon Crookenden for the cargo owners.

LORD DIPLOCK said that the main propositions for the cargo owners in this interesting and novel case were (1) that since by virtue of the contract of carriage created by the charterparty the immediate right to possession as between shipowners and cargo owners vested in the shipowners for so long as that contract had not been terminated, it was the shipowners and not the cargo owners to whom the salvors were under a duty to deliver each separate parcel of the cargo on its arrival at Manila.

(2) That accordingly it was the shipowners, and not the cargo owners, who were liable to reimburse the salvors for any expenses reasonably incurred in preserving the cargo while the contract of carriage remained unterminated, if they were entitled to be reimbursed by anyone at all.

Those propositions reflected an assumption that the salvage services rendered to the cargo owners under Lloyd's open salvage agreement came to an end separately in respect of each individual parcel when it reached a place of safety in Manila. As the case had throughout been argued on that basis nothing in their Lordships' decision turned on whether the assumption was correct.

But his Lordship did not wish to be taken as necessarily accepting that in the absence of a subsequent variation, where a Lloyd's open form of agreement was signed by the master on behalf of a single owner of the whole of a bulk cargo and the salvage services involved unloading it in whole or part and taking it to a place of safety separately from the carrying ship, there was a "termination" of the salvage services within the meaning of Lloyd's open form until either the whole cargo had been brought to a place of safety or further attempts to salve cargo that had not yet been brought to any place of safety had been justifiably abandoned by the salvor.

His Lordship would add that throughout the relevant period from February 10 to April 24 when notice of abandonment of voyage by the shipowners was received by the cargo owners, both shipowners and cargo owners were aware that the cargo had been put in store in Manila by the salvors to preserve it and that neither shipowners nor cargo owners had made any request for delivery of the salvaged cargo of any part of it to either of them.

There was no direct authority on the question of law posed in the appeal. The answer was to be found by applying to the unusual circumstances of the instant case well known and basic principles of the common law of salvage, of bailment and of lien.

Part 1 of the cargo owners' main proposition was hornbook law for which no citation of authority was needed. But it did not follow that as between salvors and shipowners or as between salvors and cargo owners, it was to the former and not to the latter that the salvors would have been under a legal obligation to deliver up possession of the salvaged wheat if such delivery had been demanded.

His Lordship said that a person who held possession of goods as sub-bailee of an original direct bailee of the owners of goods also owed some duty of care towards the owners.

With modern methods of communication and the presence of professional salvors within rapid reach of most parts of the principal maritime trade routes of the world, nearly all salvage of merchant ships and their cargoes nowadays was undertaken under a salvage contract in Lloyd's open form.

The contract was one for the rendering of services. The services to be rendered were of the legal nature of salvage and that imported into the contractual relationship between the parties by necessary implication a number of mutual rights and obligations attaching to salvage of vessels and their cargo under common law, except in so far as such rights and obligations were inconsistent with express terms of the contract.

Lloyd's open form by the terms of clause 16 resulted in the legal relationship between the master and the owners of the cargo being often an agency of necessity. It would be an aid to clarity of legal thinking if the use of the expression "agent of necessity" were confined to contexts in which that was the question to be determined, and not extended, as it often was, to cases where the only relevant question was whether a person who without obtaining instructions from the owners of goods and who incurred expense in taking steps that were reasonably necessary for their preservation was in law entitled to recover the reasonable expenses of taking those steps.

In the instant case it was not disputed that when the Lloyd's open form was signed on January 22, 1975, the circumstances then existing were such as entitled the master to enter into the agreement on the cargo owners' behalf as their agent of necessity.

The rendering of salvage services under the Lloyd's agreement did not usually involve the salvors taking possession of the vessel or its cargo from the shipowners who remained in possession of both while salvage services were being carried out. But salvage services might involve the transfer of possession of cargo from the shipowners to the salvors, and would do so in a case of stranding if it became necessary to lighten the vessel to refloat her.

Where in the course of salvage operations cargo was off-loaded from the vessel by which the contract of carriage was being performed and conveyed to a place of safety by means provided by the salvors, the direct relationship of bailor and bailee was created between the cargo owners and salvors as soon as the cargo was loaded on vessels provided by the salvors; and all the mutual rights and duties attaching to that relationship at common law applied, save where any of them were inconsistent with the terms of Lloyd's open agreement.

On parting with possession of cargo to the salvors, the shipowners lost any possessory lien over it to which they might have been entitled for unpaid freight, demurrage or general average. In the instant case the shipowners neither obtained nor sought repossession of any part of the salved wheat.

In his Lordship's view the courts below were plainly right in holding that, on obtaining possession of the cargo from the shipowners, the legal relationship of the salvors to the cargo owners was that the salvors were bailees of the cargo owners.

It followed from the existence of that relationship as a matter of general principle of the law of bailment that as between the cargo owners and the salvors, the latter as bailees were estopped from denying the title to the goods of the former as their bailor.

The salvors could not resist a demand for possession of the salved wheat made by the cargo owners on its arrival at a place of safety, by relying on the shipowners' right to possession as against the cargo owners, at any rate until an adverse claim to possession had been made on them by the shipowners. If such a demand had been made the salvors would have complied with it at their peril.

His Lordship agreed with Mr Justice Lloyd that when as in the instant case, a salvage contract in Lloyd's open form was entered into on behalf of a sole owner of a bulk cargo, salvors were under a duty at the conclusion of the salvage services to deliver up possession of the salved cargo to the cargo owners or in accordance with their directions. But that point was not crucial to the salvors' claim.

In the instant case, the cargo owners were kept informed of the salvors' intentions as to the storage of the salvaged wheat on its arrival in Manila. They made no alternative proposals, and no request to the salvors for delivery of any of the wheat after its arrival at Manila. A request by the salvors to the cargo owners after the arrival of the second of the six parcels, to take delivery of the parcels at Manila remained unanswered and uncomplied with until after notice of abandonment of the charter voyage had been received by the cargo owners from the shipowners.

The failure of the cargo owners as bailor to give any instructions to the salvors as their bailee was, in the judge's view, sufficient to attract the application of the principle and entitle the salvors to recover from the cargo owners their expenses in taking measures necessary for the cargo's preservation.

Lord Simon delivered a judgment concurring in the result.

Lord Keith, Lord Roskill and Lord Brandon agreed with Lord Diplock.

Solicitors: Constant & Constant; Stocken & Lambert.

Implied term of peace for students

Smith and Others v Nottinghamshire County Council

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins

[Judgment delivered November 12]

Nottinghamshire County Council, who run Trent Polytechnic, had an obligation not to do anything without reasonable excuse which would disturb the students' quiet enjoyment of their rooms in a hall of residence. The Court of Appeal held that the contractual licence whereby students occupied study bedrooms in the hall contained such an implied term.

The plaintiffs, students resident in Sandby Hall of Residence, Nottingham, appealed from the judgment of Mrs Justice Butler-Schloss at Lincoln on May 20, who refused them an interlocutory injunction restraining the county council from continuing with repairs at the hall until the end of term and ordered them to pay the costs. The court allowed the appeal with costs and ordered the costs below to be costs in cause.

Mr Roy McAulay, QC and Mr David Sneath for the students; Mr Ian McLaren for the council.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in August 1980 wooden windows in the Sandby Hall of Residence were found to be in a bad state and some were dangerous. The county council decided to replace all the windows in one go.

Scaffolding went up in March and the work should have been completed during the 1981 Easter vacation but things went wrong and the windows had to be redesigned.

The work continued in May to the distress of many of the students who were due to take exams at the end of May and during June. They found they could not study in their rooms because of the disturbance caused by the work. Four students were authorized by the students union to bring an action for an injunction against the county council.

On their application for an interlocutory injunction the judge was clearly all in favour of the students but she came to the conclusion that there was no implied term in the contractual licence between the students and the county council that the students should be afforded reasonable quiet in the hall of residence.

The case depended on the particular circumstances. There was no doubt in law that the students were contractual licensees, who were entitled during the academic terms to occupy their rooms for the purpose of their studies, to sleep and study there.

It seemed clear as a matter of good sense and implication that the council should do nothing without just cause to disturb the students from getting on with their studies in their rooms in reasonable quietude.

The judge did not grant an interlocutory injunction and the work was finished in June 5. But the students had been ordered to pay the costs of their application and so appealed.

His Lordship held they were entitled to have that order as to costs set aside.

Lord Justice Oliver and Lord Justice Watkins agreed.

Solicitors: Acton, Simpson & Hanson, Nottingham; Sherwood & Co for Mr A. Sandford, Nottingham.

Proceedings in camera

Regina v Ealing Justices, Ex parte Weafer

Where an application was made to a court to exclude the public from the hearing of proceedings that application had to be made in camera, although it was desirable that the court should come back into open court to announce its decision, Lord Justice Donaldson (sitting with Mr Justice Skinner) held in the Divisional Court of the Queen's Bench Division on October 23.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the applicant had originally applied for an order of mandamus requiring the magistrates to hear his plea in mitigation in camera. That could not be entertained as it was a matter of discretion for the justices. However they had been plainly in error in refusing to hear the application in camera because where there was a wholly exceptional case in which the court would be justified in excluding the public it would be impossible to demonstrate that fact in public. The justices should accordingly be required to hear the application in camera.

Motoring by Peter Waymark

Busmen's holidays in the land of cars

The true measure of the Japanese challenge is not that they make so many cars but that they make them so much more cheaply. Look in any Japanese car showroom and you would be startled to discover that prices are only 40 per cent of what comparable models cost in Europe.

The main reason, of course, is the vastly superior efficiency of the Japanese car industry, a combination of high automation and low manning levels. Last year Toyota, Japan's biggest motor manufacturer, produced 3.2 million cars and commercial vehicles, with a workforce of less than 50,000 people. The figures for BL, Britain's biggest motor manufacturer, were 590,000 vehicles and 120,000 people.

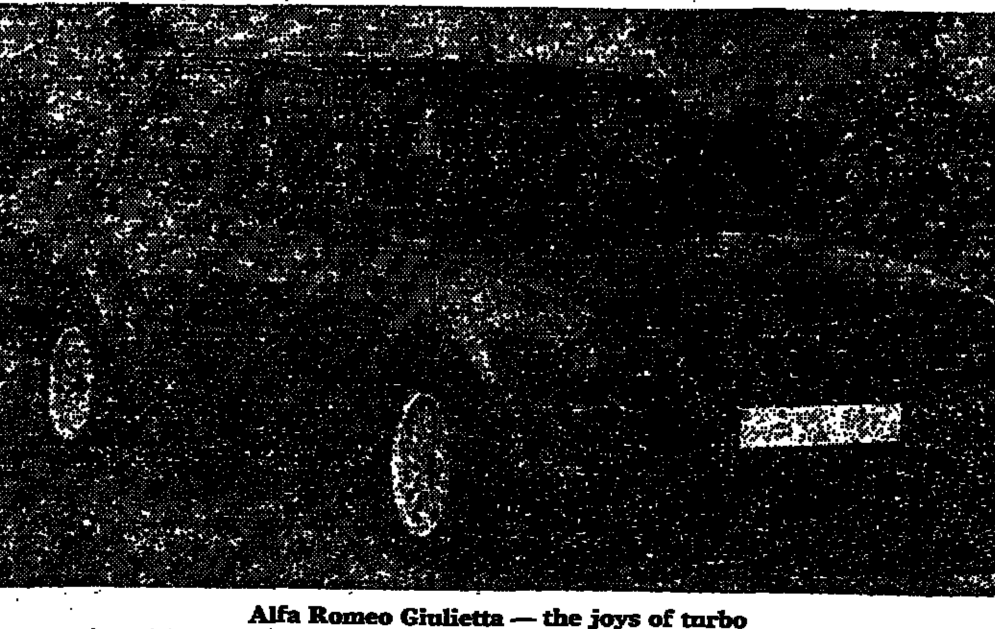
The essence of Sir Michael Edwardes's recovery plan for BL is a highly productive operation, based on two main car ranges, with Jaguar continuing as a relatively small, specialist marque. Already the Metro is being produced as efficiently as any car in Europe and similar levels of productivity should be reached on future models.

But when they realise that Toyota last year exceeded the entire BL output with just one model, the Corolla (of which 850,000 were produced), Sir Michael and other European motor industry leaders must secretly wonder whether the gap can ever be made up.

Underpinning high Japanese productivity is an extraordinarily disciplined workforce. Most elements are familiar; a readiness to adapt to technological change, a very low rate of absenteeism and few strikes and labour disputes. A new survey, however, indicates that workers in Japanese industry do not take up 40 per cent of the paid holidays they are entitled to.

That information is contained in a paper on the quality of working life in Japan by Professor Kazuyoshi Koshiro, of Yokohama National University. He examines the disparity in work behaviour and attitudes between Japanese and Western workers and suggests that it is not simply, as Europeans sometimes claim, that the Japanese have become "workaholics".

Reporting the steady drop in the number of working days lost through strikes, Prof Koshiro points out that Japanese unions are organized on a company, rather than an industry, basis, and that there is a strong feeling among workers that they will share the fate of their company.



Alfa Romeo Giulietta — the joys of turbo

He recalls how a dispute at Nissan allowed the rival, Toyota, to increase its penetration of the market and says that as a result, the Nissan workers began to assume a more cautious attitude towards strikes. The lesson of the dispute is still heeded, even though it took place as long ago as 1953.

Even if a decision is taken to stage a strike, Professor Koshiro says, it often amounts to a short-term demonstration, planned to coincide with similar action by unions at rival companies. That way, everyone suffers equally.

One striking symptom of worker contentment in Japan is that according to opinion polls, 90 per cent of Japanese consider their standard of living to be middle class. Professor Koshiro suggests this may stem from the democratization of the country after the war and the dramatic reduction in wage differentials between factory and office workers.

This sense of equality may help to foster the discipline of the Japanese worker but Professor Koshiro puts forward a more fundamental explanation, based on the scarcity of good job opportunities.

He makes the point that Japan is a country of very high population. Taking into account that only a quarter of the land area is habitable, the population is 6.6 times as dense as in France, 3.4 times the British level, 2.4 times the West German and 26 times that of the United States.

At the same time, Japan's dearth of natural resources, plus a determination to enjoy a high standard of living, has forced the country to build up highly efficient export industries, not the least of which in the postwar years has been motor manufacture. These industries have attracted a disproportionate share of the available capital, helping to make them the most attractive to the Japanese worker in terms of working conditions and job security.

The intense competition for a relatively few well paid jobs is, according to Professor Koshiro, the basic reason for the extraordinary diligence of the Japanese worker and his acute sense of belonging to the company.

Turbocharged Giulietta

Alfa Romeo launched its Giulietta sporting saloon four years ago, as a 1600cc and while the car was not underpowered for what it was, there did seem a case for offering bigger engines as well. Since then, 1.8 and two litre versions of the Alfa twin-cam unit have been fitted to the car and this year the range was further widened with the addition of a two litre turbocharged model.

The turbo is the brainchild, not of the manufacturer, but of the biggest Alfa Romeo dealer in Britain, Bell and Colvill, of West Horsley, Surrey. Through an associated engineering company, Bell and Colvill has had more than 10 years' experience of turbocharging and its previous conversions have included the Lotus Esprit and the Alfetta GTV.

Bell and Colvill emphasizes that its turbo is far from being a simple "bolt on" job. The engine is stripped and completely rebuilt, with special pistons from Cosworth, the grand prix engine specialists, to cope with the extra loads that turbocharging imposes.

The Giulietta uses a Garrett AiResearch turbo, which is also specified by Saab and Lotus. It is a small, high revving unit, giving throttle response virtually as good as on a standard engine. In power terms, the output of the two litre engine goes up from 130 bhp to 175 bhp, with torque increased from 131 lb ft to 190 lb ft at 4,000 rpm.

The improvement in performance is impressive, not so much on top speed (125 mph against 112 mph) but certainly in acceleration and flexibility. The 0 to 60 mph acceleration time is cut from 9.5 to just below eight seconds. Bell and Colvill can well claim that the Giulietta is one of the fastest full four-seater saloons sold in Britain.

The turbo comes in so smoothly—from around 3,000 rpm—that it feels like a natural extension of the engine, rather than a booster, and while the twin cam unit is noisy when pushed hard, that applies equally to the non-turbo version.

The beauty of the turbo is that is can provide extra performance without a proportionate increase in fuel consumption. In normal driving, the turbo may be brought into play no more than 15 per cent of the time and that is not going to drink up fuel. My returns of 20 mpg in town and 27 mpg on the open road were, in fact, close to the figures for the ordinary two litre.

I was glad to have the chance of a fresh look at the Giulietta, which on first acquaintance seemed to lack the traditional Alfa flair. Some of the original reservations remain. The five-speed gearbox is still far from ideal, giving particularly awkward changes from first into second; the steering is heavy and low geared (though this matters less when the car is on the move than when parking or manoeuvring in traffic); and there is a very wide turning circle.

Nor does the handling have the delightfully crisp feel of the Giulietta's smaller sister, the Alfasud, though the standard Pirelli P6 low-profile tyres help to ensure excellent road holding. The ventilation system is feeble and it is impossible to combine fresh air to the face with warmth to the feet.

The ride is firm and prone to harshness at low speed. But generally, this is a comfortable car, on account of well-shaped seats and generous interior space: though less than 14 feet long and despite rear-wheel drive, there is plenty of room in the back for a couple of six-footers. The boot is large but could benefit from a larger opening.

At £8,495, the Giulietta is (by £4 from the Colt Lancer) the cheapest two litre turbo available and, for a small company, a creditable achievement. However, it costs £2,160 more than the standard model

"Pop Up" caravan

One of the star exhibits at the Camping Caravan Holiday Show, which is at Earl's Court, London, until November 21, is the new Sprite Compact, made by CI Caravans and claimed to be the first big advance in British caravan design for many years.

The Compact is an exercise in reconciling maximum interior space with minimum overall bulk. A 12-foot long, four-berth tourer, it is, thanks to a movable roof, 20 inches lower than conventional designs when being towed or stored; but with the roof raised, which takes only a few seconds, there is more than six feet of headroom.

The reduced size, and lighter weight, means that the Compact can be towed by a car in the Ford Escort class, while a smaller frontal area cuts aerodynamic drag and helps fuel consumption. At £2,195, the van is also cheaper than many rivals

PERSONAL COLUMNS

... AND I WILL set up shepherds over them which shall feed them: and they shall fear no more, nor be dismayed, neither shall they be lacking, saith the LORD."—Jeremiah 23 : 4

BIRTHS

COLEMAN.—On November 10th, to Elizabeth (nee Allen) and Bruce — a daughter (Lucy Charlotte Julia), a sister for Emily and Sarah.

COTTRELL.—On November 12, to Amanda (nee Howard) and Michael — a daughter.

ENGERT.—On November 6th in Taunton, to Jill (nee Baxter) and Nicholas — a daughter (Isobel Laura), a sister for Clare and Zoe.

FEATHERMAN.—On October 29th, 1981, to Stephanie (nee Tobias) and Peter — a daughter (Leonora Francesca) a sister for Joel.

GIBSON.—On November 7th to Sue and Anthony — a son (Henry) a brother for Elizabeth and Kate.

HELBY.—On November 6th at Newmarket, to Ingrid (nee Hardaker) and Jurgen — a daughter.

HENDRY.—On 11th November to Alison and Keith — a son.

HOLLAN-SOREMAN.—On November 10th at St. George's Hospital, Tooting, to Thea and Jonathan — a son (Alasdair James).

MAHER.—On 9th November, 1981, at Royal Berks Hospital, to Iris (nee Nunn) and John — a daughter (Laura-Jane).

MARKHAM.—On November 3rd in Nairobi, to Carolyn (nee Park) and David — a daughter, Joanna Alice Linda.

O'CONNOR.—On November 9th at Treliske Hospital, Truro, to Alison (nee Bland) and Anthony — a son.

SMITH.—On 25th October, in New York, to Letitia (nee Burrough) and Trevor — a daughter (Catherine Georgina Bancroft).

SOLTAU.—On October 31, to Carole (nee Waldron) and Andrew — a daughter (Lally).

STEINFELD.—On 1st November, to Josephine (nee Cross) and Alexander — a son (Sebastian David).

TALBOT-PONSONBY.—On 5th November, 1981, to Alice (nee Baldwin) and Andrew — a fourth son (Henry James). Deo Gratias.

ADOPTION

STEWART.—On 11th November, by Jacqui and Alistair — a daughter, Pelena (8) and a son, Jenson (5), a sister and brother for Gavin (Sprout).

BIRTHDAY

DIANA.—So far yet so near. Happy birthday and safe return. M.

DEATHS

BEAUCHAMP.—On November 10th, 1981 at home, in London, Dr Guy Beauchamp, husband of Susan, and father of Sue, Sally and Liz. Funeral service at Putney Vale Crematorium on Thursday, 19th November at 12.30 pm. Enquiries to: J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 83 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2. Tel: 01-229 9861.

BOWEN, JOSEPH (JACK).—Peacefully in Ashford Hospital, Middlesex, on November 6th, 1981, after a long illness, lovingly remembered by his wife and family.

CRANSTON.—On November 12, peacefully at the home of his daughter Kim Carse of Trostie Kirkcudbright, John Charles Cranston, aged 92.

HUNTER.—On November 11th, peacefully in his sleep, Brigadier Michael Hunter, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.B.E. Beloved husband of Elizabeth, devoted father of Simon and Charles, loving grandfather of Sophie and Tim. Funeral at St Simon Zelotes, Milner Street, S.W.3, Wednesday, November 18th, at 2.30 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Kenyons, 74 Rochester Row, S.W.1. No Memorial Service by his special request.

LANCASTER.—Suddenly, on 11th November, Lesley Barclay (nee Hibbert), of Buryfield, Upton-upon-Severn, beloved wife of Doctor J. S. Lancaster and mother of Jane, Anne, Peter and Clare. Funeral at Earls Croome Church, on Saturday, November 14th, at 12 noon. Family flowers only, but donations in lieu for Earls Croome Church and Upton-upon-Severn girl guides, to H. W. Taylor and Son, Funeral Directors, Upton-upon-Severn Worcestershire.

LINDSAY.—On November 5, 1981, peacefully in hospital, Barbara Kathleen, formerly of Ballinapark, Bunclody, co Wexford, widow of Jack Lindsay.

LUTYENS.—Peacefully on November 11, at his home, Lt Col Patrick George Thomas, late XXth The Lancashire Fusiliers. Dear husband of Wilhelmina (Mientje). Funeral service on Monday, November 16, at Winchester Cathedral, 11.30 am. No flowers please, but donations, if desired to the Regimental Secretary, Wellington Barracks, Bury, Lancs. for the Regimental Compassionate Fund.

MACKINTOSH.—On November 11th 1981, at his home, the Grange, Halifax Douglas, aged 84 years. The very dearly loved husband of Marjorie, loving father of Gordon, Peter and Martin and a dear grandfather of David, Nigel, Claudia and Robert. Service at St Jude's church, Savile Park, Halifax on Tuesday, November 17th at 12.30 p.m. followed by cremation at Park Wood (private). Family flowers only please but if desired donations may be sent to The Yorkshire Cancer Research Campaign, 39 East Parade, Harrogate.

MALINA, DR FRANK J.—On November 9, suddenly in Paris, aged 69, husband of Marjorie, and father of Roger and Alan. A Memorial Service will be held at the American Church in Paris, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, November 17. No flowers by request, but friends who wish to remember him may send donations to the Airedale Cardiac Fund, c/o Medical Consultants, Airedale Hospital, Steeton, near Keighley, Yorkshire.

RENNIE.—On November 12th, peacefully in hospital, Gilbert McCall Rennie G.B.E. K.C.M.G., M.C., dearly loved husband, father and grandfather. Private funeral service at St Pauls, Hadley Wood on Thursday, November 19th at 11 a.m. Flowers to J. A. Clark and Son Ltd. 103 Wood St., Barnet. Memorial Service in London later.

SHEEHY.—On Wednesday, November 11th, 1981, after a long illness at Holy Cross Hospital, Haslemere, Father Thomas Sheehy, aged 65 years, RIP. Requiem Mass and funeral at Our Lady of Sorrows, Effingham on Wednesday, November 18th at 12 noon.

STEWART.—On November 9th, Hugh Drumin Stewart, son of Alice and Ludovick, aged 44 after a long illness. Funeral private, no flowers, donations to MIND.

SYMONDS.—On November 5th, suddenly, Stewart Logge, M.C. of King Charles Way, Bridport Dorset. Loved husband of Norah Symonds. Cremation has taken place.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BOWKER.—A Memorial Service for the late Ronald Scott Lawrance Bowker, O.B.E., M.A., will be held at 3.30 p.m. on Friday, 4th December, 1981 at Winchester Cathedral.

LIDDELL.—A Service of Thanksgiving for the life of Professor E. G. T. Liddell, Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, 1921-40, Waynflete Professor of Physiology and Fellow of Magdalen College, 1940-60, will be held in Trinity College Chapel, on Saturday, 28th November, at 12 noon. Buffet lunch will be provided for those coming from a distance.

IN MEMORIAM

ROGERS, GWENDOLINE MARION.—Of 25 Heathfield Gardens, Chiswick, W4, who left this world after a long cruel and crippling illness of rheumatoid arthritis, borne with great fortitude for 17 years. Loved by all around her especially by Doreen, Stracey and Celia Johns. R.I.P.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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FEATHERS BALL.—Tickets wanted urgently.—See Wanted.

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PRIVATE TUITION required in philosophy (existentialism). 01-373 1610.

TROILUS, I am brie relved to have missed your yellow ribbon.—Signed Cressida.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE WELLS HOUSE SCHOOL, Malvern Wells, Worcestershire, is trying to update its records. Would any Old Boys please contact the School at the above address or telephone Malvern (06845) 63568.

SINCE 1851 we have cared for the elderly of all creeds assuring loving care until death. Please help us to continue caring in modern, safe surroundings. Donations, grants, legacies, covenants urgently required. Please act now. The Little Sisters of the Poor, ref: R44, Meadow Road, London, SW8 1QH.

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HENDON CENTRAL.—5 bedroom fully furnished detached house. 2 intercommunicating reception rooms, fitted kitchen, utility room, extra long garage. Full central heating. Close to Brent Cross Shopping Centre and all transport. £135 per week.—202 8489 (eves.) 242 7387/9687 (day).

PUTNEY.—3 bedroom family house in quiet cul-de-sac, conservation area, close shops, transport, easy access city, C.H., garden. Avail. now. £140 p.w.—01-893 5573.

N.W.8.—Tiny mews flat. 1 bedroom, reception, bathroom. £45 p.w.—Lyegrove. 286 7844.

AVAILABLE & REQUIRED. Flats & houses for diplomats and executives, in all areas. L.J. Estate Services. 769 6535.

MAYS always have a good selection of properties to rent in South West London, Surrey and Berkshire. Tel: Oxshott 3811. Telex 8955112.

RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

ST JOHN'S WOOD. An unusually large spacious maisonette together with a double bedroom, modern kitchen and bathroom provide accommodation which would suit a visitor's family for a period of up to two years. The property is available immediately at a weekly rent of £150 which would include both central heating and hot water.

PRIMROSE HILL. At the heart of the charming community of Primrose Hill is this cheerful maisonette. Two double bedrooms a large reception room, kitchen and bathroom are available immediately at a rent of £85 a week.

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CLOSE ST JAMES'S PALACE

A 2nd floor flat in fine period building, 1 bed, 1 recep, kitchenette and bath. Long term. £110 p.w.

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01-493 6141

THE VERY BEST tenants landlords come to us. If you are letting or wanting a good property in Kensington, Belgravia, Hampstead, or similar areas, please call now. £150 p.w. to £600 p.w. for one year or more. —Birch & Co., 734 7432.

HARLEY STREET, W1. Beautifully furnished, modern 4th floor flat in p/b block, lift and porter, close to Cavendish Sq. Drawing room with balcony, dining room, kit. 3 dble beds, 2 baths (1 en suite). £300 p.w. Boyd and Boyd, 584 8893.

S. KENS. Elegant 1 2 3 bed flats. Beautifully dec. and furn. All comforts. Enhanced Plies. 734 2208.

CADOGAN AREA.—Excellent part furnished flat, 3 beds, 2 recep, k. and 2 b., c.h. £375 p.w. Phillips, Kay & Lewis, 839 2245.

FLAT SHARING

FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing 589 5491.

BATTERSEA, M/F to share house. £35/£45 p.w. 828 4162.

DOUBLE ROOM for single girl, nice flat, Putney. £130 p.c.m. 629 6291.

HOLLAND PARK.—Lovely single room in spacious comfortable family flat. £38 p.w. 727 8310.

SLOANE SQ.—Girl seeks 2nd person, own room, lux. flat, £35 incl. p.w. 730 3687.

CHISWICK. Own room, c/h, share with prof. 30s female. £30 p.w. 994 5067, eve.

W.2. Lady requires 2nd caring trustworthy lady to share room kitchen, lounge and all amenities £50 p.m. 737 0535.

STREATHAM.—Spacious flat, car space, mid. 30s. £30 plus bills. 671 1162.

ATTRACTIVE GARDEN FLAT, SOUTHFIELD.—Own room, non-smoker preferred. £100 p.c.m. 01-874 2330 eve/wkend.

HIGHGATE BORDERS.—Own room lux flat, share with owner for amiable 25+ civilized person. £28 p.w. Excl. 340 0013 eves.

NW3.—Luxury architect built flat, own double bedroom. £50 p.w. 1 year lease renewable February 1982. 01-631 1233 day.

MAIDA VALE.—Girl share luxury flat. Own room. £35 p.w. 404 4073 day, 286 9985 after 7 pm.

WEST HAMPSTEAD.—Prof person share flat, one other, own room, 2 mins tube. £35 p.w. excl. Tel. 624 4999.

3rd PERSON, own room for smart St John's Wood flat. £130 p.m. 286 5518.

GIRL to share super Knightsbridge luxury flat, own bed/bath, c.h./c.h.w. £250 p.c.m. excl + 1 month returnable deposit. Refs. essential. 581 0483 anytime.

DOUBLE BED. own room, comfortable flat, Wandsworth Common. £110 p.c.m. excl. Tel. 831 0377 between 11 am and 4 pm.

MALE OR FEMALE to share house in Battersea. £30 p.w. Phone 223 8859, after 6 p.m.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Opposite Harrods. Person to share entire luxury flat, own bedroom, daily cleaner, col 26in TV, answer-phone, c.h., double glazed, £60 p.w. No extras. Phone 589 5964.

STRAWBERRY HILL.—Prof. girl share luxury house with 3 others. Own room, City 30 mins. £90 p.c.m.—878 7215 after 7.

S.W.3. KINGS RD.—Excellent quiet furn. flat, 2 beds, £110 p.w.—Bourne, 876 0102 or 352 8663 w'end.

PERSON TO SHARE attractive detached house, 3 bedrooms, C.H., backing on to open land on border of Weybridge and Byfleet. Mature prof. person, 28+. £130 p.c.m. excl.—Paul Davis, Byfleet 45702 eves.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—Large beautiful single room; C.H. share k & b., non-smoker pref. £155 p.c.m. —328 6300.

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SITUATIONS WANTED

ACCOUNTANT / BOOKKEEPER, administrator (freelance), 1-2 days every week. 404 0055.

SECRETARIAL

CENTACOM STAFF offer permanent and temporary office jobs to match your skills. Call: 734 2664 (West End); 937 6525 (Kensington); 836 2875 (Strand). Personnel Consultants.

FLATMATES UNLIMITED, S.W.3 requires resourceful enthusiastic 20-24 y.o. Lively, hardworking office, typing, sense of humour essential. 589 5491.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialist Agency. 01-734 0532.

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

SECURITY ASSISTANT/DRIVER
CENTRAL LONDON

One of our Main Board Directors, a titled person, requires a Security Assistant/Driver with an impeccable record as a Chauffeur and skills in defensive driving techniques.

The personal security of this Director is of great importance and candidates must be able to demonstrate appropriate experience with the Armed Services or Police.

The demands for loyalty, integrity and professional ability will be rewarded with a suitable salary, use of car, uniforms and many of the benefits only found in a large company. Please apply with full personal details, to: Box No. 1037G, The Times.

SECRETARIAL

National Institute of Economic and Social Research
PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

to work for the Senior Research Fellow of large research team. Good education and typing/speeds essential. Some knowledge of German would be an advantage. Interesting job in friendly atmosphere. Starting salary in range £5,500-£6,000, negotiable according to age and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme. Applications or further enquiries to the Secretary, National Institute of Economic and Social Research, 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London SW1P 3HE (Tel: 01-222 7665).

SEC/ADMINISTRATOR £6,400

Partners Admin sec 30-40 for the Management Services Division of a prestige professional Co in Holborn. A consistent work record, at least 30 wpm accurate typing (some audio) and a mature and conscientious approach to the job is required apart from the usual sec's duties you will assist in the administration of the department, arrange recruitment interviews and put to good effect your cheerful personality in the understanding and helping of others.

COVENT GARDEN BUREAU
53 FLEET STREET EC4
01-353 7696

JUNIOR AUDIO SECRETARY £4,750

Sports Association needs a junior audio secretary to work for the International Tournament Organiser. You should be aged 18+ and have an interest in field sports. New offices in Euston. Please call 437 1126.

Crone Corkhill
Recruitment Consultants

LOOKING FOR THAT SPECIAL SECRETARY?

Then contact the Experts:

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(RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS)
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SEC/P.A. £7,200, for Manager, dealing P.R., Advertising, etc., admin. involved shorthand and audio. Bell Agency, 404 4655.

PA/AUDIO Secretary, £6,500 + benefits. Partner Holborn Solicitors. Tel. 405 4294.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

ATHENS/NANNY

Greek shipping family needs 2 nannies/governesses. Experience teaching qualifications preferable but not essential. Applicants must be pleasant, love children. Aged approx. 20-30 and 35-40 years. Salary £70-£80 p.w. Excellent conditions. Free return passage for 1/2 year agreement. Please contact immediately.

Topair Agency
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COOK

Required for small head office of a public company in Kensington. Excellent conditions. Would suit a person wishing to work 10 a.m.-3 p.m. approx. Salary/terms negotiable.

Apply: MISS M. ASHBY,
PORTSMOUTH AND SUNDERLAND NEWSPAPERS,
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LONDON, W.8.
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CHALET COOKS and cleaners wanted. Spend a season in the Alps. Cooks must be expert with Cordon bleu, Leith's, Winkfield, Pomeroy, Russell, Eggleston or Everdine certificates. Min age 21. Cleaners taken from age 19. Application form from Catherine Murray on 01-581 4861. Bladon Lines Travel.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

ONE OR TWO LADIES with some nursing experience to help/look after elderly but mobile mother who has had minor strokes. She lives with two of her sons. North Bucks country house. Car driver. Domestic couple in residence. Box No 0982 G, The Times.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HIGH QUALITY COOK required in ... [illegible] ... Phone Little Chalfont 2742.

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT
DARTFORD TUNNEL ACT 1967

Notice is hereby given that a public local inquiry will be held by ... [illegible] ... appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of State for Transport, beginning at 10.00 a.m. on ... December, 1981 ... [illegible] ... into an increase in the toll charges which may be levied at the Dartford Tunnels and the objections which have been made in connection with such proposals.

The present and proposed toll charges are:

Vehicle Categories	Pres.	Prop.
Bicycle	5p	10p
Motorcycle with or without sidecar	15p	20p
Motor cars, taxi and three wheeled cars	40p	50p
Light and medium goods vehicles with 2 axles	60p	80p
Heavy goods vehicles (over 2 axles)	£1.00	£1.50
Motor coaches or omnibuses		
(a) not exceeding 16 passengers	40p	50p
(b) exceeding 16 passengers but not exceeding 28 passengers	60p	80p
(c) exceeding 28 passengers	£1.00	£1.50
Each special type vehicle only permitted on the roads under the authority of an Order made under Section 42 of the Road Traffic Act, 1972	30p	50p

Any person wishing to make representations in regard to the proposed increases may attend or be represented at the inquiry.

F. GALE
An Assistant Secretary in the Department of Transport
Date: 13 November 1981.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charity—Johnson Charitable Trust. The Charity Commissioners have made a SCHEME for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH (ref: 216974-A1-L1).

RECRUITMENT OPPORTUNITIES

PERSONAL ASSISTANT TO APPEALS DIRECTOR

Applications are invited from candidates who already have some managerial or other relevant experience which could be in Marketing or Communications.

The person appointed will be given specific fund raising duties, covering major appeals and our shops enterprise.

An attractive salary and a comprehensive conditions of service package is offered, including a car.

Applicants must be in sympathy with the Christian basis of Barnardo's work and wish positively to work within the Organization's caring environment.

Further details and application forms available from George Thomas, Personnel Officer, Dr Barnardo's, Tanners Lane, Barkingside, Essex. Telephone 01-550 8822 Ext. 235.

Closing date for receipt of completed applications 24.11.81.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, qualified and experienced in design and maintenance of building services required by London company. Salary negotiable around £10,000 p.a. Details to Box No. 1038 G The Times.

SKI INSTRUCTORS wanted for full season in Scotland starting 26th December. Must be B.A.S.I. III or equivalent. Please phone Gillian or Peter on 01-940 7782.

EFL TEACHER required immediately for Fabriano, Central Italy. Telephone 01-834 0606.

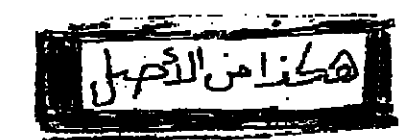
CHALET COOKS and cleaners wanted. See Dom Sits.

CHALET COOKS. — Experienced mature people required for small chalets, 8-12 persons in top French ski resort. Ski-Val, 28-30 Salmon St., NW9. 200 6080.

LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

ARTICLES. Immediate vacancy for a successful PT II finalist in a general practice in Covent Garden, WC2. 836 4571.

هكذا من الأصل



Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

9.00 For Schools, Colleges. Subjects include Physical Science (oscillation) at 9.00; Exploring Science (electricity) at 10.38; Hyn o Fyd (the Wild West) at 11.00 and 16 UP at 12.05; At 12.30 — News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart; 1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Includes Peter Seabrook's gardening item; 1.45 The Flumps: for the very young; 2.02 For Schools, Colleges: Coins Against the Wall; 2.35 A Good Job with Prospects; 3.00 Closedown; 3.20 India (Deigryn yn y Llwch (the village is the soul). For Welsh viewers; 3.55 Play School. For details, see BBC 2 at 11.00am.

4.20 Laurel and Hardy: cartoon; 4.25 Jackanory: Tom Conti with a reading from Jay Williams's The Practical Princess and Other Liberating Fairy Tales; 4.40 The New Schmoo: cartoon.

4.50 Crackerjack: the children's magazine. The guests are The Grumbleweeds; 5.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph.

5.40 News: with Jan Leeming; 6.00 Regional news magazines; 6.22 Nationwide. Includes Desmond Lynam with Sportswide at 6.45.

7.00 Whatever Happened to the Likely Lads? Repeat of the very popular comedy series starring James Bolam and Rodney Bewes as the reunited chums.

7.30 Terry and June: First in a new series. Terry Scott and June Whitfield again star. Tonight, they meet their new next-door neighbours.

8.00 Kessler: Drama series about a German war criminal, now a wealthy industrialist, and the four people who are out to unmask him. With Clifford Rose as Kessler, Co-starring Alan Dobie, Bernard Hepton.

8.50 Points of View. With Barry Took.

9.00 News: with John Simpson.

9.25 Starsky and Hutch: Drama about a hired killer and a murder contract which involves the former girlfriend of Hutch (r).

10.15 On the Town: A guide to what's on in London, presented by Joan Bakewell and Bob Wellings.

10.50 Men of the Year. British newspapermen make their selection and the awards are presented at a lunch at the Savoy hotel.

11.20 Film: The Crooked Road* (1964) Drama about a corrupt Balkan dictator (Stewart Granger) and the journalist (Robert Ryan) who is out to expose him. Ends at 12.55am.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: BBC Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.00pm News. 1.45-2.00 Y Cowboi Bach. 2.35-3.00 I Yagolion. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 4.50-5.15 Screen Test. 5.15-5.40 Cullwch Ac Olwen. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 7.00-7.25 Heddiw. 7.25-8.00 Cadwynau Yn Y Meddwl. 10.15-11.05 Week In Week Out. 11.05-11.06 News. 11.06-12.28am Film: Run For Your Money (Donald Houston). 12.28 Close. Scotland 11.00-11.22am For Schools. 12.55-1.00pm Scottish News. 3.20-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 10.15-10.45 Sink or Swim. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.55am Close. Northern Ireland 11.00-11.20am Closedown. 12.57-1.00pm News. 3.20-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 10.15-10.45 Spotlight. 10.45-10.50 News. 12.55am News. England 6.00-6.22pm Regional News Magazines: 10.15-10.45 East — Weekend. Midlands — Day Out. North — On Location. North East — Coast To Coast. North West — Home Ground. South — The Ian Wooldridge Interview. South West — Cornwall, The Land I Love. West — Journey Back. 12.55am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School: Joanne and Michael Cole's story The Baby and the Band. Presented by Sheelagh Gilbey and Don Spencer; 11.25 Closedown; 12.50 Racing from Cheltenham: We see the 1.05, 1.40 (Cheltenham 150th Anniversary Steeplechase), 2.15 and 2.50 Commentary by Richard Pitman and Peter O'Sullevan; 3.05 International Tennis: Quarter-finals day of the Benson and Hedges Championships, from Wembley Arena. Two young French players, Yannick Noah and Thierry Tulasne make their debuts at Wembley. Highlights tonight, also on BBC2, at 12.20. Commentators: Dan Maskell, John Barrett, Peter West and Mark Cox.

4.00 International Tennis: continued.

5.00 Film: Tarzan Escapes* (1936) Another of the Johnny Weissmuller/Maureen O'Sullivan jungle adventure yarns. In this one, Jane's cousins bring her news that could make her rich and take her from Tarzan's muscular embrace. With John Buckler, Benita Hume. Director: Richard Thorpe.

7.10 News summary: with sub-titles. And weather.

7.15 Prize Cats: The best of the furry exhibits from the National Cat Club's Championship Show at Olympia.

7.40 Hold Down a Chord: New series. Folk guitar lesson from John Pearse.

7.55 In the Country: The story of 74-year-old Dora Oliver, water bailiff in the Derbyshire Dales.

8.25 Newsweek: Tony Benn explains why he believes BBC coverage of politics is biased.

9.00 The Mike Harding Show: Fun and music from the Grand Theatre in Blackpool.

9.30 Playhouse: Autumn Sunshine. Drama, by William Trevor. It is set in the Republic of Ireland. The time: the present. A clergyman's wife has died. Three daughters arrive for the funeral. But the fourth — the canon's favourite daughter — arrives after it is all over, with her anti-British boyfriend. With Christopher Casson as the canon.

10.30 Friday Night ... Saturday Morning: With David Steel, Julian Lloyd Webber, Tracey Ullman and Bill Harston. The MC is Tim Rice.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 Friday Night...Saturday Morning: More from Tim Rice and his guests.

12.20 International Tennis: Highlights from today's play in the Benson and Hedges Championship. Ends at 1.05.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools. Subjects include How We Used to Live (the Hodgkins family) at 9.47; The Living Body (the human ear and eye) at 10.09; Stop, Look, Listen (about dustmen) at 11.22; In Monastery Garden (documentary) at 11.34; At 12.00, A Handful of Songs; 12.10 Once Upon a Time: with Mark Wynter; 12.30 100% Responsibility: Marriage break-downs, and the effect on children; 1.00 News; 1.20 Thames area news; 1.30 Taff Acre: Serial, set in South Wales; 2.00 Afternoon Plus: Gloucestershire's Ride and Tie sporting event over 26 miles. Plus Dave Allen interview. 2.45 Film: The Chiltern Hundreds (1949) Film-version of William Douglas Home's political comedy with a P.G. Wodehouse touch. Starring Cecil Parker, A. E. Matthews, David Tomlinson. Recommended.

4.15 Bugs Bunny cartoon; 4.20 Storybook International; Isla St Clair tells the story of Moses and the Lime Kiln. It is about a courier who plans to kill Moses, and was written by Virgina Boston.

4.45 Spectrum: Fascinating facts about sound.

5.15 White Light: The theme is Unidentified Flying Objects. The Guest: Gordon Creighton, editor of Flying Saucer Review. Music from Classic Nouveau. Cabaret from Frendi and Saunders.

5.45 News; 6.00 Thames area news; 6.30 Thames Sport.

7.00 The Amazing Spiderman: The daughter of a president is kidnapped. Only Spiderman can save her.

7.55 Bruce Forsyth's Play Your Cards Right: Two married couples, a giant pack of cards, and the humour of Bruce Forsyth. Tonight's competing couples are the Fosters from Coventry, and the McBrides from Glenrothes, Fife, Scotland.

8.30 That's My Boy: Comedy series with Mollie Sugden as housekeeper to her own son, a doctor (Christopher Blake) and his wife (Jennifer Lonsdale). Tonight: complications over a newborn baby.

9.00 The Gentle Touch: Police drama series, with Jill Gascoine as Dective-Inspector Maggie Forbes. Tonight, she and her young son are drawn into a web of jealousy which could have a tragic outcome.

10.00 News from ITN.

10.30 Soap: Continuing this American-made comedy series about two outlandish families — the Tates and the Campbells. With Katherine Helmond and Richard Mulligan.

11.00 The London Programme: Tonight's topic is Stansted Airport. The programme suggests that, despite the long and expensive public inquiry now being held into the wisdom of siting London's third airport at Stansted, it is largely an exercise in wasted breath. It believes that a fifth terminal at Heathrow is the only answer.

11.35 Police 5: with Shaw Taylor.

11.45 Strumpet City: Episode 2 of James Plunkett's drama about life in Dublin between 1907 and 1914. Mary (Angela Harding) quits as the Bradshaws' maid and there's trouble at the foundry.

12.45 Close: With Anne Scott-James.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing
6.10 Farming Today
6.30 Today
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament
9.00 News
9.05 Desert Island Discs. Castaway: Glyn Daniel
9.45 A Sideways Look At... by Anthony Smith
10.00 News
10.02 International Assignment
10.30 Daily Service
10.45 Morning Story: "A Writer's Story" by Norman Levine
11.00 News
11.05 Time is So Short. The life and writings of poet Alun Lewis
11.50 Natural Selection: Gundle
12.00 News
12.02 You and Yours
12.27 The Senior Partner (series) Andrew Cruickshank in "Our Miss Campbell"
12.55 Weather
1.00 The World at One
1.40 The Archers
2.00 News
2.02 Woman's Hour
3.00 News
3.02 Play† "Brag" by C. S. Lincoln
4.05 Poetry Please!
4.15 Herbs, Useful Plants (new series) 1: Ancient Science, Modern Magic
4.45 Story Time: "Wild Strawberries" (4) by Angela Thirkell
5.00 PM
5.55 Weather
6.00 News and Financial Report
6.30 Going Places: Stories behind the scenes in the world of travel and transport
7.00 News
7.05 The Archers
7.20 Pick of the Week†
8.10 The Week in Synod. Rosemary Hartill reports on this week's proceedings in the General Synod of the Church of England
8.30 Any Questions?
9.15 Letter From America
9.30 Kaleidoscope
9.59 Weather
10.00 The World Tonight
10.35 Week Ending†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Magic Glass" by Anne Smith
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.30 Today in Parliament
11.45 John Ebdon with recordings from the BBC Sound Archives
12.00 News and Weather

VHF 6.25 Weather. 9.05 For Schools. 10.30 Listen With Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM. 11.00 Study on 4.

RADIO 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Suppe, Schumann, Dvorak; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Grainger, Grieg, Sibelius, Delius, Grainger; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Strauss; records.†
10.00 Harrogate International Festival 1981. Cello and Piano recital: Beethoven, Chopin.†
11.30 Spainsh Music. Instrumental and vocal recital.†
12.15 Midday Prom direct from the Royal Northern College of Music, Manchester. Concert, part 1: Mendelssohn, Rachmaninov.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Interlude.
1.20 Midday Prom. Part 2: Mozart, Bartok.†
2.05 Stephen Roberts (Baritone) Song recital: Brahms, Robin Holloway, Grainger.†
3.20 Style Galant. Flute, Oboe, Cello and Harpsichord recital: Telemann, Tessarini, Quantz.†
4.00 Choral Evensong in York Minster.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Richard Graves.†
6.55 Play it Again. Preview.†
7.00 Haydn. String Quartet recital.†
7.30 Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich. Piano recital, direct from the Broadcasting Centre, Birmingham. Part 1: Beethoven, Brahms.†
8.10 A Country Tapestry: Poetry and prose about the countryside; readings.
8.30 Paino Recital. Part 2: Debussy, Beethoven.†
9.20 The Mutilation of Hercules by Kenneth Hudson.
9.30 Britten and Bliss. Concert.†
10.10 Souvenirs of Chabrier. First of five programmes in which Roger Nichols considers the art and character of Emmanuel Chabrier, with illustrations on record.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Gurney on record.†

VHF: 11.20 pm-12.20 am Open University.



Roy Jenkins: One of the team in Any Questions? (Radio 4, 8.30pm)

Dame Peggy Ashcroft: Kaleidoscope (Radio 4, 9.30pm)

Radio 1.

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00 The Friday Rock Show.† 12.00 Close.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00pm Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 Barn Dance.† 8.45 Friday Night is Music Night.† 10.00 Doddy's Different Show. 10.30 The Bing Crosby Show (Special Guest: The Les Paul Trio. 11.03 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 1.00am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Guitar Workshop. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Divertimento. 8.30 Frank Muir Goes Into... 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Matters. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 pm Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Arrows of Time. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Just a Minute. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 Letter from London. 9.55 Waveguide. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 The Week in Wales. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Michael Strogoff. 12.00 am World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 The French Miniature. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

CHOICE

Dora Oliver, Lady of the Stream, (BBC2, 7.55pm)

● KESSLER (BBC 1, 8.00 pm) is a bit of a gamble. its progenitor is Secret Army, and you know how splendid that was. Will the offspring prove worthy of the sire? Far better, I'd say, to forget about Secret Army and judge Kessler on its own merits. Not that, in the opening episode, they're exactly thick on the ground. Its general air of briskness cannot hide the melodramatic drift of its sentiments about Nazi beastliness past and neo-Nazi beastliness present. Also, the retributory theme — former victims planning vengeance against escaped war criminal — is fast running out of steam. The carry-overs from Secret Army are Kessler himself, former head of the Ss and Gestapo in Belgium and now an industrial czar; and three of the old Lifeline team, now 36 years older. The make-up department has done a better job on Clifford Rose, who plays Kessler, than on the rest of the wartime stags who have now become the hounds.

● STRUMPET CITY (London Weekend 11.45, but transmission varies in other areas) is an almost epic treatment of an epic novel. Whoever it was who made the decision to banish it to an end-of-day slot, when ninety per cent of the viewing population has gone to bed, deserves strapping into a seat and made to watch a year's output of Crossroads. This seven-part serial, adapted by Hugh Leonard from James Plunkett's saga of Dublin high and low life in the first two decades of the present century, was made in Ireland, by the Irish, and — the odd character apart — starring the Irish. Yet its appeal is universal. But what a shrunken universe the moguls of ITV have decreed will enjoy it.

● One of the incidental felicities in the first instalment of Robert Eagle's new series HERBS (Radio 4, 4.15) is to do with witchcraft: the benign variety. Eating thorn apples, it seems, gave witches the sensation of being airborne. It's only a small step (or leap) from that hallucination to the idea of the flying broomstick. I suspect that at the end of Mr Eagle's series, we are not going to be able to view a foxglove or Madagascan periwinkle in the same light. Certainly, despisers of synthetic medicine can never expect to get a more spectacular platform for their health-through-nature cause than these Friday afternoon appointments with practitioners of plant medicine.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

ATV

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit For Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Girl Who Couldn't Say No (George Segal, Virna Lisi). When two childhood sweethearts meet again, an abrasive relationship develops. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Going Out. 11.00 News. 11.05 Film: Devil's Web (Diana Dors). A nurse spins her satanic web attempting to possess three sisters. 12.40 am Closedown.

WESTWARD

As London except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Fit For Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Girl Who Couldn't Say No (George Segal, Virna Lisi). When two childhood sweethearts meet again, an abrasive relationship develops. 5.15-5.45 Adventures of Niko. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Eye Witness (Donald Sinden, Belinda Lee). A woman is witness to a crime. 12.45 am Faith For Life. 12.51 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.45-4.15 Film: The Clairvoyant* (Claude Rains, Fay Wray). Bogus mind reader realizes he is actually clairvoyant. 5.15-5.45 Clifton House Mystery. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sportstime. 6.30 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Paris by Night. 12.30 am Poet's Corner, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

CHANNEL

As London except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit For Living. 1.20 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Girl Who Couldn't Say No (George Segal, Virna Lisi). When two childhood sweethearts meet again, an abrasive relationship develops. 5.15-5.45 Aventures of Niko. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Link Up. 10.28 News. 10.35 Soap. 11.05 Film: Eye Witness (Donald Sinden, Belinda Lee). A woman is witness to a crime. 12.45 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 11.54 am-12.00 Bubbles. 12.30pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Live from Two. 2.45-4.15 Film: Judgment Deferred (Hugh Sinclair). A reporter is recalled from holiday to investigate a jail escape. 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30-7.00 Kick Off. 10.30 Week on Friday. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Film: Villain (Richard Burton). Violent crime melodrama of a sadistic thief. 1.15 am Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: In The Matter of Karen Ann Quinlan (Brian Keith, Piper Laurie). True story of a girl who lapses into a coma. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Day by Day 6.00 Scene South East. 6.00-7.00 Out of Town. 10.35 Film: Hit! (Billy Dee Williams) An agent tracking down a drugs ring. 12.45 am Weather followed by Exile from El Salvador.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.30 am-9.35 First Thing. 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Never Let Go* (Richard Todd, Peter Sellers). A cosmetics salesman is faced by a sadistic gang boss. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 North Tonight. 10.30 Points North. 11.30 Tenspeed & Brown Shoe. 12.30 am News.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Ebony, Ivory and Jade. Private investigator with important friends — and enemies. 5.15-5.45 Take the Stage. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.25 Sports Extra. 6.45-7.00 Hear Here. 10.30 Ways and Means. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Jericho. 12.30 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25-4.15 Film: Colditz Story* (John Mills, Eric Portman). The story of the forbidding PoW camp at Colditz castle in the last war. 5.15-5.45 End of Part One. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 11.00 Members Only. 11.30 Film: Last Summer. (Barbara Hershey, Richard Thomas). Teenagers on holiday experiment with alcohol and drugs. 1.10 am Window on the World.

ULSTER

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-4.15 Film: Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea (Walter Pidgeon, Joan Fontaine). Spectacular adventure of an experimental atomic submarine. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Lou Grant. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Nearest and Dearest (Hylda Baker, Jimmy Jewel). A brother and sister become owners of a pickle factory. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00-7.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 That's Hollywood: Disasters. 10.30 Superstitions. 11.00 Soap. 11.30 News. 11.33 Closedown.

HTV

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45 Swifty and Shorty. 2.50-4.15 Film: In Name Only. (Michael Callan, Ann Prentiss. Partners in a marriage counselling business find they have their own problems. 5.15-5.45 How's Your Father? 6.00 Report West. 6.30-7.00 Longest River: River Severn. 10.28 News. 10.30 Report Extra. 11.00 Film: Desperate Characters. (Shirley Maclaine, Kenneth Mars. A quiet life is destroyed by a rabid cat).

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 10.48 am-11.03 Y Byd A'Ibethau. 11.50 Cartoon. 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 1.30-2.00 Happy Days. 4.15-4.45 Plant Y Stryd. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Taff Acre. 10.30-11.00 Outlook

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Fit for Living. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.45-4.15 Film: Never Let Go* (Richard Todd, Peter Sellers). A cosmetics salesman is forced by a sadastic gang boss. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Sport. 11.00 Film: Love in the Suburbs. (Marthe Keller, Jacques Higelin). French film about a newly-wed couple in Paris. 12.40 am Closedown.

Entertainments Guide

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Reagan's economic policy in disarray as budget director offers to resign

Washington, Nov 12.—Mr David A. Stockman, President Reagan's budget director, offered his resignation today. It was refused by the President and Mr Stockman said that he would remain in office.

Mr Stockman told a news conference that he offered his resignation as budget director to Mr Reagan "because my poor judgment and loose talk did him and his programme a serious disservice."

He spent 45 minutes conferring with Mr Reagan amid the political uproar over his acknowledgement of misgivings, published in *Atlantic Monthly*, about the administration's budget and tax cut programme.

"At the end of the meeting, the President asked me to stay on the team," Mr Stockman said.

Mr Stockman said that Mr Reagan believes "with every ounce of his strength" in the economic programme he said would spur productivity and curb inflation.

"Never, ever, has he attempted to mislead the Congress or the American people or to say things that weren't true", Mr Stockman said. He said that he did not want "my own careless rambling to a reporter" to stand in the way of Mr Reagan's credibility.

He had erred in telling Mr William Greider, a reporter, that the sweeping tax cuts approved at Mr Reagan's behest were a Trojan horse designed to disguise a cut in rates at the top bracket.

"A Trojan horse is a wooden beast without a brain", Mr Stockman said. "If I had remembered that, I never would have used that metaphor."

Mr Stockman added that his meeting with President in the Oval Office was "in the nature of a visit to the woodshed after supper".

After Mr Stockman's appearance at a White House news conference, reporters were given an official statement which said: "Mr Stockman and the President met alone for lunch in the Oval Office from 12.45 to 1.30 pm.

"Mr Stockman acknowledges that he had made a mistake and apologized for what he has now come to recognize s a grievous error.

"The president expressed his grave concern and disappointment about the issues raised by the article. He expressed particular dismay at the possible suggestion that his Administration—or any member of his Administration—might seek to mislead the American public.

"He stated unequixocally that he would not tolerate any such behaviour."

☐ A cartoon in the *Washington Post* today portrayed members of the Reagan Administration as Keystone Cops. All of them, (except the President) with custard pies: plastered over their faces (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The latest admissions by Mr Stockman that he had never had much faith in the Administration's economic theories, have added to the impression that a situation verging on chaos and confusion is reigning in the White House.

Naturally, President Reagan and his aides have strongly denied that the Administration is at sixes and sevens. "We're a very happy group," the President told a press conference on Tuesday, although the laughter which greeted this remark showed that few in his audience really believed it.

During the past few weeks the Administration has succeeded in giving the impression that it is just as divided and riven with personal feuds as the Carter Administration before it.

First, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, spoke of a "guerrilla campaign" being conducted against him from the White House. No one has yet identified who the "guerrilla" is.

Within days, Mr Haig was publicly scrapping with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Secretary of Defence, over whether Nato had a contingency plan to fire a warning nuclear shot in the event of a Soviet invasion of Europe. President Reagan did not help to allay European fears about American nuclear intentions by admitting at his press conference that he still did not know what Nato policy was on this issue.

An attempt by the President to patch up publicly the long-standing dispute between Mr Haig and Mr Richard Allen, the National Security Adviser, has failed to convince many observers in Washington that the two men will not soon be at loggerheads again.

And going on quietly in the background has been a power struggle between Mr Stockman and Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, over how the economy should be managed. The President's decision to maintain his economic recovery programme on its present course, refusing to raise taxes or cut defence spending, is a sign that Mr Regan is gaining the upper hand.

Mr Stockman's article in *Atlantic Monthly*, which has provoked the latest furore, undoubtedly represents the most serious blow the Administration has yet suffered from one of its own senior officials.

The revival of the economy has been the over-riding objective of the Reagan Administration since it took office, and Mr Stockman is credited with being one of the principal architects of the recovery programme. Yet here he is now admitting that "we didn't add up all the numbers" and conceding that the Administration's much vaunted "supply-side" economic policy formulae were really the same as the discredited "trickle-down" formulae followed by previous Republican administrations.

The articles show that as early as last spring Mr Stockman had become convinced that the President's mixture of spending cuts and tax cuts would lead to enormous budget deficits although the public were being given assurances by President Reagan and others, including Mr Stockman himself, that the budget would be balanced by 1984.

Mr Thomas O'Neill, the Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, has described Mr Stockman's admissions as "devastating", saying that they placed the credibility of the whole of the Administration's economic programme in doubt.



A wife standing over her husband, a part time member of the security forces, as he works in a field in the Ulster border areas. Report, page 3.

Foot extends ultimatum to a defiant Benn

Continued from page 1

our manifesto to put to next year's Conference.

Now that we have expanded the Parliamentary Committee, I believe it would be generally helpful if those who are elected to it can be balanced to reflect the views of the Party as a whole.

Those of us who have put ourselves forward for election must all want to accept the responsibilities that go with membership and which apply equally to all of us; and the responsibility that we share collectively, as Members of Parliament, and members of the Party, to support the policies of the Party, here and outside. We cannot have one rule for one person and another rule for others.

But whatever the outcome of these elections to the Parliamentary Committee, I pledge myself personally to work, with all my colleagues, for the defeat of this Government and the election of a Labour Government, to carry forward the policies which the Party wants, and which the people we represent so desperately need.'

☐ A second Labour MP in Bradford faces being ousted at a reselection meeting tonight (Ian Bradley writes). Mr Thomas Torney, MP for Bradford, South since 1970, is being strongly challenged by Mr Barry Seal, Euro-MP for West Yorkshire and a supporter of Mr Benn. Last month Mr Ben Ford, MP for Bradford, North, was turned down at a reselection meeting in favour of Mr Pat Wall, a supporter of the Militant tendency.

Militant flag, page 10

NUM executive rejects 9.13pc final pay offer

Continued from page 1

executive meeting. But in a warning note which summed up the mood of the right-wing majority at the election-conscious meeting, he added: "No one is willing to recommend acceptance, in case the others start making political capital out of it".

In a clear reference to Mr Arthur Scargill and his three normally moderate rivals for the presidency and their supporters, Mr Gormley added: "There are some people, who, whatever we get offered won't recommend acceptance. But the lads who would normally be recommending acceptance are not there this year. They are not willing to stand up and be counted."

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Skinner, the Pavarotti of heckling MPs

Warning against some new ways MPs have lately found of slipping in surprise Questions to Ministers, the Speaker said yesterday that these "could change the character of our Question Time which is so precious to the House".

The character of our Question Time so precious to the House was presumably a reference to Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab). No Question Time is complete without that character. During Questions to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries yesterday, Mr Skinner, an anti-Marketeer, offered some detailed and scholarly abuse of Common Market rules which dump foreign fish on this country. Mr Robert Maclennan, a Social Democrat of a slightly priggish disposition though no doubt incredibly moderate, accused him of "betraying ignorance of fisheries".

It is true that Bolsover is entirely landlocked. But that is not Mr Skinner's fault. It is because it is in the middle of Derbyshire. None the less, it has plenty of fish. It is just that, being the sort of place which returns Mr Skinner to Parliament, the fish tend to come with chips and vinegar. Mr Skinner's reaction was therefore that of a man who felt that he had as much understanding of fisheries as any smooth, well-briefed, outstandingly able Social Democrat. Who is to say that he was wrong?

So Mr Skinner muttered something about Mr Maclennan. It was inaudible. But it was probably to do with Mr Maclennan's nature and antecedents. The Speaker, however, took exception. Addressing, Mr Skinner, he said: "If the Hon Member could shake his head when he disagrees it would be just as effective."

This was as preposterous as suggesting that, if Signor Pavarotti would shake his head when he wanted to sing, it would be just as effective. Mr Skinner is an artist. Heckling is his life. He has had years of training. Quickly, he rose on a full-throated, soaring, divine point of order: "The Honorable Member referred to the subject of betrayal and I just want to get it on record that . . .".

Mr Skinner was probably going to say something about not taking anything on the subject of betrayal from a Social Democrat. But the Speaker cut him off with: "Order, order"—using the same principle as anchor men of radio phone-in programmes when a caller gets filthy.

Later, another Social Democrat, Mr James Wellbeloved, whose love stops well short of Mr Skinner, was up on a point of order. "When you said earlier, Mr Speaker, that the Hon Member for Bolsover should indicate dissent by moving his head from side to side, the Hon Member for Bolsover is unable to move his head in any direction because . . ."

"Order, order", interrupted the Speaker. Mr Wellbeloved got cut off. Next caller. It turned out to be a woman from Finchley. She had a plan to reorganize control of the Civil Service.

From the Prime Minister's statement to the House on the subject, this seemed to be one of those plans which could be enormously significant or simply one of those involving furniture removals among various heads of department. A Labour backbencher protested that it was all to do with her having had a "tantrum" because so many civil servants went on strike. Let us hope he is correct.

The periodic reorganisations of government machinery are occasions on which certain backbenchers try to show that they are just as knowledgeable about these matters as the civil servants. Mr Barry Henderson, a Conservative, expressed concern about the future of "information technology", a subject previously known as filing cabinets.

Mr Michael Foot expressed the view that the appointment of the monetarist, Mr Bruce-Gardyne, as Treasury Minister overseeing the Civil Service would "strike terror and derision in the whole of Whitehall".

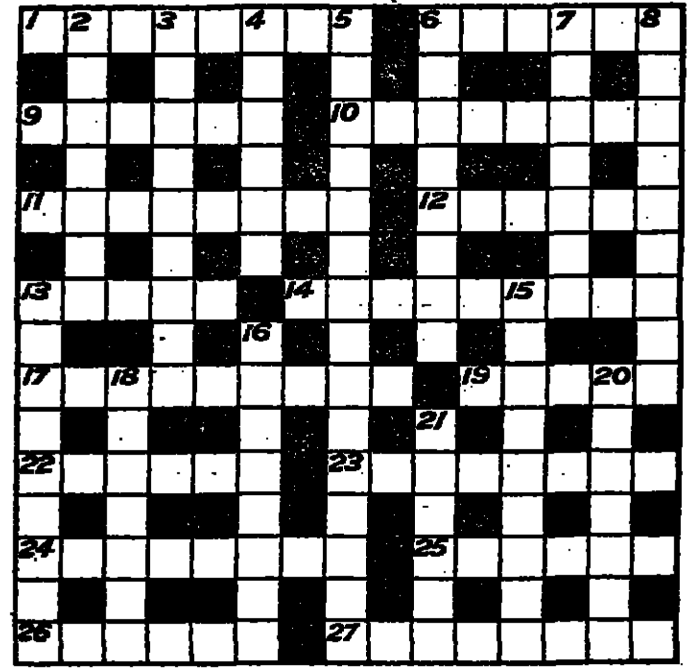
One doubts whether the reorganization is as good as that.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Tomorrow's events

The Lord Mayor's procession and show: Gresham Street, from 11.10, arriving Royal Courts of Justice, 11.40 and leaving 1.25, arriving Manson House, 1.50. Firework display, River Thames, 5. The following bus routes in or near the City will be diverted until mid-afternoon: 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 15, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 43, 45, 63, 76, 95, 109, 133, 141 and 171.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,679



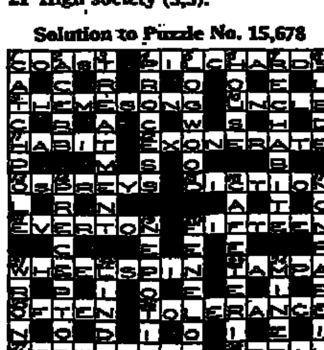
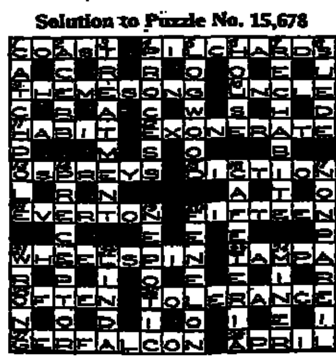
ACROSS

1 Doctor, note, holds violin suitable for playing (8).
6 Laid low, as in sleeping position (6).
9 Escort, perhaps, seen flying over sea (6).
10 Trollope's warden, for example, coming after six (8).
11 Fellow at Oxford college, say, describing Lord's ground (8).
12 Circles round harbour on Atlantic coast (6).
13 Such un-hilly tales from the hills (5).
14 Further superiority 25 may have (9).
17 Willing to go round in Europe (9).
19 In which players win hands down — how odd (5).
22 Many, like Uriah, don't speak clearly (6).
23 Hardy girl always associated with valley (8).
24 Marsupial mother and son (8).
25 Priest's assistant starts court proceedings (6).
26 Nothing between sides, and a match for Oliver (6).
27 Send up stairs, that is, to get changed (8).

DOWN

2 Tiny island we hold sway over? Quite (7).
3 Systematic type in church (9).
4 Sluggish Oxford crew (6).
5 Novel move in chess, and risky (6,9).
6 Sanction a penny for the guy (or girl) (8).
7 Boy and girl sharing a thousand in Palestine (7).
8 Record event — real find (9).
13 Medical device may help record-breaker (4-5).
15 Paper has the right to include foreign articles (9).
16 Concluded, in fact, no deed was wrong (8).
18 Like small charge for christening? (7).
20 Types of behaviour soundly described by 11 (7).
21 High society (3,3).

Solution to Puzzle No. 15,678

Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

Exhibitions

London's flying start: A tribute to the young Edwardian aircraft pioneers Museum of London, London Wall, 10-6.

First major exhibition of work by Kisho Kurokawa, RIBA Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, 10-1; John Havinden's advertising photographs of Thirties and Forties, David Dawson Gallery, B2 Metropolitan Wharf, Wapping Wall, 12-5.

Albert Goodwin, RWS 1846-1932, Royal Museum, Canterbury, 10-5 (last day).

Talks, lectures

Exploring the Universe, Anthony Wilson, Science Museum, 3; Medieval ivories, by Catherine Oakes, 12; Eighteenth-century French furniture, by Jane Gardiner, Victoria and Albert Museum, 3; Nature in close-up, British Museum (Natural History), 3; Tropical rainforests threatened, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10-5.30; Religious painting in the Spanish exhibition, National Gallery, 12; Twentieth-century movements: Expressionism, by Laurence Bradbury, Tate Gallery, 3; New Egyptian sculpture gallery: lions and sphinxes, 11.30; Tombs of Egyptian nobles: dynasties III-XII, 2.30, British Museum.

Shows for Children

Puppet workshop, stuff and nonsense, with Stella Richard, Lauderdale House, Highgate Hill, 11.30; Da Silva puppet theatre presents "Paper Tiger", Tricycle Theatre, 269 Kilburn High Road, 2.30; All for beaver hats, by Theatre Direct Canada, early life in Canada, Round House, 2.

Music

Concerts including "The Sapphire Necklace", by Sir Arthur Sullivan, Southwark Concert Orchestra, Clubland Theatre, Camberwell Road, 7.30; Camden Chamber Choir, conductor Julian Williamson, St Mary's Church, Primrose Hill, NW3, 8.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: porcelain, 11. Christie's, King Street: Old Master pictures, 11. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate, 11. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: English furniture.

Viewing today

Christie's, King Street: fine Chinese export porcelain and works of art; English drawings and watercolours; printed music and fine musical instruments. Phillips, Blenheim Street: silver and plate (until 10.30); furniture, carpets, works of art; antique and modern jewelry; modern British paintings. Sotheby's, New Bond Street: Delftware, prints, arms and armour. Sotheby's, Belgravia: costumes and textiles.

Today's anniversaries

Edward III was born at Windsor Castle, 1312; Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Edinburgh 1850, William Etty, painter, died, York, 1849.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.68	1.61
Austria Sch	30.85	28.75
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	2.30	2.21
Denmark Kr	13.94	13.24
France Fr	10.97	10.37
Germany DM	4.34	4.10
Greece Dr	127.00	119.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lir	2315.00	2215.00
Japan Yn	453.00	427.00
Netherlands Gld	4.75	4.51
Norway Kr	11.40	10.80
Portugal Esc	125.50	118.50
South Africa Rd	1.78	1.62
Spain Pta	183.00	175.00
Sweden Kr	10.74	10.20
Switzerland Fr	3.51	3.24
USA $	1.93	1.80
Yugoslavia Dnr	86.00	81.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The *FT* Index rose 10.0 to 518.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed 3.42 up at 860.54.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: NH meetings at Cheltenham (12.30) and Newcastle (1.15).

Tennis: Benson and Hedges tournament at Wembley Arena (12).

Football: Fourth division (7.30): Colchester United v Scunthorpe United; Stockport County v Halifax Town. International match: Republic of Ireland v Liverpool (Tolka Park, Dublin, 8.0).

Top box office films

The top ten films in London (previous week in parentheses):

1 (1) The French Lieutenant's Woman
2 (2) Southern Comfort
3 (3) History of the World—Part 1
4 (8) Blow Out
5 (4) Endless Love
6 (5) The Fox & the Hound
7 (6) Raiders of the Lost Ark
8 (7) For Your Eyes Only
9 (9) The Four Seasons
10 (10) Back Roads

Provincial top five:

1 The French Lieutenant's Woman
2 Hot Bubblegum
3 Dead and Buried
4 Young Frankenstein/The Rocky Horror Picture Show
5 Kramer v Kramer/The Jazz Singer

Compiled by Screen International.

Parliament today

Commons (9.30): Debate on Government measures to help small businesses.

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Weekend food buys

Slight increases in beef prices are noted this week, with rump steak at between £2.40 and £2.88 a pound, and topside and silverside between £1.80 and £2.00. But there are some reductions in pork and lamb, particularly on cheaper cuts. Homegrown winter vegetables and imported fruit are in abundant supply. Cut price offers in supermarkets include tea, biscuits and mixer drinks.

Roads

London and the South-east: A505: Temporary signals during roadworks at the junction with Tilehouse Street, Hitchin, Hertfordshire; A12: Peak hours congestion during roadworks near Gants Hill, Redbridge; M10: Southbound side shut overnight, diversion via M1 and A405 the AA reports.

Midlands: M6 Staffordshire: Only one lane open southbound between junction 12 (A5 to Telford) and junction 11 (A460 Wolverhampton and Cannock) only two lanes open northbound; A34 Lengthy delays during roadworks to the north of Stratford (Warwickshire); A5 Temporary signals causing 20-minute delays at Atherstone and at Grendon.

Rail

Because of weekend engineering work the following Southern Region trains will be cancelled between London Bridge and Charing Cross, all day Saturday and Sunday: Richmond and Gunnersbury, Sunday until 22.05; Sutton and Selhurst, Sunday until 20.40; North Camp and Blackwater, Sunday until 18.00; Winchester and Micheldever, all day Sunday; Farnham and Aldershot, Sunday until 09.30; Eastbourne and Bexhill, Saturday until 07.15; Haywards Heath and Balcombe, Sunday until 20.30; Chichester and Havant, Sunday until 16.45; Faversham and Sittingbourne, all day Sunday; Catford and Victoria, Sunday until 18.00.

Passengers are advised to check train times with Southern Region's telephone enquiry bureau at Waterloo (01-928 5100).

The papers

Labour's crisis worsens every day. Unless it ends soon, they'll be calling in the undertakers, the Daily Mirror observes. Everything Mr Benn has done, is doing or is likely to do only makes more certain that Labour will lose. He is to the voters in Britain what the great white shark was to the beach bathers in *Jaws*. And the government is getting away with murder while the Labour Party commits suicide.

An editorial in the New York Times urges the Reagan Administration not to stray from the Camp David accords, which commit Israel to grant full autonomy to the Palestinians in the West Bank. "For all his obvious efforts to wriggle off, Mr Menachem Begin is hooked on that line", the paper comments.

Weather

The general situation: An anticyclone will move E towards N France. Troughs of low pressure will move quickly E across N Britain. Most places will start dry with some sunshine.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central, E, SW, NW, Central N England, East Anglia, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales: Dry, sunny intervals. Wind W or NW, light or moderate; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE England, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, more especially during the morning; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 9C (48F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow: Dry with sunny periods, becoming more cloudy with perhaps rain later; wind W, fresh; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll: Scattered showers, sunny intervals, but cloud thickening with more general rain in places; wind W, fresh or strong; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Outlook for the weekend: Rather cloudy with rain or drizzle at times in the N though with some brightness in the E. Dry with sunny intervals in the S. Milder generally although windy in the N.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E), St George's Channel: Wind mainly NW, moderate; sea slight. Irish Sea: Wind W, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 7.15 am. Sun sets: 4.14 pm. Moon sets: 8.52 am. Moon rises: 5.49 pm. Last quarter: November 18.

Lighting up time

London 4.44 pm to 6.47 am
Bristol 4.54 pm to 6.56 am
Edinburgh 4.39 pm to 7.17 am
Manchester 4.45 pm to 7.3 am
Penzance 5.11 pm to 7.4 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sl, sleet.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	8	46	Guernsey	c	11	52
Birmingham	c	10	50	Inverness	f	7	45
Blackpool	c	11	52	Jersey	c	12	54
Bristol	c	11	52	London	c	11	52
Cardiff	f	11	52	Manchester	s	10	50
Edinburgh	s	9	48	Newcastle	s	10	50
Glasgow	f	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

London

Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 71 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.5hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,025.6 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars=29.53in.

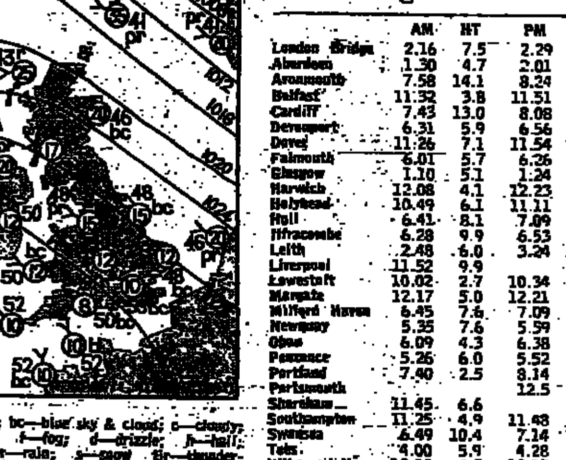
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 151R 18.24-18.28; 80NNE; NNE*. Cosmos 236R (Nov 14) 5.33-5.38; SW*; 60S; ENE. Cosmos 220R (Nov 14) 4.2-4.8; SE*; 35E; NE. 5.40-5.48; WSW; 40WNW; N. Dynamics Explorer (Nov 14) 6.19-6.29; SE; 40ENE; N. Seasat 17.5-17.13; E; 30NE; NNW. 18.42-18.51; SSE; 60W; NW. Aryabhata R 17.2-17.6; WSW; 15SW; S.

* The shuttle is not visible in Britain.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded Symbols are on advancing edge



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.16	7.5	2.29	7.7
Aberdeen	1.30	4.7	2.01	4.6
Avonmouth	7.58	14.1	8.24	14.1
Belfast	11.32	3.8	11.51	3.8
Cardiff	7.43	13.0	8.08	13.0
Devonport	6.31	5.9	6.56	5.9
Dover	11.26	7.1	11.54	7.0
Falmouth	6.01	5.7	6.26	5.7
Glasgow	1.10	5.1	1.24	5.0
Harwich	12.08	4.1	12.23	4.3
Holyhead	10.49	6.1	11.11	6.1
Hull	6.41	8.1	7.09	7.8
Ilfracombe	6.28	9.9	6.53	9.9
Leith	2.48	6.0	3.24	5.9
Liverpool	11.52	9.9		
Lowestoft	10.02	2.7	10.34	2.6
Margate	12.17	5.0	12.21	5.2
Milford Haven	6.45	7.6	7.09	7.6
Newquay	5.35	7.6	5.59	7.6
Oban	6.09	4.3	6.38	4.4
Penzance	5.26	6.0	5.52	6.0
Portland	7.40	2.5	8.14	2.5
Portsmouth			12.5	5.1
Shoreham	11.45	6.6		
Southampton	11.25	4.9	11.48	4.8
Swansea	6.49	10.4	7.14	10.3
Tees	4.00	5.9	4.28	5.9
Wltn-on-t-Naze	12.03	4.5	12.17	4.6

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	6.7	—	12	54	Sunny
Bridlington	7.1	—	12	54	Sunny
Cromer	0.8	—	10	50	Cloudy
Lowestoft	0.1	.01	10	50	Cloudy
Clacton	0.1	—	11	52	Cloudy
Exmouth	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Torquay	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Falmouth	0.1	.04	13	55	Showers
Penzance	0.4	.02	12	54	Showers
Scilly Isles	3.0	.03	12	54	Sun int
Tenby	1.7	—	11	52	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	3.4	.01	8	46	Showers
Prestwick	4.8	.03	9	48	Showers
Abbotsinch	5.5	.04	9	48	Showers
Tiree	3.6	.12	9	48	Showers
Lerwick	2.9	.11	6	43	Showers
Wick	5.2	.05	7	45	Showers
Kinloss	4.9	.02	8	46	Showers
Dyce	5.5	.01	8	46	Showers
Leuchars	4.8	—	9	48	Sun pds
Folkestone	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Hastings	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Eastbourne	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Worthing	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Littlehampton	—	—	11	52	Dull
Bognor Regis	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Shanklin	—	—	12	54	Cloudy
Bournemouth	—	—	11	52	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sh, showers; sl, sleet.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	17	63	Chicago	s	9	48	Los Angeles	c	17	63	Rhodes	s	12	54
Akrotiri	f	16	61	Cologne	c	6	43	Luxembourg	c	7	45	Rome	f	13	55
Alexandria	sh	15	59	Copenhagen	c	8	46	Madrid	s	14	57	Salzburg	sl	1	34
Algiers	s	23	73	Corfu	c	14	57	Majorca	s	21	70	Sao Paulo	c	22	72
Amsterdam	c	10	50	Dublin	c	10	50	Malaga	s	21	70	Santiago	f	35	95
Athens	s	13	55	Dubrovnik	f	12	54	Malta	f	16	61	Singapore			
Bahrain	s	27	81	Faro	f	22	72	Melbourne	c	17	63	Stockholm	f	2	36
Barbados	f	27	81	Florence	c	10	50	Mexico City	s	19	66	Strasbourg	c	5	41
Barcelona	s	17	63	Frankfurt	c	4	39	Montreal				Tel Aviv	sh	17	63
Beirut	c	17	63	Funchal	c	22	72	Moscow	c	0	32	Tenerife	c	26	79
Belgrade	c	6	43	Geneva	c	8	46	Munich	r	3	37	Tokyo	s	13	55
Berlin	r	5	41	Gibraltar	s	19	66	Nairobi				Toronto	s	1	34
Bermuda	f	26	79	Helsinki	c	2	36	New York	s	1	34	Tunis	s	19	66
Biarritz	f	12	54	Hongkong	f	22	72	Nice	s	16	61	Vancouver	c	9	48
Boulogne	c	11	52	Innsbruck	sl	3	37	Oslo	f	2	36	Venice	s	9	48
Bordeaux	s	14	57	Istanbul	f	7	45	Ottawa				Vienna	f	7	45
Brussels	c	10	50	Jiddah				Paris	c	11	52	Warsaw	r	3	37
Budapest	c	5	41	Las Palmas	c	26	79	Prague	c	2	36	Washington			
Cairo				Lisbon	c	17	63	Reykjavik	c	1	34	Zurich	c	4	39
Casablanca	c	25	77	Locarno	s	9	48								